OOK.
A
GHTY
SAVING
ANCE.
Prices.
CARPETS.
Super Ingrain, All-Wool, Quality, reg. price 75c, 55c Yd.
Brussels, 2d Quality, regular price 65c, 50c Yd.
Velvets, Excellent, regular price $1.25 yd, 90c Yd.
Brussels, Choice Patterns, or without border, $1.25, 90c Yd.
Axminsters, Beautiful Designs and Colors, worth $1.60, $1.25 Yd.
RUGS.
Smyrna Rugs, size 30x60, regular price $3.75, $1.89.
Japanese Rugs, size 30x60, regular price $2.75, $1.48 Each.
Moquette Rugs, size 27x63, worth $3.75, $2.25 Each.
Moquette Rugs, size 36x72, worth $4.75, $3.25 Each.
Combination Fur Rugs, size 54 in., worth $6, $4.25 Each.
Byzantine Rugs, size 30x..., worth $4.25, $2.50 Each.
MEN'S CLOTHING.
SPRING OVERCOATS—Auburn Meltons, Venetians, Cassimeres, Fine Kerseys, in the popular shades and ... and Black Cheviots, some of them full silk lined and faced to the edge, part of them lined with the best farmer satin and serges, worth in any clothing store ... Special Price, $12.50.
SPRING OVERCOATS—... Mixed Worsted, Steel ... Mixed Cassimeres, Black Cheviots, Drab, Tan, and ... Brown Meltons; you ... them in all clothing windows at $12. Special for this ... $8.50.
SUITS—Double Breasted, 34 to 42, Genuine Scotch Goods, in the latest colorings and patterns, the same as you see in the best tailor shops; you can't beat them for fit, make, and trimmings; good value at $20.00. Special for this sale, $14.00.
SUITS—South Bend Cheviots, Single Breasted Sacks and 3-button Cutaway Frocks; you know these goods, nothing better for wear, made by the best factories; note our price for this sale, $9.00.
BOYS' CLOTHING.
CHILDREN'S SUITS—Ages 5 to 15 years, Double-Breasted—Blue Corduroys, Gray and Brown Pin Checks, Black Thibet Cheviots, the Bessemer Suits, Double Seat and Knee, all Double Breasted—you can't match them for less than $5.50—special for this sale, $4.25.
CHILDREN'S SUITS—Ages 4 to 14 years, Single and Double-Breasted—Union Cheviots in Neat Mixtures, Medium Weights, Double-Breasted, Dark Figured, Good-Wearing Goods, Cord-... Single-Breasted—special for this sale, $1.65.
LONG PANT SUITS—... to 19 years—Light and Dark Brown Plaid Cheviots, Extra Well Made and Trimmed—the Best Goods in the Market for Wear—and cheap at $7—special for this sale, $4.50.
LONG PANT SUITS—... to 19 years—Confirmation Suits, Single-Breasted ... Worsteds and Tricots, Double-Breasted Blk. Cheviots and Square-Cut Blue ... Flannels—you will have to pay $12 in any other store for same—special for this sale, $8.75.
Men's Furnishings.
Fine Neckwear, made up of fine French silks and satins, made in Tecks and Four-in-Hands ... 17c
Suspenders, 100 yarn, best buckle, elegantly trimmed; worth ... 25c
New York Mills Muslin Shirts, reinforced back and front, 1,800 linen bosom 49c
French Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, extra quality, finest Egyptian cotton 50c
Full Line of 4-ply Linen Collars and Cuffs, all the newest shapes and styles, the kind you pay elsewhere 25c 18c
Fine line of Men's Neckwear of the Finest Imported Silk, elegantly made and Novel shapes—regular ... grade ... 39c

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LII.—NO. 93. MONDAY. APRIL 3. 1893—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

TO GUARD THE POLLS

Citizens' Committee Ready to Prevent "Gang" Frauds.

ATTEMPTS WILL BE MADE.

Such Is the Tenor of All Information Received.

ALLERTON'S LABOR RECORD.

Distribution of the Harrison Campaign Fund Goes On.

FARRELL AND HIS VINDICATION.

Managers of the Citizens' campaign did no active work yesterday, but the cause which they represent worked for them. Reports which came from all over the city and from every class of men only increased the confidence which the developments of succeeding days have made strong. From the West Side came a committee representing the Cutters and Tailors' Association. Having no axes to grind and no favors to ask the committee stated that the association, 700 strong, in regular business session, had indorsed the candidacy of Mr. Allerton and had decided to support the Citizens' ticket. From the Twenty-ninth Ward came reports indicating that the German citizens of the ward are almost a unit in support of the Citizens' ticket.

"If the reports which come to me," said Henry Wulff, "are worth anything they justify me in the belief that the Citizens' ticket will be elected. The vote cast Tuesday will surprise everybody, most of all Carter Harrison." Washington Hesing, John H. Hamline, and others felt equal assurance in the success of the cause for which they have been fighting.

But the managers of the campaign know the dangers which confront them. They know first that to win they must get out a full vote. They are informed that a great fund has been raised by the "gang" for use on election day. They believe they are fully posted as to the various attempts which will be made to poll illegal votes and to manipulate the returns.

"We have information," said Mr. Wulff, "that in the First, Second, Fifth, Sixth, Tenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-ninth Wards an attempt will be made to manipulate the vote by obtaining beforehand an official ballot which will be marked for the voter before he goes into the booth. Each man according to this arrangement will bring out with him the blank ballot given him by the judges to be used in voting the next purchasable elector. Knowing the plan and the precincts where it is to be tried we shall be able, I think, to prevent its being carried into effect."

With this hard work before them the managers will close their public campaign tonight with a series of meetings in various parts of the city. The meetings at which the candidates on the city ticket will speak will be held at the Tabernacle, Oakley avenue and Madison street; [illegible] Hall, Ogden avenue and Twelfth street; Aurora Turner Hall, Milwaukee avenue and Huron street; Bohemian Turner Hall, De Koven and Canal streets, and the Lake View Hall. In addition fifteen other meetings will be held and both Democratic and Republican orators will speak in the interest of business principles in the conduct of city affairs.

Both the City Central and the Citizens' Executive committees will hold their last meetings this afternoon at the headquarters, No. 100 Washington street. The ward Captains who will have charge of the work of challenging, watching, and keeping track of the count will be on hand from 1 to 3 o'clock, when printed instructions will be given them. In many precincts in the residence wards only a single watcher will be employed, while in the tough parts of the First, Sixth, Eighteenth, and Twenty-fourth Wards force enough will be massed to prevent frauds if the police remain neutral and preserve order. The desperation of some of the "gang" leaders is known and preparation made for it.

The polls open at 6 o'clock Tuesday morning in order that men who go to work at 7 may have an opportunity to vote before taking up the labors of the day. An attempt will be made to take advantage of this fact by the gang leaders in some of the tougher precincts. From a portion of "Billy" O'Brien's bailiwick comes the story that at the hour the polls open "repeaters," taking the names of known Republicans from the registry lists, will boldly attempt to vote in these names before the arrival of the legal voters. In each case where the scheme proves successful a Republican voter will be disfranchised and a vote in his name recorded in favor of the gang candidates. The work of counting the vote should be much faster in the Town of Lake than elsewhere in the city because there will be no long list of constables.

DID NOT SIGN THE CIRCULAR.

Harrison Leaders Send Out False Statements Concerning Allerton's Position.

The action of the gang leaders in circulating forged circulars charging Samuel W. Allerton with employing Pinkerton thugs during the Stock-Yards strikes is reacting with terrible effect. The circular as sent out Saturday through the Stock-Yards district purported to be signed by the original "Strike committee" appointed by the men at that time. So far as seen yesterday, without exception, the men whose names appear on the bottom of the circular declare that they never signed such a document. They declare that the gang managers have not only been guilty of forgery, but of first formulating a lying circular to which the names were forged. One of them in a sworn statement not only puts the seal of forgery on the circular but declares that Mr. Allerton was at that time and always has been the best friend the men of the Stock-Yards district ever had. At the same time he repudiates Harrison's claims to the support of workingmen and announces that in his opinion every man who works with his hands should support Samuel W. Allerton.

At the head of the signatures on the false circular stands the name of M. J. Butler, Chairman of the original strike committee, whose name is signed in that capacity. Mr. Butler, like the others, declares the use of his name utterly fraudulent and is indignant at its use.

All through the Stock-Yards district yesterday the feeling was strong that men who would attempt by forgery and bold falsehoods to deceive the workingmen should be by the workingmen rebuked.

William Brooks, whose affidavit is printed below, called at Citizens' headquarters yesterday to speak his indignation. "The use of my name and that of the others is a brazen piece of forgery. It will do the candidate of thugs and gamblers no good to attempt to deceive and mislead the men of the Stock-Yards. We are not fools and resent such an attack on our intelligence."

Mr. Brooks' affidavit follows:

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss. William Brooks, first being sworn, on oath deposes that he has seen and read the circular portraying the shooting down of workingmen by Pinkerton men in front of the Allerton packing-house at the Stock-Yards strike of 1886, and fully understands its contents.

That he was at that time a member of District Knights of Labor No. 57, representing Knights of Labor Assembly No. 7,915, and a member of the committee referred to in said circular.

That he was fully familiar with the situation at the time of and during the strike mentioned, and that he knows of his own personal knowledge that the assertions made in said circular relative to Mr. Samuel W. Allerton and the contents of said circular generally to be wholly and unqualifiedly false and malicious.

That his name was affixed to said circular as a member of the original Strike committee of Stock-Yards strike, 1886, without his consent or knowledge, and that had he been asked to sign such a circular he would have unhesitatingly refused to do so, knowing as he does that the statements made in such circular are untrue and made for the purpose of prejudicing the people against Samuel W. Allerton by the issue of lies and falsehoods, the work of evil and designing men.

And he further deposes that Samuel W. Allerton and Sidney Kent were the first and only packers to employ union men and the last to permit the employment of others than union men.

And that at all times, to his own personal knowledge, when Mr. Samuel W. Allerton desired to select a foreman in his packing-house he invariably went among the men themselves and chose a foreman from their midst, always laboring to elevate the laboring man rather than to keep him down.

WILLIAM BROOKS,
Ex-Member District K. of L. 57, and ex-Representative K. of L. Assembly, 7915.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of April, 1893. C. C. WOODRUFF, Notary Public.

Mr. Butler was seen at the Stock-Yards and made the following statement, which is sworn to by the man who interviewed him:

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss. H. R. Lowrie, being duly sworn, on oath deposes and says that on Sunday, April 2, 1893, he interviewed Mr. M. J. Butler, Chairman of the Original Strike committee, and that said M. J. Butler solemnly affirmed that he never signed any circular relative to Samuel W. Allerton which embraced any order or telegram from Mr. Allerton directing William Pinkerton to dispatch 300 of his most trusty men to Packingtown, as printed in a circular lately distributed throughout the city to the detriment of Mr. Allerton's campaign for the Mayoralty.

H. R. LOWRIE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of April, 1893. C. C. WOODRUFF, Notary Public.

"CAP" FARRELL IS VINDICATED.

The Cook County Marching Club Elects Him by a Small Majority.

"Cap" Farrell was vindicated yesterday. That is to say, at the annual election of the Cook County Democracy Marching club, which deposed him for his advocacy of Carter Harrison, he was reëlected Marshal. The club has a membership of 1,300. "Cap" Farrell got just 123 votes. Less than 200 members voted at all. It was a vindication with a string tied to it, for more than five-sixths of the members of the club refused to attend the meeting rather than stultify themselves.

The forcing of "Cap" Farrell on the club in the face of his repudiation by the members has not aroused to any higher pitch the great enthusiasm for the head of the gang ticket which existed before. It was not enough that Carter Harrison, by manipulating the primaries, should get the party nomination. He must also dictate to the club in the selection of its officers. When this mandate came from Carter the immense majority of the club determined to stay away from the meeting. They did so. Only the original Harrison men attended. Paul Dasso, the choice for Marshal of three-quarters of the club members, withdrew his name. At the last minute J. S. Cooper announced himself as a candidate. Only a few of the anti-Harrison men could be found who would go near the meeting. The election followed, and "Cap" Farrell was "triumphantly" elected. But the dose rests heavy on the stomach of more than 1,100 members of the club. They did not vote yesterday.

The ballot which resulted in the "triumph" of "Cap" Farrell and Carter Harrison follows:

For Marshal:			
James H. Farrell	123	John S. Cooper	61
Paul Dasso	12		
For Quartermaster:			
John W. Brown	154	J. G. Flynn	30
Daniel Cahill	8		
For Assistant Quartermaster:			
James S. Cullen	152	Joe Niehoff	38
John Brady	9		

SENDING OUT MONEY COLLECTED.

Harrison Leaders Continue at Outs Over the Campaign Fund.

"Mike" McDonald, "Billy" Skakel of the "Clock," Hankins, and the Garfield race-track gang passed a pleasant Easter Sunday. It was pleasant because out of the $150,000 "campaign" fund which has been raised about $50,000 was doled out yesterday to the wards through the head of the "Finance" committee, ex-Ald. Gaynor. Fifty thousand more will be ready for distribution today, while the remainder will be "put where it will do the most good" election day. But Easter Sunday was not so pleasant because every hour brought news of new defections to the ranks of the Citizens. And, though a portion of the "stuff" was given out yesterday, the quarrel over money matters has by no means been settled.

"Mike" McDonald and Skakel, who had so large a part in the collection of the fund, still insist that they should be allowed to "place it," while Col. Donovan, as the head of the Executive committee, stands firmly on his dignity and demands that the money go through the regularly appointed channels. In this he is backed up by Adolph Kraus. It has taken all of the gang candidate's powers of persuasion, added to multitudinous ante-election promises, to prevent an open and disgraceful rupture and public scandal.

Meanwhile there are reports and charges of treachery within and without. Angered by the utter selfishness of the head of the gang ticket, the friends of the other candidates are freely offering to make trades and agreements. Men who are marching to Harrison meetings and cheering his speakers are figuring on a sweet revenge when they get into the voting booth Tuesday.

WOULD BE THE READING CLERK.

John G. Neumeister Might Have the Place Under Gastfield.

If by any chance Charles Gastfield should be elected City Clerk his brother-in-law, John G. Neumeister, is to be the reading clerk of the Council. Mr. Neumeister has been Mr. Gastfield's active campaign manager and it is by no means the first campaign in which he has taken an active hand. He has had much to say of the selfishness of the head of the gang ticket since the campaign began, and has openly declared his dissatisfaction at the way things were being managed. Mr. Neumeister was a great help to Mr. Harrison in one of his former campaigns. He worked for the present gang candidate even until after the ballots were counted. As a reward, it is said, he was promised the position of Oil Inspector. He never got it. But for some reason Mr. Neumeister never made a public complaint. Mr. Neumeister is now a prosperous cheese merchant, but, it is said, he would be glad to take the position of reading clerk under his brother-in-law, Mr. Gastfield. So far, however, he has been unable to get the ear of the head of the gang ticket. He has been one of the many disturbing elements at the gang headquarters and has charged the other leaders with treachery and been charged by them with the same offense.

Chileans Coming to the Fair.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—The Bureau of American Republics is informed that the steamer Imperial has been chartered to leave Valparaiso, Chile, on the last of May for San Francisco, to convey a party bound for the World's Fair at Chicago. It is proposed to spend twenty days at the Exposition, after which the principal cities of the Atlantic slope, including Washington, will be visited.

THRASHES AN ACTOR.

LAWYER W. B. KEEP SEVERELY POMMELS S. MILLER KENT.

The Assault Takes Place at a Matinee Performance of the "Aristocracy" Company at the Columbia—Stuyvesant Lawrence, the Manly Lover, Keeps His Face Turned from the Spectators in the Last Act—Limited Explanations of the Affair Given by the Persons Concerned.

S. Miller Kent, who plays the part of Stuyvesant Lawrence in "Aristocracy," which ended a long engagement at the Columbia Theater Saturday night, underwent an experience that was not in his contract with Charles Frohman during the matinée performance last Saturday afternoon. At the close of the second act he received a call from W. B. Keep, the millionaire lawyer, who lives on Prairie avenue, at his dressing-room, and in the short space of two minutes his visitor gave him a sound thrashing. When Mr. Keep ended his fistic exercise Mr. Kent looked as if almost anything had happened to him, and Mr. Keep, apparently satisfied with the job, walked calmly out, dropping the remark on the way "That fellow won't go on for the last act, I guess."

Outside of the curtain there was no suspicion that anything out of the ordinary had happened, except a general surprise when it was noticed that Mr. Kent went through his part without once turning his face to the audience.

Plays a Virtuous Part.

The character which he assumes in the play is that of an honest, warm-hearted, and manly lover, and generally when it comes his turn to spout the billings and cooings of stage affection he turns his face around to the audience and talks off Bronson Howard's lines as if he meant them. With one exception he is the only true and honorable man that the playwright has put into the piece. Therefore when he gives up his home and his birthright in the first act to gain the woman he loves instead of the Princess whom his aristocratic father has picked out for him he works his way instantly into the favor of his audience.

There is no wonder then that the matinée audience was more or less surprised when Mr. Kent appeared in the last act, bemoaned the fate that robbed him of his fiancée, and finally rejoiced over the accident which united him to her, all without casting a single glance toward the footlights or the crowd of people on the other side of them.

But for those who were behind the curtain during the third act and witnessed the lively time that Mr. Kent had with the irate and vigorous Mr. Keep there was greater wonder that he appeared in the last act at all—and thereby hangs a tale.

Mr. Keep presented himself at the stage door and passed the man in charge there with the remark that he was Mr. Kent's attorney and wanted to speak to him in his dressing-room.

The doortender knew that Kent was in the habit of receiving his friends at the theater, and, contrary to regulations, let him pass. As Mr. Keep entered he met Faversham and Lackaye, members of the company, with whom he was acquainted, and shook hands with them in a friendly manner.

Cries for Help.

Then he asked to be directed to Mr. Kent's room, where the latter was dressing for the last act. In the dressing-room was Mr. Browne, another member of the company, whom the millionaire greeted and politely asked to retire. As he did so Mr. Keep snapped the lock of the door. There was a moment's silence, broken by the sound of some vigorous blows and a few frightened cries of "help." These came from Kent, and they were immediately followed by the stern command from Mr. Keep, who said:

"Get up, till I knock you down again. I won't kick you."

The sound of a head thumping the floor followed and then the door was unlocked and Mr. Keep, pale but self-contained, stepped out. "That fellow won't go on for the last act," he said to an attendant, and he quietly left the theater.

When the stage people reached the actor's room they found a sorry spectacle awaiting them. Kent, partly dressed for the approaching act, was sitting at his table doing his best to improve the appearance of a much-battered face. One of his eyes was closed, and in general he looked far from the presentable young man who had a reputation in the theatrical world as "a masher." After the performance a brace of doctors was summoned to patch him up, and it was nearly 7 o'clock before he was able to go to his hotel.

The members of the company, who are all prominent actors and well known in the theatrical world, were much excited over the affair, for from the sounds that came down to them while Kent was receiving his thrashing they all supposed he was in his death throes. His appearance when assistance arrived was such as to corroborate their impressions, which, fortunately, were finally found to be false.

Excitement on the Stage.

The scene on the stage during the time Mr. Keep was playing center rush with Mr. Kent was lively. Pretty little Josie Hall, whose dressing-room is located below that of Mr. Kent, ran out into the passage, her gown flopping about her, as she screamed to know what was the matter. Then Mr. Kent was heard calling: "Browne, Browne," and John H. Browne, who assumes the rôle of Sheridan Stockton, went tearing up the stairs with Faversham at his heels, just in time to get Kent away from Mr. Keep as he rapidly marched off down-stairs, calling back: "You needn't mind about my name; Kent knows me very well."

"Why don't you stop him? Don't let him get away! O, Mr. Lackaye, what has he done to Kent?" Miss Hall was screaming, the intrepid little woman making a plunge after the assailant herself, when Faversham acted upon her direction and went after the man. But he got away. It had all happened so suddenly and the impression among most of the company when the sound of the scuffle reached their ears was that Browne and Kent were having another of their not infrequent little disagreements. When Browne and Faversham got to Kent they found him badly cut about the face and bleeding freely. The curtain was just about to rise on the third act, but for a few minutes everybody except Miss Walsh, whose dressing-room is on the other side of the stage, was rushing to see what was the matter or with offers of help and cold-water bandages to the pounded man.

"O, why don't somebody tell me what has happened?" pleaded Miss Hall, and Neil Warner, who had just come from the battlefield, said with an evident relish: "Kent's face is cut to pieces; that's what it is!"

"An Elegant Black Eye."

"For shame—to talk that way before the young ladies!" cried an excited understudy.

"Well! it is. You ought to see it," retorted the New York blue blood (on the stage), and he went on humming softly, "That's an elegant black eye he's got."

Then the understudy went up to see it, and came back with the tidings that it made her feel "awfully faint, it bled so." And Faversham rushed back in his shirt sleeves to say that he had got near enough the assailant to hold a brief colloquy, though he daren't pitch after him because he (Faversham) had to go right on the stage.

"Between you and me," said a member of the company, "I guess Kent deserved all he got."

"Perhaps," said another cheerfully, "but the man oughtn't to have interfered while a performance was going on."

"If I were Kent I'd lick him for such a shabby act as that. I'd have it out with him if I had to shoot!" said Faversham hotly, getting back into his dress coat, and going on calm and self-possessed as Prince Emil von Haldenwald to arrange a stage duel with the Duc de Vigny-Volanta.

Mr. Keep Explains.

Mr. Keep said shortly after the difficulty:

"I went to the theater to see Kent and I spoke to Lackaye, Feversham, and little Browne on my way to his dressing-room. Browne went as far as the door. When I entered first Kent put out his hand and said: 'Hello, Billy.' I said to Browne, 'I wish to speak to Kent alone,' and closed the door. As I did so I smashed him with my right hand. I don't know where I hit him. It was in the face somewhere. He did not attempt to fight back, but put his arms before his face to protect himself. When I had whipped him all I cared to I came away. To people who asked me who I was and why I had whipped Kent I said: 'He knows who I am and why I beat him. Let him tell.' That is all there is about it. I used no profanity, and I kept my head with me all the time. I do not care to say what my reason was for this. I only wish to assure you the insinuations that the encounter was the result of anything derogatory to any member of my family are false. It had nothing to do with my wife or any other woman. If Kent cares to say why he was whipped, let him tell the story."

Mr. Keep says he considerately refrained from settling his account with Mr. Kent until the eve of the company's departure from Chicago. The actor was unable to appear for the evening performance by repeating his maneuvers of the afternoon in keeping his face turned from the audience. Yesterday morning he left with the organization for Louisville, Ky., where the company begins an engagement tonight.

Actor Kent called at THE TRIBUNE office at 1 o'clock yesterday morning to protest that he was innocent, but innocent of what he would not say.

"If the story is published," said he, "it will break up my family. My wife is not in the profession and does not understand these little affairs."

Mr. Kent would not go into details regarding the fight.

Mr. Kent's Career.

S. Miller Kent is one of a large family of brothers, many of whom are engaged in the railroad business in the operating department. He is a Chicago boy and a brother of Mrs. Henry Crawford, wife of the railroad attorney. Years ago he was a roly-poly little fellow of tremendous assurance, but no one believed he would ever be an actor. His unequaled nerve carried him forward, however. One of his first important parts was that of Albert, the son, with James O'Neill, in "Monte Cristo." He is a fine looking young fellow, but a trifle affected and stagy. When Charles Frohman threw out his net for handsome actors Kent was in the catch, and he has been with Mr. Frohman during the last two seasons in "Jane," "All the Comforts of Home," "Aristocracy," and other plays. He has been in several fights before. One of his encounters was with Bob Hilliard, the handsome and pugilistic actor, who is in "The White Squadron" at the Haymarket. Maurice Barrymore, too, has taken a shy at the young man. He was married recently, outside of the profession, and had shown encouraging signs of quieting down. His friends had hope for him. During his stay here he stopped at the Palmer.

Last week he lost his valuable fox terrier and was left with three young puppies on his hands. A reward failed to recover the stolen mother.

FOUR LOADS OF SUPPOSED ROBBERS

Gathered In from the Levee by Harrison Street Police Without Warrants.

Thugs, thieves, and woman footpads broke loose in carnival down on the levee last night, and not until Lieut. Kelly of the armory arose in wrath and declared that, warrant or no warrant, he would gather in the gang did the list of complaints stop pouring in. Four wagonloads of toughs of both sexes were gathered in, but before they took their ride they had stolen $2,775 in hard cash and committed assaults innumerable.

C. H. Smith of Marion, Ind., met a beauteous damsel on Adams street, near State. She smiled on him so sweetly that Mr. Smith spoke to her. The interview was short, but it cost Mr. Smith $740. Minnie May is said to have been the operator. She was arrested, but only 35 cents was found on her.

Nestor Zalles came all the way from Paraguay to see the World's Fair. Nestor had his money in English sovereigns and had £400. He hasn't got it now and thinks that two colored women who accosted him on the street got away with his money. He wanted a detective to go with him to find the women.

Charles Olsen, a janitor living at Highland Park, came down-town yesterday afternoon to see the Easter show. On his way back to the Polk Street Depot he passed No. 139 Custom House place. He says he was promptly pounced upon by two colored women, who tore the pocket out of his coat, obtaining a pocketbook containing $35.

Thomas Dunn of No. 1443 State street was walking under the Twelfth street viaduct when he was approached by one of two men who asked him the way to the depot. Gus Dwyer, a watchman for the Louisville and New Albany railroad, was standing between two freight cars, and noticing that the man held his hand in his pocket in a suspicious way jumped out and grabbed him by the arm. The man wrenched himself free, leaving a big open knife in Dwyer's hand and both men ran away. Dwyer blew his whistle and gave chase. He was joined by Officers Garrity and McCone, who captured the two men after a chase of three blocks. At the station they gave the names of William Wilson and Albert Harris.

Just about this time Lieut. Kelly gathered a number of detectives together and said: "Go out and gather in every woman you find standing in a Custom House place doorway. I don't give a cent whether you've got a warrant or not. Load up the wagon and send in every notorious thief you run across."

That order was given at 10:30 o'clock, and from then until early this morning not another complaint of a robbery was made. But four wagon loads of levee people spent the night at the Harrison Street Station. They were arrested "without a warrant." Justices Glennon and Lyon will here their cases this morning.

DIED WHILE AT WORK BEHIND THE BAR

A South Side Bartender's Sudden End—Three Men Locked Up.

Thomas Smith, familiarly known as "Uncle Tom," 65 years old, and employed as a bartender in William Witt's saloon, No. 217 Twenty-sixth street, died suddenly and under peculiar circumstances at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Witt had gone to a funeral and Smith was left in charge of the saloon. Edward Corrigan and Charles Good had some loud words in the saloon and Good struck Corrigan in the face. As he did so Smith took a revolver from a drawer behind the bar and ordered the men to desist, threatening to shot if they did not. John Horner, who was in the place, took the revolver from Smith's hand. Just at that time a man entered the saloon and called for a glass of beer. As Smith turned to serve him he sank to floor and died. Dr. Wilder was summoned, and after a hasty examination gave it as his opinion that the deceased had died from the bursting of a blood vessel in the brain. Corrigan, Good, and Horner were locked up at the Twenty-second Street Station to await the action of the grand jury.

WITCHES IN THE WEST

IGNORANT PEOPLE AT JANSEN, NEB., MUCH EXCITED.

Lingering Illness of a Little Girl Which Leads the Superstitious Neighbors to Investigate Her Bed and Find Curious Things in the Straw Tick—Faith Cure Doctor Summoned from Missouri and He Barely Escapes Lynching—Wonderful Cure at Last Performed.

OMAHA, Neb., April 2.—[Special.]—A peculiar case involving many remarkable features developed at Jansen, Neb., yesterday, wherein a child, an alleged faith cure physician, and a woman narrowly escaped death at the hands of a mob. Jansen is a village of 300 people. Most of the inhabitants are Germans and Russians, simple folk who have brought with them many of the habits and superstitions of their old country life. Many of them understand but little English and talk even less. Among them lives John Pruder, a mild-mannered old German, who earns a scanty subsistence for himself and family by laboring on a sheep ranch. He lives with his wife and granddaughter in a humble cottage of three rooms.

The only one of the three who understands English is little Frieda, a girl of 9, and this child has been the involuntary cause of a remarkable train of circumstances. Just before the holidays Frieda was taken ill and confined to her bed, and until Saturday she was the victim of a most mysterious ailment. She was subject to spasms in which her fingers were cramped until the nails were buried in her palms and the toes were turned under her feet. She lost sight, hearing, and speech, and her little figure was racked with a variety of involuntary contortions. She was entirely helpless for hours and days, and for one period of eight weeks life was sustained by pouring milk down her throat.

At other times she imagined she saw visions. Sometimes it was an angel, then a rabbit, and again a woman in a white skirt. One physician ventured the opinion that the child's liver was affected. Another said she was suffering from typhoid-fever. A third physician frankly admitted that he did not understand Frieda's case.

Suggestions of Witchcraft.

The little girl's strange case naturally became known to the whole community, and after it had baffled several doctors one of the superstitious old women last week suggested that Frieda had been betwitched. In support of her theory she urged that the inside of the bed upon which the child rested be examined.

Acting upon the suggestion, they opened the tick from time to time and there, curiously enough, they found the feathers matted into peculiar shapes. Once it was a wreath, at other times there were flowers, a pigeon, and balls. These were also seen by reliable witnesses. In one of the balls were some pellets resembling peas. Conrad Bruer cut one open with a knife and it gave off an extremely offensive odor, but he was unable to tell what it was.

The superstitious neighbor suggested that these objects be burned, saying that the witch would be the first person to visit the house after the burning.

The first caller happened to be a Mrs. Miller, who came to borrow a pair of spectacles or to recover a pair she had left behind. Her husband had at one time made a vain attempt to sell Pruder a piece of property, and they readily accepted the conclusion that Mrs. Miller was bewitching the child in revenge.

The story of witchcraft soon became a topic of conversation among the simple people, and found many believers. The children of the town became affected, took fright at their shadows, and dreaded to go out after dark. The neighbors began to threaten violent measures.

Would Send for a Faith Doctor.

News of the affair reached a farmer, who advised the Pruders to send for John Erinberg of Warrington, Mo., and told wonderful tales of faith cures wrought by him. Erinberg promised to come if his fare was paid, but the Pruders were too poor to raise even that small sum. Finally Mr. Bruer, out of pity for the suffering child, advanced $15.

The faith doctor arrived Saturday. The stranger looked at the child, said he would cure her and asked for a room in which he could be alone. An adjoining room was given up to him, but what he did in there is unknown. When he came out he was perspiring as though he had undergone some great physical exertion. Three times that day did he give the child this "treatment," as he called his private operation. He neither touched the child nor gave her medicine.

During the day there were mutterings of ill-will among the simple-minded foreigners, and a company of twenty-four organized with a leader called at the Pruder home and announced that they would not tolerate the presence of a witch doctor. They were not admitted to the house until they had threatened to burn it to the ground if the door was not opened. When crowded into the little room their spokesman notified Erinberg that he must leave the town today or they would hang him. The stranger from Missouri was a peaceful, white-headed man of 70, and was evidently frightened by the threats, but when Mr. Bruer and other intelligent citizens, satisfied that he was at least doing no harm, promised to protect him, he agreed to stay.

Wonderful Cure Performed.

Mr. Erinberg gave little Frieda three "treatments," and in the afternoon she was about playing with the other children of her age, though she had not entirely recovered her speech.

The mob of Saturday night held a meeting today and determined to tar and feather Erinberg tonight. Their plotting was overheard by a boy, who notified Pruder's friends. They gathered in force to protect the old man, but to avoid bloodshed the old witch doctor, as he was called, left town. The entire community is terribly excited.

Mr. Erinberg is a farmer. At home he apparently practices a faith or magnetic treatment and also has some peculiar superstitions. When Mr. Bruer offered to pay him for his trouble he refused, saying he feared it might result in harm to himself if he used his powers to make money. It was only after much urging that he accepted $20 and a return ticket. When asked to treat Mr. Bruer for rheumatism Mr. Erinberg said he could not cure all diseases and rheumatism was one of those which baffled his powers. On leaving he said he would return to Jansen whenever needed, but he must be notified of the nature of the ailment that he may determine before starting whether he can effect a cure.

J. W. Marshall, a grain buyer, has a 10-year-old son, Floyd, who suffered for three years from two running sores. He had been treated by Omaha and other physicians, but without much relief. Floyd asked his father to take him to Erinberg for treatment. Mr. Erinberg looked at the lad intently, chatted with him a few minutes, told him to be a good boy and he would be cured. In this case the old man did not retire to another room. This meeting occurred about 10 o'clock Tuesday morning. When Floyd came to his mother about 3 o'clock in the afternoon to have his neck dressed she was surprised to find that the sores had stopped running and the wound seemed to be closed. A lump as large as a goose egg that had been gathering on the left side of the neck for three weeks previous had also disappeared.

Sunset Club to Discuss "Gambling."

The next meeting of the Sunset club will be held at the Grand Pacific Thursday evening. The subject of discussion will be "Gambling."

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1893.

Weather for Chicago today: Fair, southwesterly winds, warmer.

Pages.
1 Citizens' Committee to Guard the Polls.
S. Miller Kent Soundly Thrashed.
Witchcraft Charged in Nebraska.
Easter as Observed in Chicago.
2 E. Ross Smith Sorry for Killing Miss Clark.
3 List of Suspects Made Out.
Duke & Son's Tobacco Factory Burned.
Ship Carpenters Ask for Higher Wages.
Ruinous Forest Fires in New Jersey.
5 Rich Jewels Presented to Miss Martin.
Unknown Ship Hemmed In by Icebergs.
Ex-Dictator Pierola May Return to Peru.
6 Plank Falls from the Auditorium.
Death of Lloyd Breeze.
Private Capital to Build Nicaragua Canal.
7 True Inwardness of New Cabinet Economy.
Love Conquers a Father's Objections.
Rhode Island's Coming State Election.
8 Harrison Opposed from the Pulpit.
9 The World's Fair Festival Organ.
Tory Charges Against Premier Gladstone.
Improved Feeling in Wall Street.
Bacteria and Their Ptomaine Poisons.
10 Tone of the Local Markets.
Facts from the Michigan Labor Report.
12 Stake Horses at Work.
The L. A. W. Still Has an Organ.
Turf News from the South.
Progress of Education in Hawaii.

LOST HER DIAMONDS ON THE BOULEVARD

Mrs. W. J. Knight Drops a Package of Gems Worth $4,000.

Mrs. W. J. Knight, wife of the General Solicitor for the Illinois Central railroad company, living at No. 276 Michigan avenue, is mourning the loss of $4,000 worth of diamonds. Mrs. Knight had neglected to place the jewels in the bank, as was her custom, Saturday afternoon, and yesterday morning, when she and her husband started out for a walk along the boulevard, she took the jewels from their case, placed them in a chamois skin bag, wrapped the bag in a handkerchief, and placed the precious package in her outside coat pocket. They walked leisurely down the boulevard as far as Twelfth street and then returned to their apartments, when Mrs. Knight discovered that the bag and diamonds were missing.

Mr. and Mrs. Knight hastily retraced their steps and made diligent search for the missing jewels, but they could not be found. They then hastened to the Harrison Street Station and reported the loss, and from there went to the Central Station and told Sergt. Broderick their story, but as yet the diamonds have not been recovered. Mrs. Knight is confident that she lost the package from her pocket and that they were not stolen by a pickpocket, as no one was near her while she was upon the street. While walking south on the boulevard the dust blew in Mrs. Knight's eyes and she hastily drew her handkerchief from her pocket. At the time she did not think of her diamonds, but she is now certain that she accidentally drew the bag containing the gems from her pocket when she removed her handkerchief.

The lost jewels consisted of a pair of solitaire earrings, a pair of diamond and turquoise hoop earrings, a diamond [illegible], a solitaire diamond ring, a sapphire and diamond ring, an emerald and diamond ring, and a blue and canary diamond ring. The stones in the latter ring were alone valued at $1,300.

DROWNED IN LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN.

Fatal Result of a Picnic Party—Narrow Escape of the Others.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 2.—[Special.]—A dreadful accident happened to a party of women, children, and men at 1:30 this afternoon. The result was that four were drowned and the others barely escaped with their lives. The drowned are:

FLYNN, AGGIE, aged 15.
FLYNN, MAMIE, aged 13.
KELLY, MISS EFFIE, aged 11.
KELLY, MRS. THOMAS, aged 39.

At the request of a number of friends Thomas Kelly decided that he would give a basket picnic and sailing party on Lake Pontchartrain. There were ten persons, including girls ranging from 11 years up, young boys, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Kelly as chaperones. A yawlboat was procured and the party set sail. The course was from the old canal to Milneburg and when within a few yards of the Spanish fort the boat capsized, having been struck by a heavy gale. George W. Merzenich, a drug clerk, who was fishing in a boat near by, saw the other boat upset, quickly pulled his boat to the scene, and just in time to save the major part of the party. The lake was dragged for the bodies, but up to late tonight they could not be found. The accident has caused the deepest sympathy as all the unfortunates were well known in the lower portion of the city. Bud Koops, who was in the party, saved the lives of two of the little girls, and Master Theodore Smith saved the life of Bud Smith, who was sinking for the last time.

GREAT JOURNEY OF A YOUNG CHICAGOAN.

C. H. Hamilton's Long Trip Over Hitherto Untrodden Wastes of Arctic Alaska.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 2.—A remarkable journey was brought to a successful close by C. H. Hamilton of Chicago, 22 years of age, who arrived here last night from Alaska. He traversed 1,500 miles on snowshoes up the Yukon River and over the divide to Chilkoot, in the dead of winter, being the first white man who has ever crossed these mountains at that season and lived. He is an employé of the Yukon River Transportation and Trading company and left Seattle last July on the initial trip of that company's expedition. At St. Michael's, near the mouth of the Yukon, the expedition built a steamboat and started up the river with 350 tons of provisions and supplies. After steaming two weeks up the river ice stopped further progress. As it was necessary to get word to civilization that the boat was frozen in, Hamilton volunteered to make the journey of 1,800 miles, and started Nov. 26 with three sledges, twenty-one dogs, and some Indian guides. He arrived at Chilkoot, eighty miles above Juneau, March 20.

PREMIUM ON COLUMBIAN 2 CENT STAMPS.

Being Sold as a Steel Engraving at One Dollar Each.

A new use has been found for the Columbian postage stamp. This last genius sends out circulars to all parts of the country and agrees to send a steel engraving of the "Landing of Columbus" on receipt of $1. The man who sends the dollar receives by return mail a 2-cent Columbian postage stamp which contains the engraving. As these are steel engravings they answer the purpose as well as larger ones would, and the promoters of the scheme are said to be reaping a harvest.

Bad Wreck on the Pennsylvania.

ALTOONA, Pa., April 2.—Three engines and twenty-nine freight cars were wrecked on the Allegheny Mountains near Allegrippus on the Pennsylvania railroad this morning. P. B. Hull, brakeman, of New Florence was instantly killed. The wreck was caused by a coupling breaking.

LAST EDITION.

ENJOY EASTER DAY.

Chicago Knights Templar Meet in Central Music Hall.

DR. BRISTOL PREACHES.

Crowds of People View and Admire the Parade.

THE RITUAL FOLLOWED OUT.

Appropriate Music Given in Grace Episcopal Church.

SERVICES IN CITY AND SUBURBS.

In full dress uniform and with snow-white plumes, their glistening swords and burnished buckles sparkling in the bright rays of an afternoon sun, the united commanderies of Knights Templar of Chicago yesterday greeted Easter day in accordance with the time-honored rites and ceremonies which they observe. The spectacle as they marched from their halls through the down-town streets of the city on their way to Central Music Hall, where religious services were to be held, was at once grand and imposing. The bright array as it passed along served to remind the throng which witnessed it on either side of the streets of the glad significance of the day in a picturesque and impressive manner. There were crowds on State street that had gone out in their new Easter costumes to see and be seen in all the splendor with which the modiste and merchant tailor could invest them. When they heard the sound of drums in the distance, however, and, looking up the street, saw the white plumes advancing all other thoughts were banished, and as the columns passed by there came to many reminders of the message of joy which spoke to a deeper sense than that which appealed to the mere gratification of personal vanity.

The Hall Crowded.

Long before the procession had reached Central Music Hall every available seat in the house excepting those reserved for the Knights had been taken. An expectant audience waited inside for fully a half hour in ignorance of the fact that it was missing a grand display which was made just outside when the columns formed into a continuous line that stretched from Washington street to Randolph on State and extended down Randolph toward Wabash avenue. After executing several maneuvers the line moved into the hall by the Randolph street entrance in the following order, the State street entrance being closed so as not to interrupt the procession:

Apollo Commandery No. 1.
St. Bernard Commandery No. 35.
Chicago Commandery No. 19.
Evanston Commandery No. 58.
Chevalier Bayard Commandery No. 52.

A hush of expectancy crept over the audience when the first [illegible] entered. The main body of the hall was reserved for the Knights. They entered slowly in single file and remained standing with their heads covered until all were in and the main body of the auditorium filled as well as the seats on either side. Then the order to uncover was given by Sir Knight Frank M. Bristol, who had charge of the ceremonies; the entire body, consisting of 500 men, removed their helmets as if actuated by a common impulse and gave them resting place in a graceful position on the right arm. The effect was beautiful. The flashing of the white plumes in the dim light reminded one of a flock of white doves settling gracefully to the ground. Had the occasion not been of a religious character it is more than likely that the audience would have broken out in applause. Mr. F. H. Thomas played an organ voluntary during the entrance of the Knights.

The invocation, which was pronounced by Sir Knight Frank M. Bristol, was the formal opening of the service. "Christ, the Lord, Has Risen Again," was sung by the Lexington Quartet, composed of the following men: J. R. Matheny, W. J. Brookes, S. W. Hurdle, and F. J. Knowles. Dr. Bristol and the congregation read responsively the second and one hundred and eighteenth psalms, and the quartet then sang "Gloria Patri." The sixteenth chapter of Mark was chosen as the scripture lesson and the reading of it by Dr. Bristol was followed by another selection by the quartet, "Still, Still with Thee." The audience then arose and recited with the minister the Apostles' Creed. Prayer was offered by Grand Prelate James Miller and the chanting of the Lord's Prayer by the quartet was followed with the hymn, "He Is Risen," which the congregation joined in singing.

Dr. Bristol's Sermon.

Sir Knight Frank M. Bristol preached an eloquent sermon appropriate to the day and occasion. The text was from Matthew, xxviii., 6th verse:

He is not here, for he has risen as he said. Come, see the place where the Lord lay.

Dr. Bristol said:

The sepulcher of Christ belongs to the world, and you, Sir Knights, need not draw the sword to defend it. It is a universal heritage respected by all men and by all nations. The cross of Christ is its own defense; the sepulcher of Christ is its own defense. Human character, art, law, science, civilization, have risen from the dead wherever the cross of Christ has gone. The question is often agitated as to which is of the greater value to the world—Christ's death or his resurrection. They are so related that neither is of value without the other. Everywhere man is asking, as did Job, Plato, and Socrates, the question—If a man die shall he live again? It is Christianity that kindles the fires of hope wherever it goes through the promises of immortality. Of all doctrines taught it is the most readily accepted. To the poor man in his cabin, to the rich man in his palace, to the toiler in the field, to the mariner, and to the ruler in his chair of state the doctrine of resurrection comes and finds the universal heart yearning for the hope it offers. These flowers by their fragrance, this organ with its melody, your hearts with their noble instincts—the whole earth joins in the cry, 'Rabboni, Master.' To him belongs our sword, the strong arm back of the sword, and the heart and soul that give the arm its strength and the sword its victory. Music, literature, science, and freedom hail Jesus Christ as Master. The fate of the world hung over Christ's tomb. A failure of power at that tomb would have been the failure of Christianity. The history of this side of the resurrection demonstrates that Christ conquered that tomb. It is in perfect harmony with the spirit of the gospel and of Christianity to link with the name of Christ every good and noble name.

Dr. Bristol concluded his sermon with a touching reference to the memory of departed relatives and friends, showing the hope which Christianity offers of a reunion in the life to come.

After the service at Central Music Hall the Knights Templar again formed in line and marched through the streets to the halls whence they had come.

EASTER MUSIC IN GRACE CHURCH.

Fine Program Rendered by Prof. Roney's Choir—Sermon by Dr. Locke.

When the morning services at Grace Church began the street in front, Wabash avenue

was filled with people who had not been able to gain admission. The decoration of the church was simple yet beautiful. White was the predominating color, being relieved here and there by a blossom of bright hue. The feature of the service was the music. For years Grace Church has had the reputation of giving a superior musical Easter program, and yesterday new laurels were added to its crown. Henry B. Roney, the organist and choirmaster, was in charge of the music, the vocal selections of which were given by the full surpliced choir of seventy-five voices.

The processional was one of Mr. Roney's own composition, "Alleluia, Sing Today." Following this was the anthem from the "Redemption," "The Resurrection and the Ascension," by Gounod. After the reading of the scriptural lesson several Easter hymns were sung and then Master Henry Brierly sang a contralto solo, "The Day of the Resurrection," by J. B. Campbell. Other features of the musical service were the tenor solo, "Immortality," by W. Preston Sterrett, and the postludium, Handel's "Hallelujah" chorus from the "Messiah."

The sermon was given by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Clinton Locke. The text was "Christ Is Risen."

AT CATHEDRAL OF THE HOLY NAME.

Archbishop Feehan Celebrates Pontifical High Mass—Mandolin Quartet Plays.

Archbishop Feehan acted as celebrant at the Holy Name Cathedral yesterday during pontifical high mass for Easter day. The Rev. M. J. Fitzsimons was assistant priest, the Rev. Fathers J. P. Dore and J. M. Scanlon, deacons of honor; the Rev. Fathers F. N. Perry and M. J. Moony, deacons and subdeacons of the mass, and Chancellor P. J. Muldon, master of ceremonies.

A chorus of fifty voices under the direction of Prof. H. Middleschulte sang the Kyrie, Gloria, Credo, and Sanctus of Beethoven's mass in C, and Hayden's Third Agnus Dei. Miss Catharine Coffey, alto, sang "Pieta Signore," by Stradella; Mlle. Alida Varena, assisted by Theodore Martin with violin, sang Gounod's "Ave Maria," and the Osamot Mandolin Quartet played a pleasing selection which was the feature of the musical program. The members of this quartet are Miss Marion Pettisch, Miss Elinore Lynch, Miss Rose L. Lynch, and Miss Fannie E. Trout under the direction of Sig. L. Tomaso.

The Rev. Father Poland, S. J., delivered the sermon of the day.

SERVICES AT ST. JAMES' CHURCH.

A Mass, Chaste Decorations, and Choice Music Mark the Day.

St. James' Church, Twenty-ninth street and Wabash avenue, celebrated Easter. Though the seating capacity of the church is nearly 2,000 there were not seats enough for the hundreds who crowded about the doors.

The altar presented a striking picture, its white and gold furnishings thrown into relief by the dark green walls. Ranged in a semicircle were thirty-eight altar boys, clad in gowns of rich purple, scarlet, and pure white. At the back of the altar, high above the heads of those occupying the pulpit, was a cross of fire, its brightness emphasized by its background of dark green. The lights of the white tapers were mingled with the blossoms of Easter lilies, three on each stalk, and aside from a few cut flowers in vases that was the extent of the floral decoration.

While there was not a great display of Easter gowns there was no lack of Easter bonnets and hats that, viewed from the gallery, appeared like an immense garden filled with nodding flowers.

The pastor of St. James' Church is Father McGuire, but the Rev. Father Dunn of the Dominican Order of Minneapolis spoke briefly but eloquently of the resurrection. The music was the feature of the service. There was no set program, but one of Rossini's masses was sung by the choir in the morning. The great pipe organ in charge of Director Frederick Archer accompanied the voices of the regular church quartet and about twenty-five volunteers for the occasion. The quartet is composed of Miss Bella Tomlins, contralto; Miss Riley, soprano; Mr. Burton, tenor; and Mr. G. Wade, bass.

CATHEDRAL OF SS. PETER AND PAUL.

Bishop McLaren Confirms a Class and Makes an Easter Address.

In the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul at sunrise yesterday the Holy Eucharist was celebrated, and the dimly-lighted edifice showed a congregation numbering 300 persons. An hour later a second celebration was in progress, and hourly until the high celebration began at 10:30 o'clock a new service was said by a changed congregation of worshipers. General interest centered in the high celebration. An assemblage completely filling the cathedral listened to the music and the words of Bishop McLaren. He was assisted in the service by Rectors Wright and Todd.

With a processional from Sullivan, "Welcome, Happy Morning," the services began. An introit from the Third Psalm followed and the choir then joined in a kyrie. The service was almost entirely given up to music. The morning program was as follows:

Processional, Hymn 563—"Welcome, Happy Morning!" .... Sullivan
Introit, Psalm iii., Domine, quid multiplicati?
Kyrie .... Calkin in G
Credo .... Calkin in G
Hymn 99—"Jesus Christ is risen today." .... Carey
Sermon by Bishop William E. McLaren.
Offertory anthem—"God hath appointed a day." .... Tours
Presentation—"Holy Off'rings rich and rare." .... Redhead
Sanctus .... Gounod
Benedictus qui venit .... Gounod
Agnus Dei .... Gounod
Gloria in Excelsis .... Calkin in G
Recessional, Hymn 104—"Jesus lives." .. Gauntlett

During the high celebration Bishop McLaren confirmed a class of twenty-three candidates. He made a short address to them, endeavoring to point out from the story of the day a lesson that would be useful to his hearers.

In the afternoon the Sunday-school children of the parish celebrated the Easter festival with exercises of their own. In the evening this program was given:

Processional, Hymn 554—"Come, ye faithful." .... Sullivan
Psalms 113, 114, and 118.
Magnificat .... Mann in A flat
Nunc Dimittis .... Mann in A flat
Anthem—"God hath appointed a day." ..... Tours
Hymn 103—"The strife is o'er, the battle done." .... Palestrini
Hymn 432—"Sing Alleluia forth in duteous praise." .... Monk
Presentation .... Doxology
The Last Judgment .... Spohr
Recessional, Hymn 106—"Christ the Lord is risen." .... F. A. Dunster
Choir with orchestral accompaniment.

HIGH MASS AT THE ASCENSION.

Imposing Services and Music in Father Larrabee's Church.

The altar of the Church of the Ascension on La Salle avenue presented a beautiful appearance. Huge brass lamps suspended from the ceiling cast a shadow upon the marble altar. Easter lilies appeared in conspicuous places and greatly heightened the effect of the scene. High mass was celebrated at 11 o'clock with the following program:

Prelude .... Handel
Processional—"Hail, Festal Day" ....
Kyrie Eleison—Mass in "E" flat .... Weber
Gloria in Excelsis—Mass in "E" flat ...... Weber
Credo—Mass in "E" flat .... Weber
Offertory anthem .... Tours
Sanctus and Benedictus—Mass in "G" .. Schubert
Agnus Dei—Mass in "G" .... Schubert
Recessional Hymn—"Christ Is Risen" ....
Posthude .... Handel

Master Herve Reynolds sang several solos in addition to the above. Father Larrabee conducted services as celebrant of the mass. He was assisted by Father Elliott and the Rev. C. H. Kirk.

DR. M'PHERSON'S EASTER SERMON.

He Tells About the Hope Mortals Have of Heaven Through Christ's Resurrection.

The Rev. Dr. S. J. McPherson of the Second Presbyterian Church took the following for his text Easter morning:

The Lord Jesus Christ, who shall change our vile body that it may be fashioned like unto his glorious body, according to the working whereby he is able even to subdue all things unto himself.—Phil. iii., 20-1.

The doctor said:

There are two leading opinions held in regard to the body of man—the one which debases it, holding it to be unworthy of consideration, a thing to be ignored, punished, kept under, subjected to mortifications for the good of the soul. Such is the belief upon which monasteries are founded. The Greeks, on the contrary, elevate the body as the highest type of beauty and dignity. They glorify it in art and laud it in poetry. We take the medium course between these two extremes. The body is the temple of the soul; it should be a fitting home for the better part of man. That there are humiliations connected with the body cannot be denied. The apostles call it a vile body. God pronounced it very good. The discrepancy is because of sin. Sin has brought upon it pain, sorrow, and death. Death brings us to the level of the beast. It is the one thing common to both. Death comes in at a thousand doors and can be stopped at none. Preceding him come pain and suffering, endured perhaps for years, and the greatest sufferers are often those who have sinned the least. Heredity lays the curse of other men's sins upon innocent heads. Sin leaves its mark on the body. Visit the slums and view if you can without tears the sickening marks of its presence on men, women, and children in the pale complexion, the stunted growth, the lack-lustre eyes, the general debasement.

We need all of Easter joy and promise to lift us above the environments which keep our bodies debased. The text gives us a prophecy and promise. Jesus Christ was the only perfect human being who was ever upon earth, and he had a body fashioned like to ours. He endured hunger and cold, he knew pain and distress, even as we do. The resurrection brought to him new pain, and joy, and triumph. He reigns in glory, a promise and a foretaste of what his followers may expect. What they will be hereafter he has shown in a measure to us. Repentance and redemption are the two steps by which we reach the promised goal. What the body of Christ's glory is can never fully be revealed in this life. Our eyes are too slow to perceive its wonder. No artist can paint or poet portray what we shall see in heaven, but we are told that we shall appear in image and likeness of Christ. But this we know:

First, his body is sinless; it is susceptible of higher and purer sensibilities than on earth, capable of joys enlarged and enduring. Second, the old blight of sorrow and pain is gone forever; in heaven will be joy without trouble; peace without satiety; hope without fear. Third, the body will be deathless; Christ died once for all. We will not be contented with negation of evil. The absolute experience of positive good will be ours. We can scarcely realize the truth of this. It seems too good to be true, but the text meets this mood of hesitancy and doubt. Christ is omnipotent, and his power is pledged to work the great change. Jesus, who subdued all things for himself, promises to do the same for us. He alone is able to make perfect. To gain this glorious end it is necessary to be Christ-like in character. Keeping close to the Saviour in our lives brings us nearer the perfectness of his body and spirit. With this Easter promise in view, and this glorious hope as our guide, we can become pure as Christ is pure, and prepared for the change to that glorious body which is awaiting his followers.

The church was decorated with growing palms and an immense vase of Easter lilies in front of the pulpit, while a cluster of calla lilies was placed on the reading desk. The choir loft was banked with palms, lilies, spires and white and pink azaleas. The music was especially fine, the choir being composed of Mrs. Genevra Johnston Bishop, Mrs. Annie Romeiss Thacker, Robert T. Howard, and John M. Hubbard. A. F. McCarrell, the organist, was assisted by W. G. DeMoulin, violinist; and Edward Schuecker, harpist.

UNION PARK CONGREGATIONAL.

The Rev. F. A. Noble Preaches a Sermon Suitable to the Happy Occasion.

Easter services at the Union Park Congregational Church commemorated the occasion in beautiful music, an appropriate discourse by the Rev. F. A. Noble, and a profusion of floral tributes, the gift of Miss Emma Farrar. It has been the custom for years past to decorate the baptismal font with flowers each Sabbath evening and these tokens have been distributed among the sick. Yesterday the chancel and pulpit were almost hidden from view amid a bank of azaleas, lilies, daisies, hyacinths, and palms, rising gradually to the choir balcony which bore the inscription in golden text, "Because I Live Ye Shall Live Also." Above this a profusion of tulips, white and yellow, formed an unbroken border across the church, intermingling on the right with a symbolical lyre of lilies and hyacinths around which a number of white doves with outstretched wings were arranged artistically. The church organ was decorated with a variety of geraniums.

The music comprised a number of classical selections of sacred themes, among them being "God Hath Appointed a Day," by Tours; "The Resurrection," by Shelley, sung by a quartet composed of Mrs. Falk, Miss Houston, Mr. Cassidy, and Mr. Ortengren; "Hosannah," by Garnier, a tenor solo by Mr. Ortengren, and the "Hallelujah chorus," by the entire chior and quartet.

Mr. Noble selected for his text:

If it were not so I would have told you.

He said:

This assurance given to the world through the Son of God furnishes special thought Easter Sunday. It tells us he stood ready to set men right in their religious beliefs. "If it were not so I would have told you." It is a feature in the teachings of Christ and illustrates his tender solicitude and watchfulness over the people. In those early days opinions were diversified. Men had ideas of a supreme being, yet doubted at times their own judgment until Christ gave them this holy assurance. He gave to them a part of the equipment which forms the spirtual and intellectual enlightenment of man. His teachings formed conceptions which became absolutely universal. He demonstrated the existence of God and the will of the higher power that made all creation and on whose existence all nature depends. Again he taught a belief in the immortality of the soul. Not all accepted his conception, but a vast majority believed that death does not end all—that a life exists beyond the grave. Christ in his remarkable words, "If it were not so I would have told you," showed how God permits all creatures, rational or irrational, to come into a knowledge of him. He has said that the visible, the invisible, the finite or infinite shall be brought together in everlasting life. These illustrations might be multiplied again and again, but they are sufficient to make clear to mankind the infinity of God. Jesus recognized God, not only as a sovereign but a father as well, and he took men by the hand and looked up with a divine face, saying: "My father and your father," until the whole world has come to look upon Christ as the open door to God. Through him souls have direct personal access to God. Thanks be unto God for the assurance of a happy and glorious eternity in the resurrection and life, for "if it were not so I would have told you."

ELABORATE DECORATIONS IN TRINITY

The Church Rich with Easter Lilies, Carnations, and Ferns—Sermon and Music.

Decorations formed the feature of the day's services at Trinity Church. They were confined to the front of the church and were of white and green, Easter lilies predominating. The floor was banked with carnations and palms and ferns. The choir loft was almost hidden by bunches of lilies which were placed before it. All along the altar stood pots of beautiful lilies and Dutch hyacinths. The preacher's platform was almost hidden with lilies and smilax. At no other part of the church were flowers placed except in front. The effect was beautiful.

The rector, the Rev. John Rouse, assisted by the Rev. J. Hollister Lynch, conducted the service. The speaker's subject was "Christ Is Risen." He reviewed the events leading up to the finding of the open grave by Mary Magdalene, and told of the consternation produced by the announcement that the Lord had risen. The appeal was for greater forgiveness among men and greater efforts to spread among those who need it the gospel taught by the Christ who arose from the grave Easter morning.

The musical program gave evidence of much care in its preparation. The feature was the singing of Harry Rowe Shelly, who gave two solos, one, "Easter," the other the offertory solo.

DR. BARROWS TALKS OF THE LILIES.

Lessons That the Christians May Learn from Their Beautiful Development.

At the First Presbyterian Church, Indiana avenue and Twenty-first street, a large congregation listened to an Easter sermon yesterday morning by the Rev. John H. Barrows. The pulpit was tastefully decorated with Easter lilies and lilies of the valley. Dr. Barrows' text was:

And why take ye thought of raiment? Consider the lilies of the field how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin; and yet I say unto you, that even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these. Wherefore, if God so clothe the grass of the field which today is and tomorrow is cast into the oven, shall he not much more clothe you, O ye of little faith?—Matt. V., 28-30.

Dr. Barrows said:

We may well consider the lilies today. We may well think of these white floral wonders that fill our churches and our homes with beauty and perfume, that tell our friendship for the living and our sorrow and hope for the dead. The words spoken to quiet our anxieties about earthly or physical things have also a profounder meaning and touch the laws of spiritual life. Christ did not say: "Consider the lark as he mounts heavenward, or the eagle as he soars into the sky, suddenly, triumphantly, and with phenomenal glory." He said: "Consider the flowers of the field, look at the gradual growth and beautiful processes of vegetable evolution renewed, and see how God cares for these things." As Wordsworth believed that "the meanest flower can give thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears," as something of God's gentle omnipotence and loving care is displayed in the humblest growth of the wayside, so we may find lessons of hopeful piety and sweetest trust in the celestial botany of which Jesus is the teacher. We emphasize the human side of the Christian life and call out in the words of our Savior: "Seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness," "Strive to enter at the straight gate," but sometimes we forget that Jesus first of all bids us trust in the constant goodness, the absolute fidelity of God. The strenuous effort should be accompanied by absolute confidence in the divine faithfulness. And nothing would better illustrate the certainty that the Heavenly Father will perform his part in the developement of our spiritual life than those processes of the natural world which are suggested by the growth of the seed, by the clothing of the flowers with beauty. Since so much of the sweetness and serenity of the Christian life is disturbed and destroyed by anxiety and restless and fruitless effort, it is well for us to consider how large a share, how great a part of our life is after all the work of God. Indeed, it will surprise us to enumerate the things which we do not determine for ourselves.

There is no joy too sweet, there is no hope too sacred, there is no faith too exalted for Easter morning. It is the annual celebration of the victory of life over death. It tells us that this is God's world and that he is master over all. It tells us that Christ has come to give life abounding, ever renewed, eternal life to his disciples. 'Tis the uprising of the human heart against despair, against joylessness, against distrust. It scatters all the devils that most torment our souls. Christ pointed to the lilies of the field to strengthen his disciples' faith and to calm their restless spirits, and it seems to me that as he comes forth from an open sepulcher today he calls our thoughts to these same texts of trust. By bands of loving faith and joyful service let our lives be joined to the resurrection life of Jesus. Let us ascend in spirit to those heights on which Christian hope and faith walk this day.

BISHOP CHENEY AT CHRIST CHURCH.

His Subject, "Witnesses of the Eye, Ear, and Tongue to the Resurrection."

Bishop Cheney, at Christ Church, preached to a large congregation on "The Witnesses of the Eye, the Ear, and the Tongue to the Resurrection." He said:

It would be a curious study could we analyze and know with certainty the feelings of the priests and the scribes when the Good Friday tragedy was ended. Prescott in his "Conquest of Mexico" tells how Cortez snatched victory from the jaws of defeat when the little army of the Spaniards was outnumbered and outflanked. A master stroke of strategy was needed. Single handed the leader hewed his way into the center of the Mexican legions and the battle was won. He and the followers of his lead were overjoyed at the victory. So probably felt the leaders of the Jewish people when that fatal Friday had come to its close. They had recognized the danger attending the influence of Jesus of Nazareth. It was a critical moment. It demanded a master stroke of strategy and policy. They used a heroic remedy. The Galilean uprising against their traditional and ceremonial interpretation of the scriptures had suddenly been crushed.

But what terror seizes them Sunday morning? Jerusalem from street to street was buzzing with the rumors that the grave in Joseph's garden had been found empty.

It has been claimed that Mary Magdalene and the other women who sought the grave of Jesus at the dawning of the day were so full of the idea that their master was to rise again that they believed he had risen. So reasons the French skeptic, Renan. But that they did not expect that is proven by the burdens they carried. Not laurel to crown the risen King, not food for the hungry did they bring, but spices to embalm the body. The witnesses of the eye were the great stone rolled aside, the seal broken, the soldiers on guard unmindful of the occurrences of the night. Only when the women saw the two angels face to face did it dawn upon them that the events of the Easter morning were due to supernatural intervention.

The witness of the ear was the inquiry: "Why seek ye the living among the dead?" What a rebuke for their forgetfulness of Christ's own words!

I wish I had time to speak to you at length of the witness of the tongue. I have heard of a man who, asked to sell a certain piece of property, said: "No, it is good property to keep." That is the weak spot in much of our earthly possessions. But good news has the opposite quality. It is good that we cannot keep it. It was thus with what the women heard at the sepulcher. They were eager to spread the glad tidings. Their own tongues bore testimony to what their eyes had seen and their ears had heard. Has Christ risen for us? Has he brought to us life and immortality in the gospel? O, let the witness of our tongues spread the glad news! Let Easter gladness unlock our lips! God forbid that we should fail on this day of life and gladness to open our treasury of gospel to souls that need its blessings.

The music was rendered by the regular quartet choir of the church. The features of the musical program were the opening anthem, "Christ Our Passover," by Dudley Buck; Dudley Buck's "Benedictus," and Handel's "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth," from the Messiah.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY.

Beautiful Music and Flowers, and a Sermon by the Rector.

The resurrection festival was celebrated at the Church of the Epiphany yesterday. From early morning until evening was concluded a constant stream of worshipers filed in and out of the doors. Each service was impressive, but that at 10:30 o'clock attracted the greatest congregation.

Early communion was celebrated at 7:30 o'clock, 250 persons being present. Three hours later the edifice was thronged to the street vestibule with hearers who had come to listen to the story of the day expounded by the preacher and repeated in song.

In the chancel banks of lilies formed a conspicuous part of the decoration. To the right and left of the altar stood inscribed banners of silk rising above the heads of the choir and preacher. Among the lilies and decorations of green the soft light of candles was reflected from their supports of gold and silver.

Bearing aloft a golden cross the choir entered singing a processional hymn, "Christ Is Risen." Following the hymn the choir rendered "Christ Our Passover Is Sacrificed for Us." Next in order of service was sung the Te Deum from Woodward and after it a jubilate. In the following order the rest of the musical program was rendered: Hymn, "Jesus Christ Is Risen Today," "Kyrie," "Gloria Tibi," hymn, "Jesus Lives," "Gloria Patrie," and recessional, "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name." Messrs. Chapman, Collins, and Brown were the soloists and Mr. Hall the organist.

The Rev. T. N. Morrison, the rector, preached a short sermon. He said Christianity depended on the supernatural. In the past stood Judaism and in the present the crucifixion and resurrection. The future, the rector said, calls for development of Christ's plan and the infusing of his personality in the work. The resurrection, the speaker said, was explicable only on the supernatural theory. All other theories failed.

After the morning service communion was partaken of by 300 parishioners.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH CELEBRATION.

The Rev. Floyd Tomkins Announces an Easter Offering of $3,500.

St. James' Church, Cass and Huron streets, was resplendent in flowers yesterday. In front of the super-altar was a mammoth bed of yellow tulips surrounded by white jonquils and daisies. In the chancel were artistically arranged Easter lilies and pink roses, which, surmounted by floral designs in variegated colors, presented a beautiful appearance from the pews. The large pipe-organ of the church was nearly hidden behind a bank of daisies, and at the bases of the stained glass windows reposed lilies and roses.

At 10:45 o'clock the Processional hymn 103 was sung, followed by an Easter anthem, "Christ Our Passover," and then the Te Deum in D, by Frederick A. Mann. Besides the usual hymns in the service, a harp selection was rendered by Sig. Fabiani. Prior to his sermon the rector of St. James', the Rev. Floyd Tomkins, announced to the congregation the receipt of an Easter offering from a parishioner who wished his name withheld. It came in the shape of a letter signed "A Parishioner," and stated that Monday morning donor would send his check for $3,500 to the church Treasurer, the money to be expended in defraying necessary expenses. The rector took as a text for a short address:—

Have the gates of death opened unto thee its pass.

AT THE TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH.

The Rev. Dr. Bristol Takes Mary Magdalene's Words as His Text.

At Trinity Methodist Church, Twenty-fourth street and Indiana avenue, yesterday morning the services and the floral decorations were appropriate to the day. The banisters of the stairs each side of the pulpit leading to the choir gallery and the rail in front of the latter were covered with potted date and fan palms, interspersed with Easter lilies. Palms nearly covered the front of the pulpit desk, and on the baptismal font and beside it were wreaths of roses. Special selections were rendered by the organist and choir, the principal ones by the latter being "Christ Our Passover," "Fountain of Love," and "Why Seek Ye?"

The pastor, the Rev. Dr. F. M. Bristol, delivered an able discourse from the following text:

Rabbonis; which is to say, Master.—John xx., 16

Dr. Bristol said:

It was a day of wondrous glory to all Christians when Christ came from heaven to earth, and equally glorious was the day he came from the tomb and appeared again on the earth. The birth in the manger and the rebirth in the tomb are the two essential foundations, and the death on the cross the keystone of that arch of Christian faith through which man finds his way to heaven and a blessed immortality. A woman was first to welcome the world's Savior at his birth, and a woman first welcomed him after he came from the tomb. What grander greeting could have been given him than was accorded by Mary Magdalene as she addressed him in the words of our text: "Rabboni, master!" Today all the earth hails our risen Lord as master. Yes, master in deeds. Master of heaven and earth, the seen and the unseen, of all hearts and people, of history, time, and eternity, of death and immortality, the one divine, universal master.

Time and again during Christ's brief sojourn on earth he might well have been hailed Rabboni. When baptized by John, when he healed the sick and raised the dead, when delivering the beautiful sermon on the mount, when he taught the people, and when he bore his cross to Calvary and died to save mankind he was entitled to be called Master. But when he comes forth from the tomb, bringing death to life, lifting burdens from heavy hearts, wiping bitterest tears from weeping eyes, shall not every knee bow and every tongue praise him as we make the language of Mary Magdalene our language this morning and from the depths of our hearts say with all fervor, "Rabboni, Master." The power which triumphs over death is the greatest of all power, human or divine.

The whole world is taking up the story of this Easter day and repeating the words of that humble woman in every land and tongue. Year after year the glorious anniversary will be celebrated by humanity in still greater numbers as they bow in adoration before the open tomb and hail him Master. If our Easter service expresses our faith, our devotion, our memories, and our hopes it will prove a blessing to us and an undying glory to him whom we hail this blessed morning as our Master.

AT THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Rev. P. S. Henson Preaches on the Unfathomable Mystery, Life.

The seating capacity of the First Baptist Church, Thirty-first street and South Park avenue, was overtaxed yesterday, and it was with difficulty that even standing room could be obtained at 11 o'clock, when the morning service opened. An elaborate musical program was rendered by the choir, assisted by Mme. Josephine Chatterton, harpist, and Bennett Griffin, violinist. The pulpit was almost concealed behind a bank of lilies and potted plants.

The Rev. P. S. Henson, D. D., preached an Easter sermon. He said:

The whole matter of the resurrection is a mystery. Life itself is an unfathomable mystery. "We shall all be changed," for "flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God." Paul is not endeavoring to prove to his Greek hearers that there is a future state of the soul. They already believed in that, as evidenced by their mythology. Life and death are engaged in a continual struggle and death would seem to be the victor. But the Lord of Life and Light comes to meet this King of Terrors and he conquers him on this glad Easter morning. Instinctively we cling to life. The great bulk of the world's work today is done by men who do not expect to do anything more than just live. Life is sweet to them. The sting of death lies in the consciousness of having missed the mark.

EASTER FEAST FOR WAIFS.

Happy, Jostling Children from the Missions Gather at Cavalry Armory.

Such a happy, jostling throng of little boys and girls as crowded into the Cavalry Armory on Michigan avenue about 2 p. m. yesterday that building has seldom contained. There were little Italian girls in all sorts of dresses and shawls over their small bronzed faces, and small lads with dark hair and light hair and showing faces for long periods unacquainted with water. There were children from almost every nation of Europe and a sprinkling of the descendants of the natives of Africa. These little ones were the waifs picked up within the last two years on the streets of Chicago and cared for as well as they will allow themselves to be by the mission at No. 44 State street.

They were accompanied by older people neatly dressed, who tried to keep their charges in the line of march, and they had a large job on their hands. The older people were Supt. T. E. Daniels and his assistants from the mission and several young women and men connected with the Sunday-school work of the city's churches. It was the occasion of the Easter services for the waifs and there were 400 of them present.

The services commenced with a march of the youngsters to the music of the Second Regiment Band. Next in order was lunch. Bread, cake, coffee, rolls, and a variety of confections and fruits were set before them and for half an hour complete justice was done to by no means tiny appetites. While the waifs were eating the band played for them. At the end of the dinner Supt. Daniels told them the story of the Eastertide so plainly that every little mind could understand him.

Mrs. Ragna Linne-Stroble sang twice and Master Bryant Webb, the boy orator, made them all laugh by reciting for them the story of "The Raggedy Man." A song was sung by the McCormick Seminary Quartet, and Master Franklin Richards, another boy elocutionist, recited.

Judge Elliott made a continuation of the story of the Resurrection and what it meant for humanity. Miss Alice Pfriges played a violin solo that gave the children, particularly the boys, such delight that they fairly yelled for an encore.

At the conclusion of the services the crowd of little ones sang a hymn in chorus and soon afterwards there was such a rush for the doors that the Superintendent with all his assistants could not prevail upon the spirited little Arabs to wait till they could be got into marching line.

Among others who had seats on the guests' platform were Judge and Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Gen. Welstre of New York, Mrs. Norman B. Judd, and Mrs. C. B. Farwell.

Sixth Presbyterian Church.

There were Easter musical services morning and evening yesterday at the Sixth Presbyterian Church, Vincennes avenue and Thirty-sixth street. The choir consisted of Miss F. Halle, soprano; Miss Helen M. Poole, alto; Frank W. Holder, tenor; and W. Eckwall, basso, and Miss Effie Murdock, organist, and was assisted by this double quartet: Misses Sadie Coryell and Bessie McKeand, sopranos; Misses Edith McKeand and C. A. Tilton, altos; Messrs. Griffin and Davis, tenors; Messrs. Schaeffer and Freeman, bassos; also by Will H. Bond, violinist; Mme. Augusta Hastreiter, solo soprano; and G. A. Hastreiter, violist. The music was under the direction of F. W. Holder.

10:30 A. M.

Violin Solo—"Elegie" .... Ernst
Mr. Will H. Bond.
Te Deum Festival No. 7, E flat .... Buck
Gloria Patria .... Bond
Quartet.
Quartet—"As Sleep Takes Flight" .... Shelley
Sermon—"Proofs of and Inferences from the Resurrection."
Dr. Carlos Martyn.
Organ Postlude—"Grand Chœur" ..... Guilmant

7:30 P. M.

Organ Prelude—"Holy Night" .... Buck
Quartet and Chorus—"King of Kings" .. Simper
Viola Solo—"Inter-Mezzo" .... Mascagni
Mr. G. A. Hastreiter.
Soprano Solo—"Rock of Ages" .... Sheppard
Mme. Augusta Hastreiter.
Sermon—"The Garden, the Tomb, the Dead Alive."
Dr. Carlos Martyn.
Organ Postlude—"Hallelujah" .... Handel

Forty-first Street Presbyterian.

The following program was rendered Easter morning at the Forty-first Street Presbyterian Church, Forty-first street and Grand boulevard:

Organ—Krönungsmarsch .... Best
Double quartet—King of Kings ..... Caleb Simper
Congregation in unison—Italian Hymn .... Gardini
Duet—"Quis est Homo" from "Stabat Mater" .... Rossini
Miss Maud Winklebleck and Mrs. Helen Burton.
Anthem—"Come, See the Place" .... Parker
Response .... Mendelssohn
Tenor solo—"Easter" .... Shelley
Mr. L. H. Davis.
Offertory, for harp and flute—Prayer from "Le Babillard" .... Terschak
Miss Lee Timmons and Mr. Edwin Timmons.
Anthem—"As It Began to Dawn" .... Vincent
Double quartet—King All Glorious .... Barnby
Hymn in unison—"Duke Street" .... Hatton
Organ—Fantasia .... Tours
Choir:
Frank A. Hazen .... Organist
Miss Maud Winklebleck .... Soprano
Mrs. Helen Burton .... Contralto
L. H. Davis .... Tenor
W. P. MacHenry .... Baritone

Church of the Holy Family.

The Church of the Holy Family, Twelfth street and Blue Island avenue, was thronged at all of the ten masses celebrated and at vespers at 3:30 and benediction at 7:30. Commencing at 5 o'clock mass was celebrated every half hour until 10:30, when solemn high mass was sung. At this mass Father Fitzgerald, S. J., President of St. Ignatius College, delivered the sermon. Father Edward Kelly, S. J., was celebrant of the mass, Father C. Lagar, S. J., deacon; Father A. Heitkemp, S. J., subdeacon; Father G. Hoeffer, S. J., master of ceremonies. The music was rendered by a choir of fifty voices, led by the church quartet. Prof. Thomas Moore presided at the organ. The choir was assisted by an orchestra composed of artists selected from Theodore Thomas' Orchestra. At the 8:30 mass Father Hanhauser of St. Louis preached the sermon. Father Ward, S. J., delivered the sermon at benediction. The entire Alter Boy Society, in cassock and surplice, served the altar at benediction as at the high mass in the morning.

At St. Malachy's.

The Rev. Thomas P. Hodnett celebrated solemn high mass at St. Malachy's yesterday morning, and the Rev. N. J. Hitchcock delivered the sermon. The choir of thirty voices, with full orchestra, rendered Cimarosa's grand military mass and other selections. The solos in the mass were sung by Mrs. Stevenson, soprano; Miss M. McCormick, alto; Mr. J. Suess, tenor; T. J. Amberg, bass. E. J. Hitchcock was organist, and Prof. L. Kretlow director. The program follows:

"War March" .... Mendelssohn
"Vidi Aquam" .... Dietrich
"Kyrie and Gloria" .... Cimarosa
"Veni Creator" .... Campana
Alto solo, with clarionet obligato.
Miss M. Atkins.
"Credo" .... Cimarosa
Offertory—"Regina Coeli" .... Gilsinn
"Sanctus" .... Cimarosa
"Largo"—Orchestra .... Handel
"Agnus Dei" .... Cimarosa
"Andante"—Schubert .... Orchestra
"O Salutaris"—Baritone solo .... Fauer
W. H. Rose.
"Tantum Ergo" .... Gilsinn
Finale—Selections from Schoene Galetea .... Orchestra
The quartet.

St. John's Reformed Episcopal.

"Easter Joys" was the subject of the Rev. H. Forsythe Milligan's sermon yesterday morning in St. John's Reformed Episcopal Church, Thirty-seventh street and Langley avenue. In the evening Bishop Cheney preached and administered the rite of confirmation. The music in the morning follows:

Organ voluntary—Offertoire in G .... L. Wely
Venite chant—Offertoire in D .... Buck
Gloria-in-Excelsis .... Andre
Te Deum—B flat .... Marston
Jubilate—A flat .... C. A. Havens
Anthem—"How Calm and Beautiful the Morn" .... Schuecker
Solo—"Easter Dawn" .... Woodman
Soloist, Miss A. Margaret Goetz.
Organ postlude—"Lift Up Your Heads" .. Handel

Unity Church.

The Rev. T. G. Milsted, the pastor, preached Easter morning in Unity Church, Dearborn avenue and Walton place, before a large audience. The choir, composed of soprano, Miss Kathryn F. Meeker; contralto, Mrs. F. S. Bagg; tenor, W. F. Hypes; basso, John Morley; organist, Harrison M. Wild, rendered the following program:

Organ, Easter march .... Merkel
Quartet, "Break Forth into Joy" .... Barnby
Duet, "There Was Joy in Heaven" .... Smart
Miss Meeker and Mrs. Bagg.
Quartet, "The Strain Upraise" .... Buck
Aria, "Rejoice Greatly" .... Handel
Miss Meeker.
Organ, Andantino .... Lemare
Quartet, "Lift Your Glad Voices" .... Gilchrist
Organ, Easter Offertoire, op. 20, No. 1 .... Grison

Society Needs Reforming.

In the First Baptist Church, Evanston, the Rev. H. A. Delano preached on the degeneracy in general of modern society and of Chicago in particular, saying that no reforms could rise above the level of society. Chicago, he did not believe, was worse than Boston or New York, save for the visitors from those cities now here, but thorough reform was needed. There was a mighty field presented for church missionary work, and the intrigues of justice courts, police, gamblers, and criminals of every class should be blasted by the strong application of the law.

St. Paul's Universalist.

Easter services were held in St. Paul's Universalist Church, Prairie avenue and Thirtieth street, yesterday morning. The Rev. A. J. Canfield, D. D., the pastor, preached. In the evening the following music was rendered at a praise service:

"Christ is Risen" .... Deust
"The Lord Is King" .... Marston
"Near the Cross" .... Emerson
"If with All Your Hearts" .... Mendelssohn
Grafton G. Baker.
"I Heard the Voice of Jesus" .... Harris
Mrs. Shilton.

High Mass at St. Jarlath's.

At St. Jarlath's Church, Jackson boulevard and Hermitage avenue, high mass was celebrated. The Rev. Thomas F. Cashman conducted the mass, assisted by the Rev. P. O'Connor as deacon and the Rev. E. Cox as subdeacon. The choir was augmented for the occasion by forty voices for the rendition of Giorza's first mass. Father Cashman delivered the Easter sermon. Six masses were celebrated at St. Jarlath's yesterday. At the 8:30 mass Father P. O'Connor preached on the "Resurrection of Our Lord." In the afternoon at 3:30 o'clock vespers were sung and there was benediction at 7:30, when Father Cashman delivered another sermon.

St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal.

At St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church, Winchester avenue and West Adams street, special Easter services were held, conducted by Bishop Fallows, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Waters. There was an unusually large attendance at the morning service. The church was decorated with potted plants, banking the chancel, behind which was a column of Easter lilies. The sermon of Bishop Fallows was on the meaning of Eastertime and the lesson it teaches. The Easter anthems were rendered by the choir supplemented for the occasion. In the evening a large class was confirmed by Bishop Fallows, and special services were held, at which the Bishop delivered a sermon.

In St. Patrick's Church.

Solemn high mass was celebrated at St. Patrick's Church yesterday. The church was crowded from chancel to door. The only decorations were a few palm leaves about the windows and lilies of the valley. What was lacking in floral decorations was more than made up, however, by the splendor of the altar trimmings. The celebrant of the mass was Father P. A. Sullivan, assisted by Father F. F. Galligan as deacon and Father W. F. Bulfin as subdeacon. The organ was reinforced by an orchestra of fifteen pieces. The sermon was preached by Father F. F. Galligan.

Centenary M. E. Church.

The choir of Centenary Church, under the direction of C. D. Walworth, sang:

"As It Began to Dawn" .... Buck
"Alleluiah! Christ Is Risen" .... Shelley
"The Singing of Birds" .... Warren
Miss Deal played:
"Easter March" .... Merkel
"Air" .... Handel
"Sonata," op. 22 .... Guilmant
"Grand March" .... Verdi-Shelley
"Lift Up Your Heads" .... Handel

St. Mary's Catholic Church.

At St. Mary's Catholic Church on Wabash avenue as early as 6 o'clock mass was begun. A second mass was said at 7:30, a third at 9, and the solemn high mass at 10:45. At the last named the Rev. Father Curran of the Church of the Holy Cross was the celebrant, the Rev. Father J. G. Gillan deacon, and the Rev. Father E. A. Murphy subdeacon. Albert Sieber was organist, and the choir consisted of Mrs. Anna Meyer, Miss Annie Coffey, Mr. John Wynne, and Mr. Felix Enderlin. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. P. O'Dwyer.

Chicago Avenue Church.

At the Easter morning service of the Chicago Avenue Church President Charles Blanchard of Wheaton College preached instead of the regular pastor, the Rev. Mr. Hyde. After the service there was a christening of infants and new applicants for admission to the church were taken in. At the Sunday-school session the Rev. R. P. Hammond addressed the children. It was his last address in this city. President Blanchard occupied the pulpit in the evening.

St. Peter's Episcopal.

The Rev. Samuel C. Edsall, rector of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Belmont near Evanston avenue, was assisted in the Easter services by the Rev. Frank M. Gregg, D. D. The surpliced choir rendered excellent music morning and evening. The church seating capacity was inadequate to accommodate the people. The Easter offering goes toward paying for a lot on which a new edifice is to be erected. In the evening the annual presentation of choir medals took place.

St. Andrew's Church.

Thronged with members and decorated with flowers, St. Andrew's Church presented an impressive scene yesterday morning. Bermuda lilies formed the prominent part of the floral decorations. The Rev. William C. Dewitt, rector, celebrated holy communion at 6 o'clock and 8 o'clock, and conducted the festival services at 10:30 o'clock. The program for the latter celebration included many excellent musical selections.

Oak Park Grace Episcopal.

Special arrangements were made for celebrating Easter at the Grace Episcopal Church in Oak Park. The church was not large enough to hold the congregation and seats were placed in the aisles and vestibules. The rector, the Rev. Charles G. Anderson, officiated at the services. An excellent musical program was rendered.

St. Stephen's Episcopal.

Services at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church were remarkable for solemnity and simplicity. The church was decorated with Easter lilies, chrysanthemums, and lilies of the valley. The male choir of thirty voices furnished the music. The Rev. Nicholas Mollar preached a sermon on the life of Christ and the resurrection.

Other Easter Services.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Austin was never more beautifully decorated. A congregation which filled the church attended the services.

The Rev. George W. Knapp, the rector, preached yesterday at St. Alban's Episcopal Church, Prairie avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets. In the evening there was a long musical program. A Sunday-school festival was the feature of the afternoon.

A musical program was presented at 10:30 a. m. in St. Bartholomew's Church, the Rev. B. F. Wotran, pastor, North Normal parkway and Stewart avenue.

Services were held at the First Presbyterian and at the Congregational Churches in Austin. Both churches were decorated with flowers and the usual Easter hymns were sung.

A musical program was presented in the Trinity Reformed Episcopal Church, Seventieth and Yale streets, at the 10:30 a. m. service. The Rev. F. J. Walton occupied the pulpit.

The Church of the Atonement, Edgewater, received subscriptions of $500 for an additional lot as its Easter offering. The Rev. F. W. Keator preached the sermon and there was music.

The morning service at St. Mark's Church, Thirty-sixth street and Cottage Grove avenue, was well attended. The Rev. W. W. Wilson preached on "Contemplating Immortality."

All Saints' Church, at Ravenswood, held its Easter celebration at 11 a. m. A male choir of thirty-five voices rendered an excellent program. The rector, the Rev. C. R. D. Crittenden, conducted the services.

At St. Catherine's Catholic Church, Austin, the usual Easter services were held, and Father Campbell preached on "The Day of the Resurrection." Flowers were strewn about the altar and Easter hymns were sung.

The altars in St. Ann's Church, Garfield boulevard and Wentworth avenue, were banked with flowers of every description. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Father Crimmins. The musical program was exceptionally fine.

A surpliced choir of thirty-two voices rendered a program of Easter music at St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal Church, Dearborn street, near Thirtieth, yesterday morning. The Rev. James E. Thompson, the rector, preached.

At Oak Park Methodist Episcopal Church the chancel was decorated with lilies and tropical plants, making a most pleasing effect. A musical program was rendered by a large choir. The services included the Easter anthem "Awake, Thou That Sleepest" and Stephen's Te Deum. Dr. Kimball, the pastor, chose as his theme "Lo, I am with You Always."

Special Easter services were held at the following churches: Universalist Church of the Redeemer, Lake Avenue Union, Grace English Lutheran, Fowler Methodist, South Park Avenue Methodist, Park Avenue Methodist, Grace Methodist, Hyde Park Presbyterian, First Presbyterian of Evanston, First Cumberland Presbyterian, Hemenway Methodist, Church of Our Savior, Episcopal Church of the Redeemer, Calvary Church, Ravenswood Congregational, Evanston Congregational, and others.

EASTER PARADE AT NEW YORK.

Votaries of Fashion Display Their Stylish Garments in Fifth Avenue.

NEW YORK, April 2.—Easter Sunday in New York was an almost ideal spring day. Not even the tiniest cloud flecked the blue skies and the sunbeams danced merrily on Easter bonnets and new spring suits. The Easter parade on Fifth avenue has become one of New York's institutions; and before and after church services today and during the afternoon the avenue was the scene of a bewildering exhibition of beauty and styles. There were not many strangers in New York today who failed to attend one of the big churches and afterwards to view the marshaling of the McAllister cohorts. It was the Fifth avenue feast of fashion. In the churches it was the feast of flowers and music. There was not a church but observed the day in some special way; no Christian religious organization but gave it recognition. There were even two purely Jewish congregations which celebrated with flowers, and in all the Salvation Army barracks there were Easter lilies and unusually fervid hallelujahs. Most all the dissenting churches, many more than formerly, had some form of special celebration—at the very least an extra anthem, an Easter carol, and a few flowers. It was in the Roman Catholic and Protestant and Episcopal churches that the Easter services reached magnificence. Nearly all these churches were bowers of floral beauty. At St. Patrick's Cathedral the pontifical mass was celebrated by Archbishop Corrigan. Special services were held at Old Trinity. The musical program was probably the most elaborate ever attempted at Easter. The floral decorations were an attractive feature of the old edifice. A jeweled crucifix was used in the procession for the first time.

EASTER DAY AT WASHINGTON.

Churches Thronged with Worshipers and the Streets with Promenaders.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—A perfect spring day filled the churches this morning with Easter worshipers and the streets this afternoon with promenaders, who made the fashionable thoroughfares brilliant with the gay colors of their costumes. The principal religious event of the day was the celebration of pontifical high mass at St. Matthew's by Mgr. Satolli, the Papal legate to the United States. President Cleveland did not attend service, but Mrs. Cleveland, accompanied by Private Secretary Thurber, was in her accustomed pew in the First Presbyterian Church.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR AT SERVICE.

General Observance of Easter Sunday Throughout the West.

BELOIT, Wis., April 2.—[Special.]—Beloit Commandery, Knights Templar, went to Elkhorn, Wis., today to attend the annual Easter service. The Rev. F. Royce of this city, a member of the commandery, gave the address and St. Paul's Episcopal surpliced choir of this city sang.

BURLINGTON, Ia., April 2.—Easter Sunday was bright with sunshine and balmy breezes. Elaborate services were held in all the churches, which were profusely decorated with flowers.

LINCOLN, Ill., April 2.—[Special.]—Every church held services today and each edifice was crowded. The Knights Templar attended the Episcopal Church in the morning and the Knights of Pythias in the evening.

PAXTON, Ill., April 2.—[Special.]—Mount Olivet Commandery No. 38, Knights Templar, held Easter services here today. The Rev. R. G. Hobbs of the Methodist Episcopal Church delivered the discourse. The Lotus Glee club of Boston, Mass., furnished music.

ARKANSAS DERBY IS TO BE RUN TODAY.

Opening of the Spring Meeting of the Little Rock Jockey Club.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 2.—[Special.]—The spring meeting of the Little Rock Jockey club opens tomorrow and continues four days. Following is the card for Monday:

First race, 3-year-olds and upwards, six furlongs—Harland, 94 pounds; Vashti, 95; Lookout, 100; Helen N., 106; Mary Sue, 109; Little Crede, 109; Rally, 111; Mark S., 114; Gen. Marmaduke, 114; Gov. Rose, 114.

Second race, 2-year-olds, four furlongs—Little Boland, 105 pounds; Lena G., 105; Sister Florence, 105; Ada Mead, 105; Comeaway, 105; Winfield, 105; Bill Arp, 108; Arkansaw Traveler, 108; Visitor, 108; Tom Parks, 108.

Third race, the Arkansas Derby, a sweepstake for 3-year-olds, one mile and an eighth—Constantine, 110 pounds; Brownwood, 115; Buck McCann, 115; Francis Pope, 115; Boundless, 118; Calhoun, 118.

Fourth race, selling, one mile—Henry Ansby, 97 pounds; Ben Cabbell, 98; Gov. Porter, 100; Carroll Douder, 101; May Hardy, 106; State of Texas, 114; Dixie V., 116.

Fifth race, selling, five furlongs—Fannie Williams, 89 pounds; May Hay, 95; Cora Taylor, 98; Joe Wilson, 100; San Jacinto, 100; Oronoco, 103; Dick Laffiton, 106; Fred Houston, 112; Adversity, 118.

DISCUSSES "LIBERTY AND MORALITY."

W. D. Bell Says There Are Too Many Laws for the Good of the People.

"Equal liberty gives man the right to do as he pleases at his own cost."

That is what W. D. Bell, a Secular Union lecturer, said to a small audience at Stationary Engineers' Hall.

Speaking of "Liberty and Morality," he further declared that "the individual should be free on all moral questions." He said: "We have too many laws regulating vice and crime, principally because these laws impose a too heavy tax burden upon the many for the benefit of the few. The Church exacts tithes for the priests while the State exacts taxes for the maintenance of the military. The are too many priests and too many officeholders. As a result we have millions of poor people, millions out of employment, and a few millionaires. We have white slaves. There is no general law on morals. There can be no moral laws. Every man is a law unto himself on morals. If you want to go fishing, hunting, boating, or picnicking on Sunday you should have the right to do so. Croquet, billiards, card playing, the theater, lotteries, the use of tobacco, beer drinking, gluttony, and infidelity are moral questions. One of the pet schemes of mankind is to make laws on moral questions. Lawmaking is one of the greatest delusions of the age."

"YES, I AM SORRY."

E. ROSS SMITH REPENTS JUST BEFORE HE PASSES AWAY.

Dr. Verbeck Catches the Last Words from the Dying Murderer's Lips—Miss Clark's Father Telegraphs to Have Her Remains Sent Home—Her Funeral and the Inquest to Be Held Today—Curious People Visit the Scene of the Tragedy and Discuss Its Details.

"Yes, I am sorry now that I killed her."

These were the dying words of E. Ross Smith, who murdered Miss Effie Clark in Evanston Saturday evening and then put two bullets into his own brain because she had rejected him, as stated in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE. He lingered until 2:55 o'clock yesterday morning, lying on a cot in the little police station on Davis street, and expired with a last wish that he had never committed his double crime.

After his confession made a few minutes before midnight to Dr. Verbeck young Smith relapsed into unconsciousness. Stimulants were administered and once or twice a twitching of his lips showed that the flesh was weaker than the mind; that he desired to speak but could not.

But just before death came Smith opened his eyes and made an effort to raise his right hand. Then he attempted to speak. Dr. Verbeck realized that the end was near and asked him if he knew who shot him.

"Yes," he replied, "I did."

"And do you know who killed Effie?"

"I did."

"Do you repent now that you are so near death?"

The dying man was so weak that his reply was only a whisper. It was that he was sorry, and the last word of E. Ross Smith on earth had been spoken.

The remains were at once removed to John L. Hebblethwaite's undertaking establishment on Maple avenue, where they were embalmed and prepared for shipment. The Evanston police had previously sent a message to the young man's father and according to his instructions the remains were to be sent to him at Portland, Ore.

Miss Clark's Father Telegraphs.

The Rev. Nelson Clark, the father of the dead girl, telegraphed President Rogers yesterday to send home the remains of his daughter, also requesting the university President to take the matter in charge and select a casket. Dr. Rogers had the remains embalmed, after which, together with Dr. R. D. Sheppard, he arranged for a silver-gray broadcloth covered casket, with silver trimmings, in which tomorrow morning the remains will be placed. Last night they reposed in the girl's own bedroom on the second floor of Miss Sloan's residence at No. 717 Ayers court, and through the long hours of the night were watched by loving classmates. This morning the remains will be placed in the parlor, and, with the casket lid removed, give Miss Clark's student friends an opportunity to view them.

Today the university exercises will be suspended and a number of student meetings will be held at which resolutions of regret will be adopted. At 2 p. m. simple funeral services will be held in the college chapel. President Rogers will officiate and will be assisted by Dr. R. D. Sheppard of the Garrett Biblical Institute. Six of the classmates of Miss Clark are to be the pallbearers. After the exercises the remains will be taken to the train, followed by a procession of students. The remains will probably reach Spokane Falls Saturday morning.

All day yesterday students and citizens were assembled on the streets discussing the tragedy of the night before. The minutest details were gone over. The blood stains on the pavement in front of the house at No. 717 Ayers court, where the shooting occurred, and the trail leading to the girl's room were sources of idle interest. Many friends called at the home, but none were allowed to see the remains. Miss Abernathy, Miss Clark's roommate, who was near her when she was killed, was prostrated yesterday, and her physician would not allow her to receive callers.

Many also out of curiosity visited the undertaking establishment where Smith's remains lay. It was finally necessary to refuse any one admission.

When young Smith left Chicago Saturday for Evanston he took with him a number of gifts which had been given him by Miss Clark and which he intended to return. It is believed by some he had decided to kill her when she received him at 4 in the afternoon, but after a brief talk he handed her the tickets and left. He did not go out of the town, however. Miss Clark and her roommate went to their boarding-house, and, as they were returning, met Smith. Then followed the request for a private conversation, the murder, and the suicide.

State of Nervous Excitement.

Mrs. Sloan had noticed that the Clark girl had for several days been in a state of nervous excitement. She did not speak of anything worrying her, but some believe that Smith had previously communicated with her, perhaps by letter, that he had been driven to desperation by her refusal to become his wife. That he hinted at murder is not probable, it is said, else Miss Clark would not have consented to an interview.

Dr. Verbeck yesterday located a bullet in Smith's brain, but did not remove it. "If he fired two shots," the doctor said, "both balls must have entered the same place. Only a post-mortem examination would show this. A few minutes before he died I asked him if he wanted to send any message to his mother.

"'No,' was his reply. "Again I asked the question and he made the same answer."

An inquest will be held today at Hebblethwaite's morgue at 10:30 a. m. Miss Abernathy will be the principal witness. In addition to her, Mrs. Wasson, in front of whose house the murder was committed, will be called. She heard the shots fired and, looking out the window, saw the Clark girl fall to the ground.

THREE CASES OF SMALLPOX REPORTED.

Dr. Garrott Gives His Opinion of These—How the Disease Was Contracted.

There are three new cases of smallpox at the pest-house. Late Saturday evening they were located on the West Side by Chief Medical Inspector Dr. E. Garrott, but not until yesterday were their names made public. They are:

Mrs. Mary Underlisch, No. 49 Hastings street, 60 years of age. Condition critical.

Sophia Underlisch, her daughter, 21 years of age. Mild form of disease.

Albert Underlisch, son, 21 years of age. Smallpox in advanced form.

The property at No. 49 Hastings street is owned by Mrs. Underlisch. She had been ailing for about two weeks and last Saturday she became delirious and alarmed the neighborhood by running wildly down Hastings street. She was intercepted by a police officer, who reported her insane. It developed, however, that she was afflicted with an eruptive disease. Dr. Garrott found two families living on the second floor of the house at No. 49 Hastings street. Richard Berger occupied the front rooms with his wife and two children. The Berger family are Germans. They have two children, aged 4 and 6 years, and Dr. Garrott discovered that they were taken down about four weeks ago with a disease which Dr. George Shermer, the attending physician, diagnosed as chicken-pox. Dr. Garrott now says that these cases were smallpox and that the afflicted people were victims of contagion.

The premises have been thoroughly fumigated and the building placarded.

"It is barely possible that Mrs. Underlisch, the mother, may recover," said Dr. Garrott. "She has the disease in the confluent form, which is the worst stage of smallpox. The case of her daughter is not so violent, and the brother are twins. Her chances of recovery are by far the best. There is no doubt that the disease was contracted from the younger children and had its inception weeks ago. Those two children have now entirely recovered.

"When the patients went to the pest-house the children were sent to the quarantine station. Since the discovery we have vaccinated more than 300 people in the neighborhood and will arrest the disease if energetic efforts will do it."

On Horseback from Boston to San Antonio.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., April 2.—John Reed Whipple of Boston, Mass., and William H. [illegible] of Haverhill, Mass., aged 22 and 20 years respectively, reached this city this morning on horseback, having made the entire journey from Boston in that manner. They left Boston [illegible] 1892, and came by way of Mobile. Mr. Whipple's horse made the entire distance. The young men made the journey for the benefit of their health.

LIST OF THE SUSPECTS

NAMES WHICH THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE WILL CLOSELY WATCH.

Some Will Probably Prove to Be All Right, but Others Are Known to Be Dummies—Precincts and the Houses from Which the Registration Was Made—Points in the North Side Wards Which May Furnish Evidence of Fraud Tuesday.

Men in the employ of the Citizens' Campaign committee have been at work for the last week looking up and tabulating the names of voters who have been colonized or are for other reasons classed under the head of suspects. A list of nearly 4,000 names has been prepared. In each case a personal investigation has been made and if the men named attempt to vote they will be challenged. The Citizens' committee is in no temper to stand anything which savors of fraund, and arrests will follow every attempt to register a fraudulent ballot.

It is probably generally supposed that the colonizing has been confined to the tougher precincts like some of those in the First, Sixth, Eighteenth, and Twenty-fourth Wards. But such is not the case. Lodging-houses even in the respectable residence wards have been filled with "floaters" by the gang managers. Good people of the Twenty-second Ward will doubtless be pleased to read the long list of suspects in their locality. Some of them may on closer investigation prove to have a legal right to vote, but the majority are dummies. A portion of the list follows:

Seventh Precinct, Twenty-second Ward.

North avenue—No. 382, D. Rooman.
Schiller street—No. 95, Charles Lyons; No. 135, John Brown.
Wyland street—No. 63, Peter Johnson.
Market street—No. 516, B. Finke; No. 532, A. Bastendorf; No. 540, R. Rouder; No. 513, W. Reiffer; No. 521, P. H. Zimmerman; No. 537, J. J. Kane; No. 545, F. Junge; No. 587, G. Rauther.
Alexian Brothers' Hospital—A. Koushki, William Nebor.
North Park avenue—No. 518, J. Kolb; No. 558, Gus Brown; No. 572, Charles Eager; No. 489, H. Weil; No. 495, L. Schmitt; No. 513, J. Carlin; No. 513, T. Mythe; No. 525, Andrew Haberman; No. 527, C. Ludwig; No. 539, Thomas McHail; No. 547, — Hoffman.

Sixth Precinct, Twenty-second Ward.

Carl street—No. 1, P. Schroff.
La Salle avenue—No. 614, F. Trumbull; No. 604, F. Weinschenck.
Wells street—No. 527, P. Silzer; No. 582, H. Renuda; No. 606, August C. Golchert; No. 592, C. De Richelieu; No. 557, H. W. Dissman; No. 590, I. Dean.
Wyland street—No. 515, James Meister; No. 505, John Jackson; No. 507, R. H. Cierer.

Second Precinct, Twenty-second Ward.

Dearborn avenue—No. 451, H. F. Towelman; No. 521, Harry F. Dawley.
Ritchie place—No. 10, S. R. Jewett.
North State street—No. 383, C. A. Street; No. 388, Thomas Miller; No. 417, J. H. Chew; No. 467, George H. High.
Scott street—No. 18, J. Douglas.

Third Precinct, Twenty-second Ward.

Clark street—No. 513, W. R. Hill; No. 525, B. C. Barnes; No. 527, T. Leabrecht; No. 544, Edward Dorington.
Dearborn avenue—No. 514, Charles Flohr.
La Salle avenue—No. 476, C. W. Lenbom; No. 476, W. G. Heaghte; No. 500, G. P. Kelly; No. 505, H. Backarach; No. 487, W. A. Anderson.
Wells street—No. 454, G. Remhe; No. 460, D. E. Freund, W. H. Freund; No. 480, P. Leonard; No. 492, H. Z. Wirepl; No. 488, A. Rietz; No. 501, H. Silverstine; No. 502, H. Ebert.

Sixteenth Precinct, Twenty-second Ward.

Burton place—No. 12, C. T. Wharton.
North Clark street—No. 650, T. E. Murford.
Dearborn avenue—No. 586, N. Mason; No. 604, W. Moerdis, T. Moerdis, O. C. Moerdie.
Germania place—No. 18, G. G. Wilson.
La Salle avenue—No. 567, A. G. Schwarz; No. 503, A. T. Welch; No. 593, C. H. Harrington; No. 615, H. Ray.
North avenue—No. 514, A. W. Ducha; No. 516, G. W. Buell.

Fifth Precinct, Twenty-second Ward.

Goethe street—No. 63, J. Piehl.
Sigel street—No. 100, Charles Kroeger.

Fifteenth Precinct, Twenty-third Ward.

Erie street—No. 14, J. Breidert; No. 149, R. A. Duff; No. 156, B. O. Stevener; No. 158, E. Dietrich.
Franklin street—No. 117, Pat Sweeney, E. Fishbarn, C. Eherict.
Huron street—No. 152, M. Buckley.
Indiana street—No. 111, J. M. McLaughlin, C. H. Miner; No. 120, J. J. Smith.
Ohio street—No. 117, D. Slattery; No. 122, C. Kranse; No. 124, C. Brown.
Ontario street—No. 128, L. Stackman; No. 130, J. T. McGinn, Ed Ellmer; No. 134, A. Minger; No. 137, C. Scheeniers; No. 138, Julius Otto; No. 140, J. H. Friendthal; No. 150, P. F. Jackson, W. T. Lumsden, W. Moehn.
Wells street—No. 39, F. S. Fox; No. 53, W. C. Walker, S. E. Walker; No. 55, J. Nolan, M. Mahoney; No. 61, I. Saules, Ed Heinze, William Morris; No. 67, Jo Henterberger, R. Lawler, J. McRosh, George Pritcherd, Arthur Rae, B. S. Wilkes; No. 81, Joseph Dunbar, P. Givens, J. Jackson, P. Murphy, J. O'Malley, McManus; No. 89, J. Meohr; No. 95, Anton Liebich, D. Hercher, J. Love; No. 99, R. Schubert; No. 104, A. Stirling; No. 105, R. Quinn, C. Altons; No. 107, Joseph Letz, T. Krans; No. 115, T. Bunge; No. 120, H. Newhouse; No. 123, F. Vogelang, H. Horek; No. 125, O. Kuhn; No. 127, C. Richten, M. Hanbert, J. Kaffenkan; No. 129, W. Grahk; No. 131, M. Comfeld, J. Comfeld; No. 133, O. Miller; No. 137, C. Schreder, C. Gifferd; No. 147, E. Ousley, J. Larson; No. 153, W. Remming, B. Buckley.

Sixteenth Precinct, Twenty-third Ward.

Chicago avenue—No. 167, W. Strasburger, J. Schwind.
Franklin street—No. 265, M. O'Connell.
Huron street—No. 167, G. M. Robinson.
Institute place—No. 62, S. Lipberg.
Locust street—No. 108, C. J. Hawereen; No. 114, J. Durken.
Superior street—No. 154, L. Martin.
Wells street—No. 187, E. Galler; No. 189, W. D. Ross; No. 197, P. H. Dormier, A. Derndeer; No. 205, H. Butt; No. 209, M. Knauber; No. 217, L. D. Lamon; No. 237, A. Formand; No. 241, J. Wesley; No. 261, W. Hill; No. 267, C. Streger, F. S. Dunton; No. 269, K. J. Hymes; No. 273, H. Hageman, W. Uffman, H. Nordquist, W. Shudel; No. 278, C. M. Turnquist.

Ninth Precinct, Twenty-fourth Ward.

Dearborn avenue—No. 139, T. F. Monaghan; No. 141, G. T. Blum; No. 149, J. H. Raymond, L. D. Raymond; No. 153, Louis Rothschild; No. 155, J. Herman, G. F. Darvard; No. 163, T. C. Halbach, A. G. Cummings; No. 167, C. W. Lydick.
Erie street—No. 269, H. J. Smallwood, A. H. Eraveisens; No. 272, H. A. Kickman; No. 273, W. H. F. Holmes, E. S. Farra; No. 278, T. C. Bradley; No. 282, A. A. Dare, T. M. Baum; No. 284, G. F. Maratta; No. 287, D. Mandeville.
Ontario street—No. 257, M. E. Williams, G. O. Huimrutt; No. 261, L. A. Lamb.
State street—No. 150, A. Stewart.

Twenty-second Precinct, Twenty-fourth Ward.

North Clark street—No. 172, J. Richards, H. O. Sweiger; No. 176, C. P. Wilson; No. 180, F. O. Brown, G. F. Haratta, A. Walsh; No. 188, G. G. Frost, V. C. Smith.
Dearborn avenue—No. 114, M. E. Gregg, L. E. Meyer, A. M. Ray, T. Valuah, C. L. Webber, L. Whittied; No. 124, H. I. Gould; No. 128, H. A. Pottudo; No. 130, L. H. Weaver, E. F. Brown; No. 140, L. L. Fries; No. 142, H. Ehrenpreis; No. 148, E. J. Adams, E. L. Howard.
Huron street—No. 236, E. D. Therfilmore; No. 217, J. E. Patten; No. 219, S. Trish; No. 221, D. R. Cramer.

Nineteenth Precinct, Twenty-fourth Ward.

La Salle avenue—No. 265, C. A. Wilcox.

Nineteenth Precinct, Twenty-third Ward.

Division street—No. 222, W. D. McLintosh; No. 225, J. Weismeyer; No. 302, J. McGraham; No. 312, H. Boie.
Larrabee street—No. 217, A. F. S. Burge; No. 189, E. W. Johnson.

Third Precinct, Twenty-fourth Ward.

Chestnut street—No. 225, A. Bordecker; No. 238, W. J. Creed; No. 276, M. H. R. Connelly, L. C. Black; No. 280, J. Rintoul, J. F. Davis, W. Irwin.
Chicago avenue—No. 201, G. Vogt, H. W. Poole, Paul Curtis; No. 203, W. Wilson, G. Widdell; No. 207, H. Toil; No. 209, F. J. Hailey; No. 211, W. T. Porter; No. 239, L. Borum; No. 213, W. D. Lepper.
North Clark street—No. 243, N. O. Proctor; No. 261, G. Leek; No. 305, J. Jackson; No. 271, G. H. Leid.

Fourteenth Precinct, Twenty-second Ward.

Orchard street—No. 17, S. Grmier; No. 12, H. Buckenbach; No. 38, W. Bass; No. 48, H. Brimmer.
Weed street—No. 14, W. Gindorf; No. 11, C. Buckner.
Blackhawk street—No. 189, J. F. Cordiel; No. 183, J. Muellers, R. Engle.
North avenue—No. 186, C. Lenz Jr.; No. 200, W. F. Haacke; No. 206, R. Junge; No. 208, B. Christopher, A. M. Bawman; No. 220, J. W. Chrismore.
Clybourn avenue—No. 228, H. Miebergall; No. 233, H. Blackburn, A. C. Bawman; No. 245, Herman Benning.

Thirteenth Precinct, Twenty-fourth Ward.

Indiana street—No. 299½, J. Blase.
Ohio street—No. 286, C. P. Harbis; No. 342, J. D. Hauser.
Pine street—No. 45, J. P. Byone; No. 54, L. O'Neal; No. 56, F. H. Kullman.
Rush street—No. 65, A. F. Busse.

HARRISON TALKS TO OLD FRIENDS.

So He Calls Nineteenth Ward Democrats—Other Addresses Made.

Nearly 1,000 men and one brass band attended an afternoon Harrison meeting at the West Twelfth Street Turner Hall yesterday. Mr. Harrison was there somewhat broken in voice, but he was able to speak some words in his own behalf and in disparagement of Samuel W. Allerton's aspirations and candidacy. The meeting was under the auspices of the Carter H. Harrison Hebrew Democratic Association of the Second Congressional District. Mark Schwartz was Chairman. Mr. Harrison told the people that there was no need to enlighten a Nineteenth Ward audience made up from the old-time Eighth Ward, the banner Democratic stronghold, upon what he had done for Chicago and Democracy. They knew him, but if they did not happen to they should ask their neighbors. He would not promise to do any better in his next term than he had done in the last eight years as Mayor.

After Mr. Harrison had reviewed his own Congressional career and his mayoralty campaigns, some of his auditors became possessed of a spirit of unrest and the demonstration once and again became so furious as to threaten a breaking up of the meeting. Mr. Harrison turned in disgust and was reaching for his hat and overcoat to go, when he was prevailed upon to proceed with his speech. Then he suggested to the noisy element of the crowd that if they didn't preserve quiet he would shut up all the saloons when he became Mayor. That threat acted and he received respectful attention thenceforth. He said that the most important question in the present struggle was whether a newspaper tyranny should be intrenched upon the people of Chicago. He thought that with no uncertain ring the great people would set the seal of their disapproval tomorrow upon what he called the newspaper syndicate.

"The other day," continued Mr. Harrison, "'Mike' McDonald, either through villainy or vanity, came into Democratic headquarters and wrote some letters to certain friends on committee letter paper. That was the whole foundation for the charge that he is with me. He had nothing whatever to do with my Campaign committee. Now I am better known in Chicago than any other man in it; you all know me; you know whether I am fit for the office or not. I want your votes." Mr. Harrison was assisted in entertaining the audience by Vere V. Hunt, Ald. J. O'Brien, M. E. Dickson, and T. E. Ryan, each of whom made a brief address.

Later yesterday afternoon Carter H. Harrison spoke before a Bohemian audience at Pulaski Hall, No. 800 South Ashland avenue. There he was aided by the following speakers: Peter Kiolbassa, Frank Wenter, T. E. Ryan, E. C. Brodowski, W. J. Laskowski, and George Abrahams. About 800 voters were present during the addresses. The meeting was conducted by the Langiewicz club.

POLISH CITIZENS FOR ALLERTON.

Large North Side Meeting, at Which Citizens' Candidates Are Cheered.

Polish citizens gathered in a capacious hall at Robey street and Webster avenue last night and used their lungs lustily in behalf of the Allerton Citizens' ticket. Five hundred Poles were in the audience, and a sprinkling of voters of other nationalities. James H. Conroid delivered the principal speech of the evening. He said that there were two great present sources of shame to Chicago, one of which was its filthy streets, and the other was Carter H. Harrison; but the greater of these was Harrison.

He made a point of the statement that Mr. Harrison two years ago was the enemy of labor when he employed non-union carpenters on his Ashland avenue house, making them toil for him ten hours a day. When a committee from the Carpenters' Council remonstrated with Mr. Harrison the latter replied that he was out of politics then and consequently would take care of his own business. Mr. Conroid intimated that the laboring men would Tuesday hold Mr. Harrison to his resolve to stay out of politics. Referring to Mr. Allerton the speaker said that he had worked his way from a farm boy hired out at $15 a month to a position where he was one of the largest employers of men in the United States.

"Some of you will remember," said Mr. Conroid, "that in 1887 the Stock-Yards employés went on a strike. Those in Mr. Allerton's works went to him with their grievances and demands, to which he readily acceded. Later, when the families of laborers in the other packing houses became destitute, that great benevolent heart of Mr. Allerton was touched and he gave a check for $7,000 for their needs."

THEY COULD NOT BE HEARD.

Why an Allerton Open Air Meeting Was Given Up.

Miles Kehoe and James H. Conroid went to Sixty-third street and Stony Island avenue yesterday afternoon with the intention of holding an open air meeting in the interests of the Allerton ticket. A sixteen-knot east wind blew off the lake and stirred up all the loose sand in the South Division. Several hundred people were at different times on the ground to hear some arguments against the Harrison combination, but the dust blew into their eyes with such violence that an out-of-doors meeting became inexpedient. No hall was at hand to offer shelter, but there was a gang of workmen on the spot erecting a system of elevated tracks and driving sledgehammers against heavy iron castings until the local din became commensurate with that of a boiler factory. Other open air industrial enterprises were also in progress during the afternoon, and the combination of causes made it necessary to abandon the meeting, but for no want of enthusiasm or of a crowd.

Independent Candidate Hulsman Indorsed.

The Independent Citizens' club of the Fifteenth Ward, at a meeting last night attended by 500 men, unanimously indorsed Otto Hulsman of the North State street roaster for Alderman. Mr. Hulsman is a business-man and never held a public office. He has been indorsed also by the Young Men's Democratic club, the Avondale and West End Improvement clubs, the German Independent club, and the Independent Republican club, as well as at a great mass-meeting in Wendel's Hall Saturday night.

Political Notes.

At the Lincoln avenue car barns a straw vote on the Mayoralty fight was taken yesterday. Out of 180 votes cast there were but ten for Harrison.

It is apparent already that several of the gang candidates for Aldermen in the various wards are doomed to defeat. In almost every case the ward fights, many of them involving several independent candidates, will result in a benefit to the Citizens' ticket. They will help to bring out a full vote and a full vote means success for the Citizens' ticket.

Two hundred thousand copies of the *Union Workman* were distributed yesterday by the Allerton Citizens' committee. It is the organ of the architectural iron workers, edited by John Simpson and illustrated by David Bloom. It contains portraits of Allerton and the other candidates on the ticket with him and much campaign literature furnished by labor people that is valuable to the party.

The deserved popularity of James R. B. Van Cleave, the Citizens'-Republican nominee for City Clerk, is standing him in good stead in the present campaign. Laid up with a sprained ankle since the day of the convention which nominated him, he has been unable to visit the wards as has been his custom in previous campaigns. He has been forced therefore to rely entirely upon his friends for active work in his behalf. They have crowded his office every day during the last week, and hundreds have volunteered their services.

CONCESSION OWNERS MAKE A DEPOSIT

Project to Build a Railroad from the City of Mexico to the Pacific Coast.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—The State Department has been informed that the owners of the concession for building a railroad from the City of Mexico to the Pacific coast have deposited $20,000 in bonds with the National Treasury as required under the terms of the concession. The builders of the road are to receive a subsidy of $12,000 a mile, and it is stated that if certain proposed changes in the route, shortening the line and reducing the grades, are made, no trouble will be experienced in securing the capital necessary to construct it. The road will pass through one of the richest districts of Mexico, and at the western terminus, Zianitanezo, is located one of the finest harbors on the Pacific coast. American and European capitalists are interested in the enterprise.

Throws Himself Into the Sea.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., April 2.—The Pacific Mail steamer City of New York, which arrived at this port today from Panama, reports the suicide of J. W. Summers, a cabin passenger from New York, on the morning of Feb. 23. He is supposed to have thrown himself into the sea. He had been suffering from melancholia for some days and had shown a suicidal tendency.

Defaulting Treasurer Placed in Jail.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 2.—The Rev. S. H. Buchanan, defaulting ex-Treasurer of the Arkansas Insane Asylum, was brought here this morning from Clarksville. His bond was fixed at $10,000, failing to give which he was committed to jail. Buchanan's shortage is something in the neighborhood of $13,000. He was indicted by the Pulaski grand jury Thursday.

FIRE KING'S SMOKE.

WILLIAM DUKE & SON'S BIG TOBACCO FACTORY BURNED.

Dwellers in Tenements Are Badly Scared, but No Persons Hurt—The Loss Placed at $435,000, Fully Covered by Insurance—Business Part of Clarksville, Va., in Ruins and Many Families Homeless—Fifteen Dwellings Destroyed—Opera-House at Elizabeth, N. J., Burned.

NEW YORK, April 2.—[Special.]—The tobacco factory of William Duke & Son, on the northwest corner of Thirty-eighth street and Second avenue, was burned to the ground early this morning. The factory was a six-story and basement brick building, where more than 500 girls and about 100 men were employed. Benjamin Hogan and John Walker, colored men, who slept on the first floor of the building at night, were aroused by a strong smell of smoke at 3 o'clock. They made an investigation and found that smoke was coming through the flooring from the basement. Walker ran to the street to give an alarm, but Hogan staid in the burning building to investigate. When Hogan opened the elevator hatch a dense volume of smoke shot into the first floor, where the office and shipping department of the company were. Hogan saw that there was nothing to do but to get out, but he found his way barred by the flames, which had by this time reached the first floor. He climbed out through a side window, jumped over a fence, and broke through the back window of a saloon at No. 715 Second avenue. When the firemen arrived the flames had gained great headway and were shooting out in great sheets from the windows on the second floor. The flames stretched across Thirty-eighth street and the fronts of the six dwelling houses—Nos. 232 to 242 inclusive—on the south side of Thirty-eighth street were in flames.

Lieut. Stone had charge of the forces then on hand, and realizing that the cigarette and tobacco factory could not be saved directed some of his men to turn their attention to the houses on the south side of the street. The smaller fire was under control. A number of hose lines were turned upon the factory, and three other alarms brought Chief of the Eighth Battalion, Fisher, and twelve more engine companies upon the scene. When the fourth alarm was sent out the interior of the building had been entirely demolished, and only the bare walls were standing. Chief Fisher decided that the walls were in imminent danger of falling, and orders were given at 4:30 to pull them down.

No Persons Hurt.

A small tower which stood on the corner of the roof in falling struck against the plank walk along the south-bound track of the elevated railroad and tore it away. The inmates from the surrounding tenements had fled half clad into the streets, but none were hurt by the falling débris.

The heavy black clouds of smoke continued to roll up, and during the whole day today four steady streams of water were kept playing upon the ruins.

The origin of the fire is a mystery. It is known to have started in the basement, where large quantities of rum and glycerine, which were used in the manufacture of tobacco, and a large amount of general stores were kept. The building was heated by steam and the boilers had been cooled and cleaned Saturday night preparatory to an inspection by the boiler inspectors, which was to have been made yesterday.

The damage to the stock and machinery of the tobacco company is estimated at $400,000 and to the building, which was numbered 709 and 711 Second avenue and was owned by Eugene Philbin, about $35,000. The building and the stock and fixtures were insured in almost every company in this city for various amounts, the loss being fully covered by insurance. The burning of the factory will not throw the hands who are employed there out of work.

The firm of William Duke & Son is a member of the American Tobacco company, which controls almost entirely the output of cigarettes in this country, and the factory hands will be sent to the factory of Gail & Ax, which is also a member of the American Tobacco company, at Baltimore, where the work of Duke & Son will be carried on for a time.

Statements by Mr. Duke.

J. S. Duke, a member of the firm and President of the American Tobacco company, was seen by a reporter this afternoon. He stated that he was not certain of the loss involved in the burning of the factory, but was sure that it did not much exceed $400,000. "Our cigarette department," he said, "was transferred to Durham, N. C., a few months ago, and the output will in no way be affected by the fire. We manufactured only chewing and smoking tobacco at the Thirty-eighth street factory, but there is ample capacity at the factory of Gail & Ax for carrying on this work. A new factory is in the course of construction upon the site of Kinney Bros.' factory, which was burned some time ago, and when it is completed we will occupy it. As to the origin of the fire I can say nothing. It is a mystery to me."

The houses on the south side of Thirty-eighth street were not damaged to the extent of more than $500 in any case. The heaviest loser is Henry Lederer, a barber, whose shop was burned out. Mr. Lederer was a breeder of canary birds, and thirty of the little creatures which were in the show window were roasted to death.

Duke & Son came to this city nine years ago from Durham, N. C. They placed a number of brands of cigarettes upon the market and their business increased rapidly. They were foremost in the formation of the American Tobacco company, of which J. B. Duke was elected President. The trust has had hard luck within a few months, three factories having been destroyed by fire.

Offices Burned Out.

A fire broke out this morning on the sixth floor of the Temple Court Building and extended to the two floors above before the firemen were able to get it under control. The building is occupied by offices and is owned by Eugene Kelly. The damage is estimated at about $10,000, covered by insurance. The *Telegraph Age* publication offices were destroyed, but the subscription books and lists were saved. The paper will continue uninterrupted in new quarters. The origin of the fire is unknown.

DEVASTATION AT CLARKSVILLE.

Almost the Entire Business Part of a Virginia Town Swept Away.

CLARKSVILLE, Va., April 2.—[Special.]—Four blocks of storehouses and residences, comprising the principal part of this town, were destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon, and two unknown colored men were burned to death in trying to save tobacco. The fire started in a frame house adjoining J. D. Pettingill's store, and in less than an hour two tobacco warehouses, a hotel, a church, a dozen stores, and fifteen dwellings were in flames. The occupants were unable to save anything. Most of the stores were brick buildings, but the frame dwellings situated among them added fuel to the fire. A fire company and engine arrived from Oxford, N. C., at 4 o'clock and succeeded in saving the railway depot and one tobacco warehouse. The citizens had already torn down several small frame houses in the line of the fire and staid its progress westward. The total loss on buildings is about $80,000, and the loss on stocks in stores and tobacco is about $60,000. Insurance aggregates $50,000. The principal individual losses are as follows:

J. D. Pettingill, $5,000; insurance, $1,300. Phyle Alcott, $2,000; no insurance. J. P. Taylor, $2,000; insurance unknown. Episcopal church, $2,000; no insurance. T. N. Williams, $5,000. Alexander Bruce, $4,000. D. M. Stitch, $3,000; insurance, $1,000. C. L. Doggett, $3,000; insurance, $2,000. M. A. Barner, Exchange Hotel, loss, $4,000; insurance, $2,000. J. W. Spencer, Postmaster, loss unknown; no insurance; the postoffice and everything in it were destroyed. Roanoke Valley Hotel and all the furniture of J. C. Vaden and Henry Gooch. A. W. Magee's tobacco factory, occupied by the American Tobacco company, with about 200,000 pounds of tobacco destroyed; loss fully covered by insurance. J. P. Taylor, loss in tobacco $5,000 to $8,000. E. L. Morton, about 50,000 pounds of tobacco; insurance unknown. Wayne Gooch, wholesale and retail whisky dealer, loss about $5,000; insurance $2,000. V. P. Patterson, hardware, $3,000; insurance, $1,000. L. B. Gilliland, dwelling and store, entire stock; insurance about $5,000. Morton Bros., dry goods, loss, $5,000; insurance, $3,000. Gooch & Mason, liverymen, loss, $5,000. T. A. Fields, dry goods, $5,000; insurance, $3,000. Exchange Bank Building, loss, $5,000; fully insured.

The Richmond and Danville depot and A. W. Magee's warehouse are all that is left of the business section. Numbers of families are left homeless, having lost everything they possessed.

SOUTH HAVEN, Mich., April 1.—[Special.]—The dwelling of Capt. Edward Napier of this place and owner of the excursion steamer Music, which plies between Van Buren street and Jackson Park, Chicago, took fire from a defective flue while the family were at church this morning and was damaged $2,000. Loss fully covered by insurance.

DUBUQUE, Ia., April 2.—[Special.]—The three-story brick building belonging to I. Harris, used by him as a rag warehouse, burned today. Loss, $6,000; insurance, $2,000, in the Key City company, Dubuque.

BOSTON'S FIRES FOR THREE MONTHS.

The Loss for the First Quarter of 1893 Foots Up $4,503,095.

BOSTON, Mass., April 2.—[Special.]—Three months of the year 1893 have passed and left a record of fires in this city unequaled in the history of the city. The first alarm was strangely enough pulled in from Box 93 on the first day of 1893. There is an old saying among firemen that the first alarm of the month will indicate the number of alarms for the entire month. Such proved to be the case in January, for ninety-three alarms were pulled in. The total number of alarms for the three months ending at midnight March 31 was 239. There was one general alarm and a call for outside help, five third alarms, and five second alarms. That for the Tremont Temple fire was practically a third alarm. The aggregate loss for the three months, the figures in the main being taken from the adjustments of the insurance companies, amounts to $4,503,095. The saddest part of all these fires has been the great loss of life, eleven persons having been killed at fires or having died from result of injuries. Although no firemen were killed 216 were seriously injured in the performance of their duties. Thirty other persons were injured at fires or by apparatus going to fires. A résumé of the cause of alarms shows that carelessness is the prime cause of most of the blazes. Of the large fires many have, it is said, originated from overheated stovepipes. In addition to the number of bell alarms given above 200 fires have been extinguished on still alarms. The loss by fire of this class amounts to about $2,500. Veteran fire fighters of the city say that Boston has simply been suffering from an epidemic of fires, such as happens in the history of all large cities, and many of these are of the opinion that the epidemic has had its run and that a period of quiet will ensue for another term of years.

AT THE RUINS OF CROW'S NEST.

Joe Jefferson's Desolated Home Visited by Scores of Sight-Seers.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., April 2.—The scene of yesterday's fatal fire was visited by hundreds of people today. The guard had a lively time at midnight, when the wind suddenly changed to the east and blew a gale. The sparks were blown into the pine woods and were extinguished with much difficulty. Early this morning a search was instituted for the body of Helen McGrath, but no trace of the missing woman was found. Miss Collins is the most seriously burned of the survivors. Clarence Whipple, an employé, was also terribly burned on the face, arms, and hands, and as he complains of severe pains in his chest, it is feared that he inhaled some of the flames and is internally injured. Frank Ashport, another employé, was in the cellar at the time of the explosion, and is also suffering from severe burns on his face and hands. Whipple and Ashport, although suffering intense pain, heroically endeavored to save Miss McGrath from the fiery furnace. Miss Symons was not so severely burned as the others, and has been with Mrs. Jefferson at Mr. Basset's. C. B. Jefferson, A. H. Wood, Frank L. Wood, and Miss Ada Wood arrived on a morning train, and at once went to Mrs. Jefferson. When interviewed by a reporter Mr. Jefferson said that his father was deeply grieved at the sad and untimely death of his faithful servant, and that the loss of the property did not appear to effect him. Mr. Jefferson will rebuild on the same site, and will this season occupy the Whittier cottage, which is on the Buzzard's Bay shore near Gray Gables. Mrs. Jefferson has been receiving messages of sympathy all day. Among the first to arrive were those from President Cleveland, Mr. Whittier, and Mr. Benedict.

Opera-House Destroyed.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 2.—The Temple Opera-House was entirely destroyed tonight by a fire which started from an explosion of gas in the property-room. The loss is $35,000; insurance, $20,000.

MUST TEAR DOWN THE TOTTERING WALL.

Two Women Have an Experience with Contractors and Building Inspector.

Living in the shadow of a tottering brick building, the weakened and trembling walls hanging over their homes and threatening to crush them at any moment, the lives of Mrs. Hanrahan and Mrs. M. A. Costello have not been enviable. They have appealed to the Building Department for protection and were given no consideration. Then they applied to the West Chicago avenue police with more success, and tomorrow the new brick building at the corner of Robey and West Erie streets will be partially, at least, torn down. In the meantime Mrs. Hanrahan, a dressmaker with a lucrative business, has been forced to hastily leave her home, her business is broken up, and she is almost prostrated with the nervous strain.

Mrs. Costello also has been forced to seek safety elsewhere, and, like her next-door neighbor, is suffering from the intense anxiety.

The building at the corner of Robey and Erie streets is a four-story brick, about 50x125 feet in area, and was constructed during the cold weather of last winter. The owner is C. A. Friedland of Ashland avenue and Ohio street and the contractors Cook & Rogers of Powell and Fulton streets. Tuesday, March 14, it was noticed that the mortar, which had frozen when laid, had been loosened by the warm weather and the foundations had sagged and the entire wall bulged perceptibly. Next door to the new building were the homes of Mrs. Hanrahan and Mrs. Costello. These were directly beneath the wall and it seemed as though a gust of wind would throw the mass of brick on top of them. The contractors saw the danger and served notice to those in the dwellings that they had better vacate. Mrs. Hanrahan at once abandoned her home and business. She moved to No. 637 West Erie street. Mrs. Costello also left without ceremony and sought a house with relatives. She went the following day to the Building Department and asked that steps be taken to remove the impending danger. She said last evening that the clerk to whom she complained laughed at her fears and said the building had not been condemned.

Mrs. Costello, after waiting two weeks, moved back to her home. The contractors paid no attention to her actions, but for a week past she has noticed that the walls were gradually falling from their proper position. The contractors began to brace the weakened walls.

Unable longer to bear the suspense Mrs. Costello Saturday night appealed to the police, who notified the contractors that something must be done without delay. The contractors admitted that the walls would not long stand and agreed that this morning they would raise the building from above the first story and remove the lower walls and foundations. In the meantime the police will serve formal notice on Mr. O'Neill's department, and until the defective walls are reconstructed Mrs. Costello will seek safer lodgings.

Arrested for Stealing $2,550.

DENVER, Colo., April 2.—[Special.]—Charles Norton and Stella Jones, both colored, were arrested at Manitou today for stealing $2,550 from J. A. Petri of Phillipsburg, N. J. They went from Phillipsburg to Chicago, where they remained until two weeks ago. A negro named Dobbs learned of their crime and got Norton to draw $1,000 out of a bank on the pretense that the police knew where it was. Norton gave the $1,000 to Dobbs for safe keeping and the latter bought him two tickets to Denver. While walking on State street a man claiming to be a detective stepped up to arrest Norton. Dobbs told him to run and he would fight the detective. Norton ran and the other two grappled till he got around a corner. Then they went off together.

Tramps Arrested for Murder.

EFFINGHAM, Ill., April 2.—[Special.]—The police authorities arrested a tramp last night on a charge of murder. Fred Brown and a young companion boarded a freight on the Vandalia road at Casey last night to go to Greenup. They fell in with four tramps who robbed them and threw young Brown from the train, killing him. Three of the tramps were arrested at Montrose and one here. They have been identified.

WANT HIGHER WAGES

SHIP CARPENTERS AND CALKERS WILL MAKE DEMANDS.

Two Firms Have Agreed to Grant the Advance, While in One Yard There Will Be No Strike, as the Men Do Not Agree—Trade and Labor Assembly Men Indorse the Kaiser Convict Labor Bill—Woodworkers Meet and Discuss Their Wants.

Ship Carpenters' and Caulkers' Assembly No. 1108, Knights of Labor, met yesterday afternoon at No. 10 North Clinton street to take further action on the scale of wages for the ensuing year. They had decided last Friday night to advance their wages from $3 to $3.50 per day. Committees reported that two firms had acceded to their demands. Mr. Hickey of the Vessel Owners' Towing company granted their requests Saturday night last, and C. P. Willard & Co., which firm is building steam launches for the World's Fair, advanced the wages to those figures three weeks ago. Demands for this increase in wages will be presented today to the Dunham Towing company, Oscar Clow, and J. B. Bates & Co. If the demands are not granted strikes will probably take place there today. In the Miller Bros. shipyards strikes will not yet place, as the workmen are divided as to when a strike should be ordered there. In this union of shipbuilders and calkers there are enrolled as members 400 out of the 450 men in their trade in the city.

APPROVE THE KAISER BILL.

Trade and Labor Assembly Action—Discussion of "Fads."

The Committee on Convict Labor at the meeting of the Trade and Labor Assembly yesterday asked that the assembly indorse the Kaiser bill now before the Legislature. This bill aims to have convicts employed in repairing the public highways and in making materials needed for such repairs. On motion the suggestion was unanimously carried. Delegate Maguire was instructed to advise the Publication and Lecture committee to proceed with the work of issuing a labor directory for 1893. As Chairman of the committee he reported that the meeting recently held in the City Council chamber to discuss "fads" for the benefit of wage-workers was packed with the school instructors who teach "fads" for a living.

Mr. Trude had made a telling speech at the meeting against the "fad" system and he asked that the assembly indorse Mr. Trude's action in the premises. President J. J. Linehan, in speaking against the misapplication of special studies, said children of tender years were forced to study difficult and abstruse subjects.

A communication from the Bricklayers' Union in support of John R. Patterson, who was expelled from the assembly on a charge of appropriating funds to his own use, was ordered filed on a motion made by Delegate Schilling. A motion to permit the expelled delegate to speak on the floor was voted down by a large majority, and Patterson then left the hall. Members of the Ball committee were announced by President Linehan as follows: Miss Twomey Chin, cloakmakers; Miss Fannie Jones, shoemakers; Miss Lizzie Alkover, salespeople; Miss Lizzie Ford, shirtmakers; Mrs. Kate Bradley, Ladies' Federation Labor Union; Miss Brown, bindery girls; Miss Mamie Hanlon, bindery girls; Miss Sarah Ternan, shirtmakers, and Miss Frances McNamara, shoemakers.

WANTS OF THE WOODWORKERS.

Have Made Little Progress for a Shorter Work Day.

The Allied Woodworkers' Council held a mass-meeting yesterday afternoon at Lake and Desplaines streets. The hall was crowded. B. Carlberg presided. Speeches were made by M. Grimes, Thomas J. Kidd, and others. Those represented in the meeting were Scandinavian, Bohemian, German, and Polish cabinetmakers, machine woodworkers, woodcarvers, and finishers. The speakers showed that Chicago hod-carriers received from 50 cents to $1.25 a day for eight hours' work, more than did members of the allied woodworking trades, because the former were organized, the latter were not. The allied woodworkers tried to reduce their working day to eight hours, but thus far have made little progress toward it. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the mass-meeting:

WHEREAS, The police authorities of this city have arrested members of the Piano and Hardwood Finishers' Unions without cause and have oppressed and interfered with men who are exercising the rights to which they are justly entitled; be it

Resolved, That we, as wageworkers, protest against the tyrannical action of the police in this city, and we demand of the Chief of Police that he restrain his officers and compel them to respect the rights of men and citizens of this community.

LATHERS WILL DEMAND AN ADVANCE

They Want $4 a Day and Will Strike to Get It.

The union lathers will begin today a series of demands for an increase of wages which in the instance of refusals will be followed by strikes. They now receive $3.50 a day. They want $4. They held a largely attended meeting yesterday afternoon at No. 82 East Lake street. Many speeches were made. The sense of the assembly was unanimously in favor of making the demand for a raise at once. They decided to open headquarters this morning at No. 104 Randolph street. Their committee will begin this morning presenting the requests for the advance of wages to the various employers of the city. As the union includes almost all the lathers in the city the men believe their requests will be granted. Several of the employers have signified to the men, talking informally, their intention to pay the increased wages.

TOILERS TRYING TO UNITE.

Knights of Labor and the Federation May Patch Up Their Differences.

NEW YORK, April 2.—[Special.]—As a result of the clothing cutters' lockout in this city, one of the most important labor movements of recent years is on foot. This is an effort to patch up the differences that have long existed between the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor, so that the two bodies may work in harmony on all labor matters. A secret conference of representatives of the various sections of the labor movement will be held tomorrow night to try to start this movement. The feeling has been steadily gaining ground since the decision of Judge Ricks in the Toledo, Ann Arbor and Northern Michigan trouble that new methods must be adopted by organized labor. The injunctions issued by Judge Lawrence Wednesday and Saturday brought this feeling to a head. The feeling is that labor is now at a disadvantage in its struggle with capital in view of the new tactics of the latter. The successive appeals to the court show that the old methods of strike and boycott are becoming ineffectual. All the talk is in favor of a union of the great bodies that include the workingmen—the Knights of Labor and the American Federation.

Several meetings of tailors were held today all over the East Side in Brooklyn and in Brownsville, L. I. With all these meetings the locked-out cutters were assured of support, moral and financial. The locked-out cutters themselves did not meet today, but their officers were in consultation all day, and Secretary White said plans of warfare had been outlined which would be a surprise to the manufacturers. It is expected that the tailors will strike tomorrow or Tuesday and it is probable that the cloakmakers will also soon take a hand in the fight. The contractors by whom the latter are employed are the ones who employ the tailors in the clothing trades, and a general strike of all their employés may be ordered to tie up the entire business and force the employers to submit. If the cloakmakers strike it will throw about 20,000 persons out of employment and will involve about 1,000 cloakcutters, who may strike anyway of their own accord.

LABOR TROUBLES ADJUSTED.

Interpretation of the Alien Contract Law at Suspension Bridge.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE, N. Y., April 2.—Collector James J. Lowe of this port finally has been able to adjust but not to terminate the bitter rivalry that has existed for years between the laborers on the American side of the river and those on the Canadian side. The early morning hours for years have seen scores of Canadian laborers trudging across the suspension bridge and in the evening they plod back with their American wages in their pockets. The adjustment has been brought about by Maj. Lowe's interpretation of the alien contract labor law as advised by Secretary Carlisle, which he thinks relates to contracts made in a foreign country only. According to this reading of the law a contract made within the United States, although made with a foreigner, is not prohibited by any existing law. The Collector says he has no authority to close the gates against foreign laborers, hence the laborers on this side will have to retire with their complaints. The customs collectors have only lately been vested with the power to adjust immigration and alien troubles.

Conference on Carpenters' Prices.

There will be a conference at the World's Fair grounds beginning at 9 a. m. today between J. B. Cogswell, President of the Carpenters' Council, and Mr. Burnham of the World's Fair as to the demand of union carpenters for a raise of wages from 35 to 40 cents an hour. It is believed the differences will be settled without trouble. There are twenty-seven carpentry contractors also doing work inside the fence at the Fair who will be asked to advance the price a nickel an hour. If they do not do so strikes on their work may be ordered today. The order that Cogswell gave, as alluded to in yesterday's TRIBUNE, to carpenters to keep at work until further orders applied only to the World's Fair contract direct, and not to the outside contracting carpenters. Should these carpenters strike all the other mechanics of the allied building trades at work on buildings in and around the Fair grounds would go out with them. Mr. Cogswell says he believes the differences will be amicably adjusted today.

For Union Made Cigars.

One of the prettiest fights to be made at the World's Fair will be that between the union and non-union cigarmakers. The union made cigars were shut out by the fact that the concessions or privileges to sell cigars inside the grounds were bid in by non-union manufacturers.

The union cigarmakers tried vainly to secure the right to sell in the booths. The Novelty cigar factory, which employs experts in the making of tobacco into peculiar shapes, applied for space on the World's Fair grounds but was refused. Then the union cigarmakers, together with this firm, hired space for cigar stands in ten hotels. At No. 222 Sixty-third street they will open their factory and office this week. Then they will construct another building near the Sixty-second street entrance of the Fair, from which the union cigars will be sold.

Quarrymen May Strike May 1.

BARRE, Vt., April 2.—The rumored strike to take place at the granite quarries Saturday did not begin, and it is thought there will be no trouble until May 1. The quarrymen say if the dealers do not ask them to return to the ten-hour system there will be no trouble, but if such demand is made there will be a strike.

CHOCTAW MILITIA BECAME LAWLESS.

Further Developments Show the Animus of Their Attack on Locke's House.

PARIS, Tex., April 2.—The more the action of the Choctaw militia in the pending trouble is looked into the worse it appears. Something new is cropping out every day. When Judge Gibbons, United States Commissioner at Antlers, went to the military camp last Sunday and asked them to give him a list of the parties wanted they furnished him with the following names: Willis Jones, Albert Jackson, Torbson, Hamison, Andrew Williams, Isaac Reuben, Moris Bond, Cale Thomas, Crawford Nail, Sam Holdfield, Cyrus Aaron, Cephus Williams, Elias Lomond. There they claimed to have processes for. Tuesday, when pressed to name those for whom they had writs, they said they only had a writ for William Jones, but they wanted Albert Jackson, whom they claimed had taken Jones from the light horsemen. Just before attacking Locke's house they were assured by several that Locke had not seen Jones in two months and knew nothing of his whereabouts. Albert Jackson and his friends deny that he took Jones from the light horse. They say Jones made his escape and went to Jackson's house, who broke the shackles off him. Another rather strange thing is that Tuesday morning Elias Loving, who was to have been shot March 10 at Pashmantoah ground for the murder of Grany Covatt, whom he suspected of being a witch, and who was reprieved by Gov. Jones, went to Locke's camp and asked to be armed and join his forces. He told Locke that he had been with the militia, but quit them and wanted to fight for Locke. He was sent away, as he was regarded as a spy sent there by the militia. Another thing is known beyond a shadow of a doubt—Mitt Lowe, a young white man and non-citizen, who was working for Locke, plowing, heard the firing and went to the house and started to take the children to an adjoining place for safety. They fired at him eight times. They also fired a number of shots at Commissioner Gibbons, who went to Locke's house during the battle. The number of bullet holes in the lower story show that they were not intended for Locke or any of his men, who were all up-stairs. Bullet holes in the fence, along which Gibbons went, show that they were not intended for Locke's house, as these things were done by men not in authority and against the orders of the Captain. They made no demand on Locke for any one when they charged on his house. When their Captain searched the house he said there was no one there he wanted. It is now known that Dukes was informed just before he charged the house that Locke was at home alone and was told that then was the time to get him. Agent Bennett yesterday took Ben Spring's commission from him as Indian policeman for participating in the attack on Locke's house. Agent Bennett has just left Gooland bearing propositions for settlement to be submitted to Locke. The matter will come to a head tomorrow.

FEAR THAT TWENTY-SIX ARE DROWNED.

Two Vessels Long Overdue Cause Much Anxiety in Shipping Circles.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 2.—Considerable anxiety is felt in shipping circles concerning the fate of two missing vessels which should have arrived at their port of destination several weeks ago. The vessels are the British barkentine Maggie Thompson, from Sagua for the Delaware breakwater, now sixty-two days out, and the Portuguese bark Faro, from Philadelphia for Faro, Portugal, 122 days out. It is feared that both vessels have gone down with all hands, numbering twenty-six men. It is generally believed that the Maggie Thompson, which sailed from Sagua Jan. 28, was lost in a whirlwind off Fenwicks Island Feb. 18. The Maggie Thompson was commanded by Capt. D. S. Doty of Nova Scotia and carried a crew of twelve men. The bark Faro was in charge of Capt. Vasco, who was accompanied by his wife.

SUNOL'S STATUE OF COLUMBUS COMING.

It Is to Cost $15,000 and Will Be Erected in Central Park.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—One of the Spanish ships-of-war coming over to this country to take part in the naval parade will bring to New York Sunol's statue of Columbus, which is to be erected in Central Park by the New York Genealogical and Biological Society. The statue will cost $15,000 and is to be paid for from a fund raised by subscriptions of $100 each. The monument will be unveiled some time in May, and it is hoped to have the presence on that occasion of the Duke of Veragua, a descendant of Columbus, who will then be in this country the guest of the government.

Mrs. Davis Approves the Plans.

RICHMOND, Va., April 2.—Mayor J. T. Ellyson, President of the Jefferson Davis Monument Association, reports that Mrs. Davis approves the plans relative to the removal of the remains of her husband from New Orleans to Richmond for reinterment. Miss Winnie Davis and Mrs. Hayes will go to New Orleans and accompany the remains to this city. Mrs. Davis will meet the body here. The details of the route will not be made out for several days.

Brakeman Commits Suicide.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., April 2.—James C. Chambers of Lexington, Va., who was a brakeman on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, was found dead near Hinton, this State, yesterday. It appears that he fell from a freight train and was run over, losing a leg and an arm. By his side was found a note to his mother, in which he said: "Rather than be a burden to you I will end my life." His throat was cut and the knife was found in his hand.

Railroad Hearing Postponed.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 2.—The hearing of the application for a separate receiver for the Savannah and Western railroad of the Central Georgia system has been postponed by agreement of counsel. Judge Pardee will announce the date of the hearing as soon as it is agreed upon.

FORESTS ARE AFLAME

RUINOUS FIRES SWEEPING THROUGH NEW JERSEY WOODLANDS.

Ten Square Miles of Pine and Cedar in Egg Harbor Township Burned—Villages in Great Peril, but Change of Wind Helps the People—Cottages at Asbury Park Menaced—Carmel Threatened with Destruction—The Sun Obscured by Dense Banks of Smoke.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., April 2.—[Special.]—Forest fires threaten serious damage in this neighborhood. The fire, which began in Galloway Township yesterday and which went sweeping through the heavily timbered lands toward Port Republic and Germania, is still burning. Yesterday afternoon and last night a strong south wind carried the flames northward rapidly. At 7 o'clock the flames crossed the railroad tracks about a mile below Brigantine Junction. Several villages, including Port Republic, Germania, Southville, and others, were in the path of the flames, but during the night the wind changed and drove the flames from Galloway Township into Egg Harbor Township. They burned furiously all day, and ten square miles of pine and cedar woodland were burned over. The fire now extends for three miles along the Reading tracks near Brigantine Junction. Bakerville is six miles away from the railroad track and the fire extends almost the entire distance.

PLEASANTVILLE IN PERIL.

Men, Women, and Children Save the Town from Destruction.

PLEASANTVILLE, N. J., April 2.—[Special.]—It looked today as if part of this borough would be destroyed by the forest fires which have been burning in this neighborhood since Friday among the pines. On the west side of the town the dwellings were saved by the women and children pouring water on the walls and roofs of the houses while the men fought the flames. Large cinders fell in the very heart of the borough. In West Pleasantville two houses were destroyed.

WATERFORD, N. J., April 2.—[Special.]—It is estimated that during the last thirty hours $25,000 worth of property has been destroyed in this neighborhood. Thus far only two cabins and a building used to store fertilizers have been burned. At Pestleton the fire spread in two branches, but it is hoped to save the most valuable property by back firing. At Ancora the flames are spreading toward Elm, and a serious fire is raging at Chesilhurst, many fences and fruit trees having been burned.

ASBURY PARK, April 2.—[Special.]—Fires are raging in the woods back of Asbury Park which threaten to do considerable damage. The high wind yesterday and today fanned the flames until at one time several cottages were in imminent danger.

RED BANK, N. J., April 2.—[Special.]—The firemen were called out today because three or four miles of woodland, near the Highlands of Navesink, were burned over last night and the flames were spreading to residences.

MAY'S LANDING, N. J., April 2.—[Special.]—Three large forest fires are raging within ten miles of this place and are burning over hundreds of acres of valuable timber. The high winds have hindered all efforts on the part of the fire-fighters, who are out in force, and there is little hope of putting the fires out or controlling them unless the winds die out or there is a fall of rain.

CARMEL IS IN DANGER.

Fire Reported to Be Within Two Miles of the Town.

MILLVILLE, N. J., April 2.—The big forest fire south of this city which started yesterday burned fiercely all last night, but is reported to be under control this evening. A special train with a large gang of section hands left this city over the West Jersey railroad for the scene of the fire about 11 o'clock last night and by back-firing kept the flames from crossing the railroad tracks, but did not succeed in putting the main fire out. The principal loser by the fire is John Fries of this city.

The fire in the vicinity of Carmel, which started Thursday and was supposed to have been extinguished yesterday, started up again today and the high wind has aided in spreading it. This afternoon it was within two miles of the city and burning timber sent up great clouds of smoke, obscuring the sun. A house on a farm belonging to the Loder estate was completely hemmed in by the fire for a while and was only saved by back-firing. The fire has burned several hundred cords of wood owned by John Pike and a lot of standing timber on lands owned by him, the Leader estate, and others.

REVOLUTION IN CUBA READY TO BREAK.

Organization About Perfected and It May Come Within a Few Days.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 2.—[Special.]—The work of the Cuban revolutionary party is just now attracting more than usual attention. The revolution is near at hand. Many believe that it will come within the next few days. No one places it more than two weeks in the future. Americans, even those in Key West, are not aware of the work already accomplished by the revolutionists or the magnitude of what they have undertaken. Cubans say they will not suffer any defeat. The conflict is to be opened as soon as organization has been completed. Much of the work is being done in secret in the interior of Cuba, but it is openly done in the United States. The headquarters of the revolutionary body are in New York. Revolutionary clubs have been formed in all sections where sympathizers of the revolutionists can be found. There are eighty-eight clubs in the United States, six in Jamaica, one in Hayti, and one in Mexico. Ten of these clubs now flourish in New York, thirteen in Tampa, two in Philadelphia, and one each in Brooklyn, Boston, Chicago, New Orleans, Atlanta, Jacksonville, and St. Augustine. Key West harbors fifty clubs with a membership of 3,000. Funds for the revolutionary movement have been obtained through these clubs. The United States revenue cutter McLane is being held at Key West. It has on board extra supplies of coal and provisions and is ready to sail at the moment the revolutionists seek to leave for Cuba.

Venezuela's Columbian Postage Stamp.

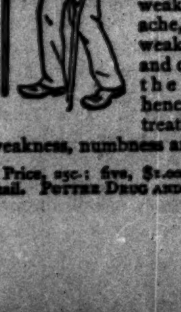
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—The Bureau of American Republics is informed that the Government of Venezuela will issue a new postage stamp similar in form and size to the new Columbian stamps made by the United States, upon which will appear a representation of the landing made by the subordinates of Columbus on the coast of Venezuela in the year 1498. This was the first time that the feet of Europeans trod the main land of the South American continent. The value of the stamp will be about one cent, and the first issue will be one of 1,000,000 stamps.

Mysterious Death of a Detroit Man.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 2.—The Coroner's jury in the case of Walter Griffin of Detroit, found dead in the woods near here, has not reached any verdict. There are some suspicious circumstances surrounding the case, and H. B. Wright, the dead man's companion, was held in default of $500 bond as a witness. Both men assumed aliases when registering at the Leon Hotel last Wednesday. Wright says that both he and his companion came from Detroit. The jury will not be discharged but will await developments in the case.

In One Minute

Rheumatic



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MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1893.

THE FREE TRIBUNE NEWSPAPER BOX.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE gives to every new subscriber in the city upon payment of one month's subscription (seventy-five cents) a Colby Lock Box, which guarantees him against newspaper thieves and also keeps his paper dry and clean. *These boxes are put up by* THE TRIBUNE *company without charge.* All new subscribers will receive a box free of charge and old customers can be supplied at half rates. The boxes can be had at the City Circulator's office, Room 4 TRIBUNE Building. Leave 75 cents at home, send a postal to THE TRIBUNE, and the thing is done.

THE slums seem to be unanimous and enthusiastic for Carter Harrison.

IF the customary stay-at-homes all come out tomorrow Carter Harrison will stay at home when the next Mayor of Chicago is sworn into office.

A FEW sensitive souls whose names and localities need not be mentioned will be grieved beyond measure to learn that a great many of the Columbian Exposition tickets printed last week have been purchased already and will be treasured as souvenirs.

FOR some occult reason the Richmond (Va.) *Times* sees fit to deride the "Chicago nobleman." It speaks of him as an "aristocratic and highly polished meat-packer," a purveyor of "pork chops," and the like. Esteemed contemporary, an aristocracy founded on good beef and pork is at least as good as one that has the stinking cigarette for a basis.

MR. HARRISON says the city was bankrupt when he was first elected Mayor. That is not the case, but it would have been near the ragged edge had it not been for a law, the passage of which was due to the Heath administration, which made it possible to enforce the collection of the large sums due by the tax-dodgers. Mr. Harrison was one of these. He was one of the men whose unwillingness to pay their taxes caused the issue of scrip. When he and the other dodgers were made to pay up the necessity for scrip began to cease.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* affects to believe that the protective policy of the Republican party is alone responsible for the existence and flourishing of trusts, and says: "Four years of freer trade will make all anti-trust bills unnecessary." The *C.-J.* has only to look at the way in which trust combinations flourish in free trade England to be convinced that for once it has "barked up the wrong tree." Excessive protection favors the formation of trusts, a point long ago made by THE TRIBUNE, but the facts do not warrant the claim that moderate protection favors the formation of trusts more than does English free trade.

AS THE partner of Adolph Kraus Judge Moran felt obliged to speak at Harrison's Battery D meeting Saturday. But it must have startled the Chairman of the meeting, Harry Donovan, when Mr. Moran appealed in behalf of Democracy to his hearers to support Carter H. Harrison. Two years ago Harrison was leading a revolt against the Democracy and Donovan was one of his lieutenants. Four years ago Donovan made speeches against the regular Democratic ticket, which was elected by 10,000 majority notwithstanding. It was probably appropriate that at this meeting Donovan should read the recantation of Col. Rend, who in 1883 and in 1885 denounced Carter as the worst Mayor of Chicago, one whose administration promoted crime and lawlessness.

IT was to be expected that in the last days of the campaign the Harrison gang committee should resort to forgery and falsehood to mislead the vot rs. The Know-Nothing circulars sent out from the Harrison headquarters to injure Allerton will not affect a vote. The dodge is old. The trick is stale. The intelligent voters tomorrow will mark their ballots to express their preference without regard to those silly circulars. They will vote for Allerton because he is an honest, capable man, pledged to give this city an honest, business-men's administration. They know that he will surround himself with capable men. They know that he will not be under the influence of any corrupt gang. They know that Harrison as Mayor will be controlled by the worst elements of the community as he was controlled before by them. They do not want him again.

GEN. JOHN C. BLACK, Congressman-at-large, has notified his constituents throughout the State that he will remain in Washington until April 15. It may be remarked that the election in Chicago, where Gen. Black is a voter, will take place in his absence. Evidently he is not greatly concerned in the candidacy of Carter H. Harrison. It is somewhat notable that the only prominent Democrat whom Carter could induce to speak in his behalf during this campaign is the attorney for the gamblers' trust and the Garfield Park Racing Association. The other orators of the campaign are recent accessions to the party, like Steve Douglas, Bill Skakel's attorney, Matthew P. Brady, Michael F. Garrity, and M. E. Dickson. And Harrison thinks so little of their efforts and their services that their speeches are not even briefly reported in his personal organ!

MR. HARRISON said the other night: "I forced Mr. Yerkes to build the Clark street and Wells street iron bridges." Why not tell the truth? Mr. Harrison started to give to Mr. Yerkes the La Salle street tunnel if he would light and whitewash it. THE TRIBUNE stood in the way. This paper insisted that the company must either pay the city what the tunnel cost—$600,000—or interest on that sum as a rental. The result was that as a compromise Mr. Yerkes reluctantly agreed to stand the cost of two bridges. THE TRIBUNE constrained him and not Mr. Harrison. The latter was as ready to give away the La Salle street tunnel as he was the Washington street one, when anybody asked for it. Had Weeks, Doyle, Mike McDonald, and the other friendly stockholders in the City Passenger road asked for both tunnels when they applied for one Mr. Harrison would have given them both. It should be understood that Mr. Harrison did not believe in forcing corporations to pay anything to the city. He sympathized with those poverty-stricken, struggling concerns which run street cars and furnished gas.

THE Memphis *Commercial* quotes THE TRIBUNE's advice to the Republican party to "make war upon this diabolical trust business," and says it is a little late for the Republican party to make war on trusts. "It passed an alleged anti-trust law, but the utter lack of any effort to enforce it only served to emphasize the friendly disposition of the party towards trusts and all other unlawful or immoral combinations to interfere with the free course of trade and production." This is unfair. The Sherman law, presumably the one referred to, was an effort in a new direction, at least in the modern history of law-making. Several efforts were made to obtain conviction under it, but they failed, either through defect of the law or inefficiency of the prosecuting officials. But in this respect it was no worse than the inter-State commerce law or several others, the movers for the enactment of which cannot in common fairness be charged with any fault other than inability to meet at the first essay the requirements of the case. The delegates from the different States to the meeting called for the first Monday in June to consider ways and means for dealing with the trusts will have before them the experience of these failures, and they or the legislators to whom the business is referred may be able to benefit by it. Then we shall have effective laws against trusts, and all the more valuable because enacted in the light of previous failures to compass the end sought by passing the Sherman anti-trust law.

A FULL VOTE MEANS VICTORY.

The polls open tomorrow morning at 6 o'clock and close at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. It is of importance to the Citizens' candidates that the vote in their behalf should be cast in the morning. Busy men are apt in the press of business to forget all about their political duties. Such men should vote before going to the place of their daily occupation. There will be ample opportunity. Every polling place will be open before they take breakfast. They can vote on their way to work. They should do so. It will take only a few minutes. All employés will have an opportunity to vote. They will be given time from their work to do so. The law directs that they shall have time. There is a special clause of the new ballot law to that effect. It will not be wise to defer voting till the afternoon. The voter may be prevented by many causes from casting his ballot. The safe rule to follow is to vote early. The polls, it should be remembered, close at 4 o'clock.

Every tough, thief, groggerykeeper, and bummer will vote. If we are to have a municipal administration that is not controlled by them and by their candidates the good citizens will have to turn out in their might in full force and defeat those candidates. On the fullness of the vote depends the result. Tomorrow is the day for action. A full vote tomorrow means victory for decency.

HOW TO VOTE TOMORROW.

Perhaps the best campaign work done by the Allerton Citizens' committee was the sending out of a specimen ballot through the mail. Most of the voters have already received those ballots. Nearly all will have done so before they go to the polls tomorrow. This will be in the nature of an appeal and a notice to them to vote. In the privacy of their homes and at their leisure the voters may mark that ballot so as to express their choice. Having marked it thus they may slip it into their vest pocket and take it with them to the polls tomorrow and mark the official ballot handed them by the judge of election in the same way, using the marked specimen ballot as a guide. Doubting voters will thus avoid confusion.

But really the marking of the ballots is quite a simple affair. In order to vote the full Citizens' ticket all that is necessary is to put a cross in the circle at the head of the second column. If a person wants to vote for candidates on the other ticket he need only put a mark in the squares before the name of the candidates. Excluding the constables, in whom the average voter has little interest, there are only nine candidates to be voted for—Mayor, City Treasurer, City Attorney, City Clerk, Alderman, Supervisor, Assessor, Collector, and Town Clerk. It will not take a minute for an intelligent voter to make a selection and, if necessary, put a mark in the square before the name of every candidate of his choice.

There ought to be a full vote tomorrow. Every man registered will have ample time to vote. The polling places are all conveniently located. There will be no crowding. There are only about 300 voters to the precinct. Nobody can offer as an excuse for not voting that he had not full notice of the election. If there is a full vote tomorrow Harrison will be beaten overwhelmingly. He cannot possibly muster to his support more than 100,000 of the 250,000 of the registered voters. A full vote then means victory for the cause of good government in Chicago. This is a fact to be remembered tomorrow by all good citizens.

TRANSPORTATION TO THE FAIR.

Papers eager to prove that the Exposition would be a failure have asserted that if many persons came to this city to visit it it would be impossible for them to get convenient means of transportation to the Fair grounds and back again. They have dwelt pathetically on the delay, the crush, the liability to accident. The report of President Higinbotham, submitted at the meeting of the stockholders Saturday, shows how completely what was at the outset a rather perplexing problem has been solved.

It appears that the cable lines, the Illinois Central, and the Alley "L" road can carry 95,000 people an hour from the business center to the Fair grounds. It is estimated further that 10,000 can be taken by water from the Lake-Front and 5,000 from other points on the lake shore. This makes a total of 110,000. It is estimated further that 25,000 per hour can and will reach the grounds on foot and in carriages. In view of the great number of visitors who will find quarters in the innumerable hotels and boarding-houses in the immediate vicinity of Jackson Park this total cannot be said to be a large one. No figures are given as to the number of persons who can be carried hourly on railroads other than the Illinois Central which will furnish transportation facilities to residents of certain West Side districts.

The totals given by President Higinbotham foot up 135,000. Making a reasonable allowance of 15,000 an hour for the other roads referred to above and for persons coming in on through trains from the south and east, which will discharge passengers at or near the gates of the Fair, it will be seen that an attendance of 150,000 per hour is covered.

It is further stated by President Higinbotham that the cable roads, the Illinois Central, the Alley "L," and the boats can continue carrying 110,000 per hour for from three to four hours in the morning and for the same time in the evening—that is, they can carry 300,000 people to Jackson Park during the forenoon and bring them back during the evening. The accommodations are ample and no one who intends coming here for the Fair need have the least doubt about being able to get to and from Jackson Park cheaply, swiftly, and comfortably.

WANTING TO DEMONETIZE GOLD.

An English magazine is advocating the demonetization of gold. It says there is very little use for the $60,000,000 of gold lying in the banks of Scotland and Ireland or the large quantities in the banks of London. Only the half of 1 per cent of the money transactions in the larger cities of the British Islands is done in coin, so that they are not far from having an entire paper currency country. "As for Britain, she could do without gold altogether by the use of national paper instead of gold coin, and leaving gold to be used for international exchanges. Good and popular banking and the circulation of money would give employment. It is a good thing for the public to get cheap money and plenty of it," etc.

When it is remembered that there is as much money of all kinds in the British Islands as can be used profitably, even at what are to us very low rates of interest, and that the owners find so little use for it at home that they are all the time seeking opportunities for investment in other countries, it will not be quite clear how a greater abundance would benefit the people. If it were twice as plentiful it could not be obtained by any one who had not a real or supposed equivalent to offer, and that equivalent must be wanted by the party having the money to part with. So far as can be ascertained from a reading of the argument it is not so much designed to favor the use of paper which has gold coin for a basis of security as the abandonment of that gold altogether. If so the logic of the article is about as able as would be that of a man in Chicago who should reason as follows: "High buildings pay better than low ones. The smaller the foundation area in proportion to that of the floor space above it the greater is the profit. Therefore, the largest advantage is to be gained by the erection of buildings which will have no foundation at all. Let us construct castles in the air and dispense with the use of ground in toto."

Everybody would regard such "reasoning" as absurd when applied to buildings, but there are many people on both sides of the Atlantic who have a sneaking idea that somehow or other the kind of policy here outlined would work all right in regard to money. They do not seem to understand that what is called paper money is only a representative of value, a promise to pay, and that if the thing promised to be paid is known to be absent or otherwise unattainable the promise is good for nothing. It will not do the thing for which "money" is of value. It will not buy the things which are wanted by the holder of the promise to pay, simply for the reason that the owner of the goods would rather retain them in his possession than part with them in exchange for a promise that he believed would not be kept.

No government on the face of the earth has ever proved its ability to maintain the first purchasing power of paper "money" when the people knew or feared that the real metallic money was not behind it and available for redemption of the paper "money" on demand. The thing has been tried often, and failed. The buying power of the paper has sunk, and it was not in any case found that the people were better off because of the greater abundance of the paper, which had become cheap on account of being more plentiful than was consistent with its due redemption. For both England and the United States it may be said that they "are not far from having an entirely paper currency." They are as near to the limit as is safe, and at least one of them would appear to have overstepped that limit. The building has been carried up as high as is consistent with safety. To build it higher on the same foundation area, or to lessen the foundation area on which the superstructure rests, would be to invite the latter to tumble down upon the heads of the people and precipitate an overwhelming calamity.

WHY ALLERTON SHOULD BE MAYOR.

Tomorrow the voters of this city are to select a man who will be at the head of their municipal government for the next two years. Whether it will be a good or a bad government will depend largely on the man who will be selected tomorrow. If he is determined to look after the interests of the city and not those of any section of a party he will, if a person of fair intelligence, manage the city's affairs to the satisfaction of all reputable individuals. He will displease only the criminal classes and the creatures who live by politics. If he wins by virtue of the exertions and votes of the roughs and toughs his administration will please them and no one else.

If Mr. Allerton is elected he will go into office with no friends to reward and no enemies to punish. He will not owe his election to the active support of a party, or faction of a party, whose leading members must be taken care of, no matter what injury may be done to the public service. He will have to appoint a number of subordinates who will have certain specified duties to perform. He will pick out men simply because they can perform those duties. If they fail to do so he will dismiss them. He will manage city affairs as a large manufacturer does his establishment. The latter does not appoint superintendents, foremen, or clerks because they worked at the primaries or were members of ward clubs and marched in processions, but because they are qualified men. When he departs from that rule he goes to smash.

Mr. Allerton having had the training of a business-man will govern the city in a business-like way. Mr. Harrison having had the training of a politician will run it on political principles. The former will pick out men for street cleaning and the removal of garbage who will attend to the work efficiently and economically. He will see that the police attend to the duties of policemen and not of politicians. He will see that they are used to protect life and property and not to carry primaries and elect Aldermen. Mr. Allerton will pick out men who will give a dollar's worth of work for a dollar. Not so Mr. Harrison.

The latter appeals to his record as Mayor. The city needs a man who is capable of better things than Mr. Harrison showed himself capable of during his eight years of office. He ran the city in accordance with political methods, which are necessarily wasteful ones. If elected now he would stick to those same methods. His subordinates would be the nominees of Aldermen and of ward clubs, who, feeling that they owed their places to political influences, would make no effort to discharge their duties acceptably to the people. Doubtless the mass of the voters want the taxes to be economically expended. They prefer that the best possible results should be secured with the thirty million dollars with whose expenditure the Mayor has more or less to do. They would like cleaner streets and alleys, without heavier taxes. They would like to have an efficient police force. They cannot have those things under the old-fashioned system of municipal government by politicians chiefly for the benefit of politicians. Some of these political administrations are worse than others, as Colvin's was in many respects worse than Harrison's, but no one of them can be as good as a business administration by a business-man for the sole benefit of the citizens.

The affairs of the city have been left long enough in the inexperienced hands of the working political class, of the small politicians of the wards and the precincts. Their management has been a failure. It is time to give business-men and business methods a show. Those who are interested in the welfare of the city and all its inhabitants should get rid of untrained, unskilled persons who have been working only for themselves. Harrison is the friend of the latter and they are his friends. If he is elected they will remain in power and there will be for the next two years a slouchy, shiftless, expensive political government. If Allerton is elected no city in America will be as honestly or efficiently administered as Chicago.

HARRISON AND THE ANARCHISTS.

THE TRIBUNE printed yesterday a summary of the article by Judge Gary in the April number of the *Century*, reviewing the trial of the Anarchists. The publication was timely. The article appeared just before the day when the voters of this city are to decide whether they will reëlect as Mayor that person during whose administration the Anarchists committed the crime for which, as Judge Gary shows, they were righteously and legally punished.

Mr. Harrison's claim is that he was a good Mayor. Yet it was while he was in office that the haymarket murders were committed. If it had been impossible to foresee them, if they had come like a sudden thunder-storm, Mr. Harrison could not be held blameworthy. Such was not the case. The Anarchist leaders, favored by him, allowed to use city property for the purpose of making their inflammatory speeches, gained strength and audacity during his period of power. They were permitted unrebuked to carry on a lawless agitation which he could have stopped had he seen fit to do so.

He did not, for these men had votes, or he believed they had. The Socialist movement of 1879, which drew off votes from the Republican candidate for the Mayoralty, enabled Mr. Harrison to slip into office. He saw in these allies a source of strength for himself. So he tolerated the increasing violence of anarchy, fancying that it helped him to continue in office. The haymarket murders and the execution of Spies and his associates were the inevitable consequences of Mr. Harrison's policy.

No man who can commit the terrible blunder which he did is fit to be the chief executive officer of this city. No matter what merits he may possess, even if he can make flowery speeches to visitors to the World's Fair, he is not a safe man to intrust with the preservation of peace in this great city. The errors which he might make, judging by those he has made, would be too serious in their consequences. If he suffered himself to be blinded once by his eagerness for political advantages he could be blinded again, and another catastrophe might ensue. Read Judge Gary's review of the Anarchist case. He who does that must needs make up his mind that Mr. Harrison blundered too seriously to be trusted again.

CLEVELAND AND A THIRD TERM.

A Virginia paper, the Norfolk *Landmark*, does not agree with another Democratic paper, which says it is taken for granted that Mr. Cleveland will not be a candidate again. It says:

> Why take it for granted? The unwritten law of which we hear so much does not preclude Mr. Cleveland's candidacy in 1896. So far as we know that law relates to more than two successive terms for the same man. Mr. Cleveland will not have served two terms in succession in 1896; he comes in now as a new President just as if he had never been elected before, and whatever force there is in the two-term tradition must, we take it, be applied only after he has served two successive terms. We shall not, therefore, be surprised to learn at the proper time that Mr. Cleveland is willing to serve his country another term, making two in succession and three in all.

As the New York *Sun* says, this is substantially the same argument which was made in behalf of Gen. Grant when his unwise friends were trying to secure for him in 1880 a nomination which would have been followed by his defeat. Were a similar experiment tried by Mr. Cleveland in 1896 it would result disastrously.

While there is no possibility of President Cleveland's reëlection for a third term, it is not pleasant to see even one Democratic paper assuming that he may be a candidate, for others, anxious to please, may begin singing to the same tune, and the result may be that Mr. Cleveland will get the notion that it will be possible for him to run again and be elected for a third term. As clear-headed a man as Gen. Grant finally became the victim of such a delusion.

It would be unfortunate were President Cleveland to imagine that he could succeed where Grant failed. At present he is leading a pretty independent life. He has let Senators, Representatives, and whole State delegations know that he intends to make appointments to please himself and not them. He does not intend to let the recommendation of a Congressman have any more weight with him than that of any other reputable man. If he catches the third-term fever he will lose his independence. He will need the Congressmen, because he will need a renomination, and the Senators will have their patronage again.

All Democrats who have at heart Mr. Cleveland's welfare and the success of his administration ought to frown down this third-term talk and assert positively that under no circumstances can another term be a possibility. What with silver and the tariff Mr. Cleveland will have enough to occupy his mind. It would be wrong to call his attention from those subjects by suggesting to him that he ought to stay in the White House till the end of the century.

FIGHTING CONVICT AND FOREIGN LABOR.

The Marble Cutters' and Setters' Association of this city has adopted the following:

> That on and after May 1, 1893, we, the marble cutters and setters of Chicago, do hereby agree to absolutely refuse to handle the product of convict or foreign labor for any and all contractors, employers, or firms who are now or may hereafter be known to our association as bosses or marble dealers.

For years the stonecutters of this city have been fighting the competition of convict labor. They have been consistent and persistent in that. They have always maintained that convict labor was cheaper than theirs, and thus forced down their wages or deprived them of work.

When these workingmen with others voted for Democratic Presidential and Congressional nominees, running on a platform which demanded the removal of protective duties, THE TRIBUNE called their attention to their inconsistency in protesting against the competition of convict labor while voting in such a way as to expose themselves to the competition of much cheaper foreign labor. At present there is a heavy duty on marble, dressed or undressed. The result is that comparatively little is imported, except for special purposes by those who are able to pay a heavy price.

It appears that the marble cutters and setters are waking up to the fact that the competition of foreign labor will be serious after their Congressmen and President have taken off the protective duties on marble. Hence they are preparing to fight it. Their plan is outlined above. It is an old, familiar one. It has been tried again and again, and has generally failed. It would do so in this case. If the duties on marble were taken off the quantities sent to the United States would be so great that if the members of Marble Cutters' and Setters' Associations refused to handle it others would be found willing to do the work. The union men would find themselves left out in the cold and would wish they were back in the old days when a protective tariff did for them with no difficulty that which they found they were unable to do for themselves.

These marble workers may fancy that they have found out how to protect themselves without a protective tariff. They will discover their mistake in time. But when other trades wake up to the realization of the fact that the competition of foreign cheap labor is more to be dreaded than that of convicts, how will they set to work to protect themselves? How will those in the clothing trades defend themselves against foreign cheap clothing? How will the glassmakers protect themselves against foreign glass? There will be an interesting season of deep thought when the Democratic workingmen find what unrestricted competition of foreign cheap labor means. The marble workers, more intelligent than others, have taken alarm already, but their proposed boycott of foreign marble will not save them after the duty is taken off. They should have stuck to protection.

THE CAUSES OF FAILURES.

A critical analysis of the causes of the business failures in this country during each of the years 1890, 1891, and 1892 has been made by the Bradstreet company. The results are interesting. The total number of failures in the first year covered was 10,673 out of a total number of persons or firms in business of 989,420, in the second 12,394 out of 1,018,021, and in the third 10,270 out of 1,051,564. In 1890 the liabilities exceeded the assets by $82,000,000, in 1891 by $90,000,000, and in 1892 by $54,000,000.

The following table shows the percentage of failures in each year due to each of the various causes and also the percentage of the total loss due to each cause:

Failures due to	No. 1890	No. 1891	No. 1892	Li. 1890	Li. 1891	Li. 1892
Incompetence	18.8	16.3	18.6	12.3	8.4	12.3
Inexperience	5.7	4.7	5.2	2.1	3.1	3.0
Lack of capital	37.9	39.2	32.5	26.1	32.0	27.0
Unwise credits	4.7	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.7	4.3
Speculation (outside)	5.6	2.7	1.9	11.2	12.1	7.0
Neglect of business	3.6	3.0	3.0	1.4	1.0	1.6
Extravagance	2.1	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.5
Fraudulent disposition	3.9	7.0	10.3	3.9	6.8	9.3
Disaster (commercial crisis)	12.7	16.5	19.2	24.3	21.1	25.8
Failures of others	2.4	2.2	1.9	11.9	8.3	6.6
Undue competition	2.3	1.6	1.7	1.2	0.9	1.2

It appears that the leading cause of failure is lack of capital. Either a concern attempted to do too much with too little money, got top-heavy, and toppled over, or owing to its limited resources was unable to compete with rival establishments, which, having more capital, were able to do business more economically—to buy in greater quantities and more cheaply and to sell to better advantage. That about a quarter of the failures should be due to incompetence and inexperience is not surprising. Probably the general impression is that the number is even larger. Such failures come under the frequent observation of every resident of a large city. The reasonable uniformity of the figures given for the three years is evidence of their correctness.

The increased number of failures in 1892 attributed to disasters growing out of a commercial crisis was due in good part to unfavorable crop conditions and floods in the Southern States. One unsatisfactory feature of these statistics is that they show a steady increase in the failures due to fraudulent disposition of property. The percentage has more than doubled in three years. While the total liabilities of all failing traders were $108,500,000 in 1892, those due to fraudulent failures were $10,000,000, or about 9 per cent. This does not indicate that commercial morality is making much progress. On the other hand the figures relative to failures due to undue competition show that that cause does not exert much influence and that its extent has been exaggerated.

It should be stated that these figures do not give the total amount of money sunk unprofitably in business. The only failures which have been considered and analyzed are those where there have been losses for creditors. The constantly occurring cases where persons embarking in business satisfy themselves that it will not pay them to go on, and withdraw with a total or partial loss of capital invested, are not included. If they were the sum total of capital annually wasted in the business world would be increased materially.

A REPORT from Cuba says that the difference between gold and silver money there has widened to 10 per cent, and all classes of merchants are charging their customers 25 per cent more on nearly every article of necessity than they would if the payment were made in gold. That is the way the thing works. Spanish silver is abundant and "cheap." It is so cheap that five dollars of it will only buy four dollars' worth of goods, and the ordinary consumer has to pay more than twice the commercial difference between the two metals. Here is a fact that is well worth being considered by the foolish folks who profess to think the United States would be benefited by having the cheap 64-cent silver dollar made the unit of currency-values in this country.

APRIL, thou camest in
Superbly. Spoil not the recollection
Of thy smiling entrance
By any monkey business now.
As much as in thee lies withhold thy tears.
Bless your soul, fair April,
There's nothing to cry about.
And if there were March wept enough
To cover the assignment. The wild goose
Is weeks behind her schedule time
In hunting Northern watering-places.
Tardily the sassafras woman
Maketh her appearance, and the early fly
Is nowhere. Look you, April,
This is no time for nonsense.
The World's Columbian Exposition,
Rain or shine, will open four weeks hence.
Higinbotham hath said it, and it goes.
Don't try to stop it. You will only make yourself
Ridiculous. Look pleasant, April,
For eight and twenty days. So shalt thou be
Fairest of the Columbian Year's
Fair daughters, and beneath thy smiling sky,
Grandest of vestibules, the world will march
To see the most bewildering, stupendous, matchless, colossal, overwhelming, magnificent, and gigantic aggregation of wonders ever placed on exhibition since the world began its journey down the toboggan slide of time!

THE idea of reform and a business administration does not arouse any enthusiasm in the slums.

IT is reassuring to learn there is no truth in the report that the Rev. Sam Jones and the Rev. Mr. Dobbs of Cartersville, Ga., are carrying pistols and are prepared to shoot each other on sight. From Mr. Dobbs' mild statement that the story had no foundation except that Sam Jones had told some notorious lies on him and he had called Sam's attention to the fact, we infer that some vile slanderer has been trying to injure the reputation of two good men.

A "DAVE HILL" cigar is on the market. It comes too late. The Dave Hill idea burnt itself out some time ago.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Jefferson, Klaw and Erlanger's "Country Circus," the first and by far the best of that recently conceived form of stage attraction which combines dramatic work with the feats of the arena, came back to Chicago last night and pitched its tents and laid out its sawdust ring on the stage of the Columbia. The theater was crowded and the enthusiasm which the odd attraction called out plainly showed the eagerness with which the public welcome any novelty.

The dramatic part of the play was written by Charles Barnard (who also wrote "The County Fair") and C. B. Jefferson, a son of the great actor. In the later plays which have taken their cues from this work what little drama is introduced is made a mere pretext to introduce the specialties of the circus part, and frequently the specialties have degenerated to mere varieties. In the "Country Circus" the two parts meet on more even grounds. The story is simple, but it is well told. Preceding the ring performance, which corresponds almost exactly to the ordinary circus ring program, a procession is introduced which is one of the most ingenious contrivances now being presented. It contains all the glitter and the paraphernalia of the old-fashioned street pageant and is so long that it takes about fifteen minutes for it to pass a given point. The ring features are of a high standard. They include William De Mott, the bareback rider; Prof. Conrad and his trained dog "Tramp"; Kate Holloway, the equestrienne; Marlo and Dunham, the gymnasts; Leon Morris and his pony paradox, the Glinserretti brothers, acrobats; and Billy Burke, the clown.

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An excellent entertainment of its class is that offered at Havlin's Theater by a company of performers selected from the Howard Athenæum and the Hopkins Transoceanic Specialty organizations. To admirers of this kind of amusement it is sufficient to mention the names of the artists. Marguerite Fish, the soubrette, who played one summer season at the Chicago Opera-House, is assisted by Charles Warren. The Dixon brothers, musical clowns, and the English dancers known as the Allisons require no introduction to the Chicago public. Kara, the juggler, gives a number of sleight-of-hand feats which are as puzzling as they are neat—and this is saying much for them. Among others in the bill are Melville and Stetson, who are described in the program as "duetists"—a charming new word which, it is to be hoped, the printers will not confound with dentists. Others again are Fultora, who changes costumes quickly; the Patterson brothers, performers on the bar; and Mlle. Bertoldi, who inverts herself and oscillates through the air holding only by her teeth. There are a few numbers in this variety program which might be canceled without detriment before the company is taken to San Francisco.

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"Russell's Comedians" received a warm greeting at the Chicago Opera-House, where all seats were filled and several hundreds stood during the performance. The variety entertainment is now called "A Society Fad"; but one fails to see any essential difference between it under a new name and when it was called "The City Directory." The particular star of this vaudeville entertainment, which masquerades under the name of a farce, is Amelia Glover, "the American dancer." Mr. John Jennings plays a rôle which is unworthy of him, and does it more than adequately. William Cameron treats the spectators to certain acrobatic wonders; Willis P. Sweatnam repeats his well-known specialties; Julius Witmark sings as sweetly as ever; Dan Daly adds more than one bright song to his collection, which includes "The Cat Came Back Again," and Misses Margaret Fitzpatrick, Nellie Parker, and Ethel Ormonde are contributors to the sum total of the fun. Miss Kate Uart still lends her handsome presence to the different scenes. Messrs. Tyrone Powers, J. C. Miron, and Joseph Jackson help to swell Mr. Russell's forces.

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Miss Katie Emmett, for whom Chicago playgoers, especially those on the West Side, have a kindly regard, diverted two large audiences—one during the afternoon and one at evening—at the Alhambra. "Killarney" is as ridiculously unreal as the other soubrette or gossoon plays written about Ireland; but it may be said of it that it is cleanly. The actress is modest and fetching; and perhaps it does not harm her admirers to imagine for a moment that she bears a remote resemblance to a genuine Irish colleen. Miss Emmett and her juvenile actor, Andrew Mack, sang several pleasing songs. The company is far superior to the play, which is by "Con T. Murphy, Esq.," as the playbills call the ingenious author. Among the actors is so accomplished a performer as George C. Boniface. The conventional peasant villain (every one knows and is heartily tired of the Danny Mann type) is moderately and cleverly enacted by Bart W. Wallace.

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The play at the Clark Street Theater this week is "The Cruskeen Lawn," an Irish comedy, in which Dan McCarthy is the prominent figure. It was given twice yesterday before crowded houses. The play is full of interesting incidents which come about naturally enough, although they find duplication in all the plays of Irish life that are nowadays traveling about the country. Thomas J. Smith, who is a prominent member of the company, sang a number of Scanlan's old songs and some new ones written by Mr. McCarthy in an entertaining way. There is considerable warmth in his work, which, coupled with more or less gracefulness in bearing, ought to bring him into success in his profession. Included in the piece were a number of illustrated scenes of the World's Fair, Columbus, and interesting localities in the Old World. Special matinées will be given today and tomorrow.

"The Black Crook" began its second week at McVicker's last night. Fully half an hour before the curtain arose every seat in the house was sold and fifteen minutes later the limit of standing room was taken up by the less fortunate. Business pertaining to that performance was then suspended at the box-office. If any doubts existed concerning the success of "The Black Crook" as a World's Fair attraction they may now be dispelled, for the first week of the spectacle's three months' run has demonstrated that its past reputation coupled with the brilliancy with which the present production has been invested will certainly keep it a leading feature among the down-town places of amusement.

"The White Squadron," a naval melodrama by James W. Harkins Jr., which is unusually rich in its scenic investiture and full of brisk action and bubbling patriotism, which was recently presented at one of the down-town play-houses for the first time in Chicago, opened at the Haymarket last night, where it was presented before one of the highly susceptible audiences that congregate there Sunday evenings, and stirred up a veritable cyclone of patriotism. The play was carefully described when it was last seen in Chicago, so repetition may be omitted. The cast is the same as before.

The Grand Opera-House was closed last night for the first time in many weeks. The reason was that Mr. Richard Mansfield, who begins a two weeks' engagement there tonight, opening in "Beau Brummell," does not give Sunday evening performances. The engagement of Thomas Q. Seabrooke's company in the "Isle of Champagne," which closed Saturday night, proved to be a marked success.

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NEW YORK, April 1.—[Special.]—Religious people go to the theaters in great numbers. That fact was demonstrated by their absence during holy week. The audiences were appreciably smaller on that account, and in five of the houses no performances were given Good Friday. Mixed motives of piety and fashion seemed to have actuated those who refrained from indulgence in theatrical amusement, for the effects were equally observable in Broadway and the Bowery. The weeks of Christmas and Good Friday are dreaded by managers, and many a traveling company takes an involuntary vacation. But with Easter Monday comes a great rise from depression into prosperous activity, and tomorrow will be favorable for its productions of new plays and its revival of old ones.

The Lyceum and the Garden will have the entire novelties, and they are Frohman ventures. Members of Daniel Frohman's regular company at the Lyceum, along with several outsiders, will perform "The Guardsman; or, The American Girl in London," which is the work of George R. Sims and Cecil Raleigh, whose "The Gray Mare" enjoyed high vogue at his house. Maude Harrison will represent a *Boston* girl in London and Herbert Kelcey will be the English guardsman who falls in love with her at first sight in an underground railway carriage.

The Garden Theater has been taken by Charles Frohman for an entertainment that is bound to be curious and which has a strong probability of capturing the volatile and capricious fancy of New York's most expert auditors, who are a little jaded at this time of the year and therefore in quest of strangeness in their diversions. The first hour of the evening at the Garden will be occupied by "His Wedding Day," a condensed and quickened version in one act of a play written in three acts. That process of making a curtain-raiser should yield something brisk and rich in fun. The principal piece, however, is a burlesque of Oscar Wilde's "Lady Windermere's Fan" entitled the "Poet and the Puppet," which was regarded by London as a first-rate piece of nonsense. It represents the athletic Wilde satiated with the commonplaces of life and writing a play under the inspiration of a good natured fairy as a relief to his poetic soul. Wilde's affectations are ridiculed mercilessly and in a manner which the Londoners regarded as extreme[illegible] to be caricatured here, if car[illegible] in this case, by Henry Miller, [illegible] been accustomed to get romant[illegible] but never before anything like this.

The Easter revivals of plays are [illegible] less interesting than the productions of new pieces. Charles Frohman's comedians will present "Mr. Wilkinson's Widows," which has been never quite equaled in its volume of good, clean, irresistible fun by any of the farces since transferred to our stage from Paris.

A second reproduction is in the way of burlesque, and it gives to us, at the Casino, well remembered "Adonis," the continuous term of which at the Bijou was longer than that of any other play in the history of the New York stage. Henry E. Dixey enjoyed the lion's share of that protracted time, and now, after several years of unsuccessful experiments in comedy and opera, he sets himself before us once more as "the very susceptible statuette" in "Adonis."

A third rival and one sure to command attention is that of "Don Cæsar de Bazan," with which the Manhattan will reopen tomorrow. It is Alexander Salvini, a son of the Italian tragedian, who ventures thus with the romantic play.

PERSONALS.

Postmaster-General Bissell has the grip. Many fourth-class Postmasters have lost theirs.

Senator White of California is in favor of electing United States Senators by popular vote.

Assistant Postmaster-General Maxwell was a devoted fireman in his younger days. He's now firing batches of Postmasters daily with a good deal of zeal.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe lectured in Boston the other afternoon on "Is Polite Society Polite?" Mrs. Howe is in just the right place to prosecute her inquiries.

Mrs. Burgess, wife of a member of the Newfoundland Assembly, accompanied her husband to the session at St. John's, walking 230 miles over ice and snow on snow-shoes.

George Heywood was elected Town Clerk of Concord, Mass., the other day, for the forty-first time. The records of the office have been in charge of the Heywood family for more than a century.

M. Mossan, a French scientist, has succeeded in producing small artificial diamonds. We shall cling to the old, large, natural diamonds for the present until the telegraph brings further particulars.

Prof. Joseph Swain, now at the head of the department of applied mathematics at Leland Stanford University, has been elected President of the Indiana University at Bloomington and will probably accept.

Mr. Allison, the newly appointed Commissioner of Agriculture for Tennessee, is about [illegible] years of age and a graduate of the Western Reserve College of Ohio. During the war he was on the staff of Gen. Forrest.

M. Wild, director of the Physical Observatory at St. Petersburg, says the coldest spot on earth inhabited by man is the Village of Verkholanski in Siberia. A good many disappointed expectants think Washington would come in a good second.

Minister Risley should have kept a diary. The human memory cannot always be relied on. It is difficult for him to recall, after a lapse of twenty-eight years, what societies he belonged to previous to that time, and whether he had $1.50 about his clothes when he went to New York or not.

Mr. Andrew Jackson Long of Tennessee is guilty of a "wasteful and ridiculous excess" in giving a half-dollar luck-piece to Mr. Cleveland which was coined in the year the President was born. Mr. Cleveland has luck enough already. The coin should have been given to some poor fellow without any.

Senator Hill has steadily refused to ask either from the President or from any Cabinet officer anything which could possibly be distorted into the semblance of a favor. It is understood that the Senator means to continue this policy unless the administration should ask for his advice concerning appointments.

Judge R. R. Nelson of the United States District Court of Minnesota is the only man on the district bench appointed before the Civil War. Judge M. P. Deady of Oregon, who died a few days ago, was the only other one. Judge Deady was a Territorial Judge in Oregon, and on the admission of the State was made District Judge.

Roswell Beardsley of North Lansing, N. Y., is enjoying his quadrennial mention as the oldest Postmaster. He was appointed June [illegible]. Sidney E. Palmer of Gerry, N. Y., appointed July 29, 1841, is second; John C. Marvel of Rehoboth, Mass., appointed July 12, 1844, is third; and Warren Cobb of East Sharon, Mass., appointed in February, 1846, is fourth. The ex-officeholder ruling doesn't bother them.

THE STATE PRESS.

Richmond *Gazette:* The State has never had a Legislature that did less in a given time than the one now in session at Springfield. How do our Democratic brethren like this kind of "reform"?

Springfield *News:* It is not the easiest thing in the world to keep the companies and regiments in proper organization and discipline under the present strong plan. Under the policy of Gov. Altgeld nothing but disintegration can result.

Champaign *Gazette:* The present Legislature will never become historical for what it has done, but it deserves praise for at least one thing which it has refused to do. That is, it refused to adopt a resolution for a constitutional convention. The opposition was mainly on the Republican side.

Joliet *News:* It seems to us that the Democrats are not in a very good condition to make much of a hurrah over convict labor, for the proposition of Altgeld and the Commissioners so far seems far from solving the difficulty in a manner to meet the approval of the anti-convict contract advocates.

Jacksonville *Courier* (Dem.): The people of the State of Illinois are not saying anything, but they are keeping tab on the votes and speeches which are cast and made by the honorable gentlemen, particularly the Democrats who are now playing legislators at Springfield. And the record will soon be made up.

Springfield *Journal:* If the Legislature passes Paddock's bill to prevent the exhibition of freaks in the State that body will secure a monopoly of that business, as it will be unlawful for any freaks to exhibit themselves except those that are elected to the Legislature. This would be an unjust discrimination in their favor.

Joliet *Republican:* The Governor, it is true, is clearing the State offices of the Republicans who have been filling them and putting Democrats in their places, but at the same time he is allowing the Joliet Penitentiary to run along just as it was running under Republican rule, while the great reform Democratic Legislature is not only not doing anything, but is afraid to do anything.

Aurora *Beacon:* In view of the fact that Gov. Altgeld was profuse in his promises to do great things in reforming the prison convict system of the State the legislation relative to that matter occasions more than ordinary discussion. Bills now before the General Assembly ask for $385,000 for Joliet, a loan of $25,000 to provide means for keeping the prisoners on State account, the usual $100,000 contingent fund, and [illegible] for incidental expenses.

Quincy *Whig:* Gov. Altgeld appears to have mighty little influence with his party in the Legislature. In his inaugural message the Governor took a firm stand in favor of good country roads, and now the Democrats of the Senate Committee on Roads and Bridges have gone on record in opposition to permanent road improvements. The bill which provided for local option in the construction of hard roads has been reported adversely by a large majority.

CURRENT NOTES.

Dora—"How do you like my Easter bonnet?" Cora—"Fine! Who made it over for you?"—*Brooklyn Life.*

Dodge the man who is always wanting to give you advice. He only wants to get rid of it.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

Clara—"Did you know that Mrs. Dangle had gone on a trip to Bermuda?" Maude—"No. I must call on her before she gets back."—[illegible]

It is said the United States has more than 9,000,000 young men fit for military duty. About 7,000,000 of these would want to be officers.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

People who doubt the truth of the saying that anticipation is greater than realization generally change their minds after trying to realize on something at a pawnshop.—*Troy Press.*

Mrs. Wickwire—"Why do they call a woman's expenses 'pin money'?" Mr. Wickwire—"Because her husband is stuck for them. Do you see the point?"—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Mr. Norris—"Is the janitor of your flat honest?" Mr. Skyhigh—"I guess so. I gave him $5 when I moved in last May and I haven't had to buy but one ton of coal since."—*Life's Calendar.*

Uncle Ned—"What are you going to give your little sister for a birthday present?" [illegible]—"I'm going to ask papa to get her a football. I'll show her how to play."—*Harper's Young People.*

The Captain—"By Jove, Miss Pompadour, how the costumes and makeup alter people. I hardly knew you." Miss Pompadour—"Do I look such a fright, then?" The Captain—"On the contrary, you look charming."—*Boston* [illegible]

GEMS RICH AND RARE.

COSTLY GIFTS OF JEWELS TO EARL CRAVEN'S BETROTHED.

Diamond and Pearl Ornaments Showered on Miss Cornelia Martin, Soon to Wed a British Noble—The Bride to Be Not Yet 17—Bitter Denunciation of the Russian Treaty—Millionaires to Push the Underground Road—Corbett's Trainer—Other New York News.

New York, April 2.—[Special.]—The invitations for the wedding of Miss Cornelia Martin to the Earl of Craven have not yet been sent out, neither have all the arrangements been completed. In all probability it will be the most brilliant wedding ever seen in New York and quite as interesting as any event of the kind, not only on account of the rank of the bridegroom, but also owing to the youthfulness of the bride, who will lack more than six months of being 17 years of age on her wedding day. The wedding presents already received by the bride are magnificent. All the titled relatives of Lord Craven have been most lavish with their gifts. Some beautiful jewels have been given by members of the Craven family, but nothing more superb than the collarette of diamonds which is the gift of the Countess of Craven, sent to the youthful bride of her favorite grandson. Lady Craven is past her 80th year, and this magnificent offering, one of her own wedding presents, set with the rarest and most perfect old Indian diamonds, was for many seasons the talk of London. The bride's grandmother, Mrs. Isaac Sherman, has given her a necklace composed of three strings of splendid pearls, each carefully selected and all beautifully matched. Mrs. Bradley Martin's gift to her only daughter is a tiara of diamonds of perfect Indian stones, an exact copy of that once worn by the Empress Josephine. The principal stones are set so that they swing with every movement

Lady Coventry and Lady Cadogan, aunts to Lord Craven, and his mother, Lady Craven, have given a quantity of fine silver. Mrs. Brockholst Cutting and her sons, Messrs. Brockholst and William Cutting Jr., gave a ring set with three splendid diamonds.

Preparing for the Wedding.

The wedding, as has already been announced, will take place in Grace Church, Tuesday, April 18, at noon. The Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of that church, will perform the marriage ceremony and Bishop Potter will pronounce the benediction. While the invitations to the church will be general the wedding breakfast will be limited to relatives and most intimate friends.

The bridemaids already chosen are Miss Ethel Davies and Miss Alice Rochester, cousins of the bride that is to be, and Miss Daisy Post, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Post. The Hon. Rupert Craven, as has been already stated, will be his brother's best man, and there will probably be four ushers—Messrs. Bradley Martin Jr., Alonzo Potter, son of Bishop Potter, James Abercrombie Burden Jr., and Arthur Robert. Lord Craven will give to the bridemaids crochet-shaped lace pins and to the best man and ushers scarfpins of similar design.

The bride's gown, made by Worth, is said to be the perfection of simplicity. It is made of white satin, which has absolutely no embellishment. Jewels would, it was thought, be out of place until Miss Martin became the Countess of Craven owing to her youth and the fact that she has never been introduced to society. The bridemaids are to wear pink silk and crêpe with big Gainsborough hats.

Lord Craven is greatly liked by those who know him well. He does not care for society and has passed most of his time at his country place, Combe Abbey, Coventry, where he will take his bride after a few weeks of the London season. Lord Craven is called by his intimate friends "Uffie," the diminutive of Uffington, as before his father's death he was the Viscount Uffington. The Earl and his bride will sail for England by the end of May, when his mother will introduce the new Countess of Craven to London society.

DENOUNCED THE RUSSIAN TREATY.

Reasons Offered Why the Convention Should Not Be Approved.

New York, April 2.—A lecture on the Russian-American treaty was delivered tonight by Nicholas Aleinikoff, Chairman of the Executive committee of the Russian American National League. The lecturer, who was a student at Kief, in Southern Russia, spoke of the treaty from both a Russian and an American standpoint and especially of its effect in relation to political offenses. He said:

The clause relating to political offenses was unilateral and was of no benefit to this country, but would only benefit the Czar. It was not a treaty that ought to be legalized by America. The Russian revolutionists had never been assassins or murderers, but had at all times been driven to terrorism by the action and treatment of the Russian autocracy. If the treaty were accepted by the American Government Russian political offenders would be thrown into the same category with the criminal offenders of that country. Under the proposed treaty forgery was made a crime. If a person in Russia was at all hostile to the government he would have to forge a passport to get out of the country, and this, without having committed any other offense, would be extraditable. Any man of advanced thoughts was offensive to the Russian Government, and, as soon as discovered, was usually spirited away and his friends never heard of him again. Schools in Russia were closed if it were found that the teachings were more advanced than were allowed by the government. It would be unworthy of the Government and the people of the United States to aid in the barbarous practices of the Russian autocracy, which, it was maintained, were morally incompetent to try the revolutionists whom their own despotism had created. The treaty was a treaty not with a people but with a class.

TO PUSH THE UNDERGROUND ROAD.

John H. Starin Makes Statements That Agreeably Surprise His Confreres.

New York, April 2.—John H. Starin electrified his fellow members of the Rapid Transit Commission yesterday by announcing that six capitalists were willing and able to buy the franchise of the commission's underground plan, which was unsuccessfully offered for sale at public auction. Mr. Starin said the intending purchasers had called on him at his home Friday evening and requested that the commission postpone action on the Manhattan extension proposals, about which there has been so much fruitless discussion, for three or four days. In that time, they declare, they would make final arrangements as to the transaction. Mr. Starin did not mention the names of the syndicate, but said that any one of the six men was wealthy enough to go into the undertaking "on his own hook." The capitalists proposed to complete the underground road in six years. They stipulated incidentally that certain modifications should be made in the plans, but the most important stipulation was that no elevated structure should be put on the boulevard or any part of it. When pressed to give details as to the monetary intentions of the capitalists Mr. Starin said that three out of six had promised to put $15,000,000 into the enterprise and that the other three were equally capable of furnishing large sums.

Mr Starin's statements were today the subject of considerable comment among men who are interested in various ways in the rapid transit problem. So far the secret of the capitalists' names belongs only to Commissioners Starin and Steinway. Mr. Steinway said today:

Mr. Starin told me the names of four of the men in the strictest confidence and I am in duty bound to respect my word to preserve secrecy. I may say, however, that any one of the capitalists could build the road as far as furnishing the funds is concerned. I am satisfied they are acting in entire good faith and it is proper that they should have the time asked for to look thoroughly into the whole matter. Two of the gentlemen have been in the South during the winter, and are thus not conversant with what the Commissioner mapped out. One of them feels sure that the whole line to Yonkers could be built within six years, and the line in the city, or rather on the island, in four years. One man stands ready to subscribe $2,000,000 and another $5,000,000, and four are prepared to take $15,000,000 in stock provided they are satisfied with the condition imposed.

A gentleman who is closely connected with rapid-transit matters stated today that for some weeks a syndicate had been at work in this city with a view of building the road. All the big capitalists had been approached, and some of them had given encouragement that they would take blocks of the stock. This gentleman was of the opinion that it was these men who had visited Mr. Starin, but he declined to mention any names. It was learned from an authoritative source that neither of the Vanderbilts was among the six capitalists Mr. Starin had in mind. William C. Whitney, whose name was mentioned as among those who might have in view the purchase of the franchise, said he knew nothing about the syndicate, and John D. Crimmins said he was equally ignorant.

JIM CORBETT TALKS AGAIN.

He Desires Special Stipulations Touching His Fight with Mitchell.

New York, April 2.—[Special.]—Champion "Jim" Corbett, accompanied by his wife, "Joe" Corbett, his brother, and Manager William A. Brady, left for Montreal this evening. The Californian will not be seen in New York again until he returns to train for his battle with Charlie Mitchell. Before leaving Corbett had a long talk with Jack McVay of Philadelphia, who assisted him in his training for his fight with Sullivan. The result of the talk was that McVay accepted Corbett's terms to assist in preparing him for the match with the English champion. Corbett said that he expected Mitchell would accept the Coney Island club's offer, and that the match would be soon definitely settled. He expressed the greatest confidence in the Coney Island club's ability to pull off the contest.

"I do not believe," he continued, "that there will be any howl against it, or that the authorities will interfere. The club has pulled off successfully many other similar contests, and I think it will be able to do likewise with the Corbett-Mitchell event."

Regarding the club's articles of agreement, Corbett said that he wanted certain stipulations put in before he could sign them. He wants the contest to be decided strictly according to the Marquis of Queensberry rules. If either man fouls the other, the offender is to be cautioned. If he commits another foul the event shall end then and there, and the fight be awarded to the man fouled. If either man drops down to avoid punishment the offending fighter shall be cautioned once, and if he drops again the referee shall declare the other man the winner.

Corbett will train for the battle at his roadhouse at Highbridge. He will be trained by "Billy" Delaney, "Jack" McVay, and John Donaldson. The champion will work his way now toward his home in San Francisco, after which he will spend three months at the World's Fair in Chicago, returning to New York in September to begin work for his contest with Mitchell.

BRAZIL'S FAIR COMMISSIONERS.

Arrival of Distinguished Men and Women Interested in the Exposition.

New York, April 2.—[Special.]—Fifteen members of the Brazilian Commission to the World's Fair, including seven members of the Brazilian Women's Commission, were passengers on the steamer Seguranca. About 500 tons of exhibits, forming a part of the display from various States of the Brazilian Republic, will be unloaded from the vessel tomorrow. The Commissioners, who took rooms at the Hotel Savoy, are: Dr. Ladislau Netto, Vice-President of the Commission; Senhor Honorio Continho, in charge of the agricultural and commercial interests of Brazil at Rio Janeiro; the Baron of Maranjo, Special Commissioner from the State of Para, and representative of the extractive industries there; Dr. Julio Brandao, member of the General Board of Public Hygiene at Rio Janeiro; Prof. Rudolpho Bernardelli, Director of the School of Fine Arts in Rio, in charge of the Fine Arts Department; Graciano de Asambuja, Director of Public Instruction at Rio Grande do Sul, in charge at the Exposition of everything pertaining to public instruction, laws, administration, and history; Senhor A. de Barros Barreto, metallurgist, in charge of the sections of mines and mining; H. B. De Miranda, Professor of English at Para, and appointed with the Baron of Maranjo as Auxiliary Commissioner from that State; Senhor F. Ferreira Napoleao, Auxiliary Commissioner from Ceará.

The members of the Brazilian Woman's Commission are: Mrs. Ladislau Netto, wife of the Vice-President; Mrs. Julio Brandao, Mrs. Honorio Continho, Mrs. Barros Barreto, Miss Asambuja, daughter of Senhor Graciano de Asambuja; Miss Maranjo, daughter of the Baron of Maranjo, and Mrs. M. F. Sesselberg, who represents Para. The latter is a native of Delaware County, in this State, but has spent many years in Para. She has written several articles on the higher education of women.

The Baron of Marajo said this evening that the exhibit on the Seguranca included 1,750 packages. "We will not," said the Baron, "have as good an exhibit as I had hoped, though Brazilians are greatly interested in the Fair. It will in part consist of nuts, sugar, coffee, rubber, the industrial products of Rio Janeiro, marine machinery, and the fine arts, including fifty magnificent paintings and a number of statues. There are other features which I cannot call to mind. Nearly every State in the republic will have a display of some kind. Our President is now in Chicago and we shall go on there in a few days."

BIG OFFICE FOR AN ANTI-SNAPPER.

William E. Curtis to Be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

New York, April 2.—[Special.]—The appointment of William E. Curtis of this city to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury will be made this week. Mr. Curtis was at his home, No. 14 West Twentieth street, this evening when a reporter asked him if it were true that he had been offered and had accepted the position. "Some time ago," he said, "Mr. Cleveland made the proposition to me. At that time I was not certain that my private business was in such condition that I could accept, and I hesitated for that reason. I have found that I can adjust my business so I can accept the position, and while in Washington Saturday I so informed Secretary Carlisle. That is all I know about it."

Mr. Curtis was an "anti-snapper" in the last campaign, but while taking an active interest in politics is in no sense a professional politician. He is first, last, and all the time, a hardworking lawyer.

[William Edmond Curtis was born in this city in 1855, and is therefore 38 years old. His father was Chief Justice William Edmond Curtis of the Superior Court. Judge Curtis was elected to the bench in 1872 in the fight against the Tweed ring. Young Curtis was educated at Trinity College, and graduated with honor from the Columbia Law School in 1877. He then began the practice of the law with Mr. Stearns, who is now his partner. For some time the firm occupied quarters in the same building as President Cleveland. Mr. Curtis was Treasurer of the Committee of Fifty at the Syracuse convention, and also Treasurer of the Provisional State committee. He has been Secretary of the Democratic club of this city for the last seven years. His appointment is not regarded as any slap by President Cleveland at the professional politicians.]

AT REST IN THE GRAVE.

The Earthly Troubles of Mrs. A. L. Campbell-Cacace-Caldwell Are Over.

New York, April 2.—[Special.]—Mrs. Anna Louise Campbell-Cacace is dead and buried. This women, beautiful in face and figure, active and vigorous in mind, cultured and traveled, added in her lifetime many pages to the history of the divorce and police courts of this city. Her life was a sensational and romantic one, and her death occurred under circumstances which were in keeping with her life. She died Thursday in the big four-story brownstone house, No. 341 West Fifty-seventh street, which was owned by James F. Caldwell, the best-known race-horse starter the world ever knew. It is announced that Mr. Caldwell married Mrs. Campbell-Cacace Tuesday last. Mr. Caldwell did not start the horses at Guttenberg Friday or Saturday, the reason assigned for his absence by the track officials being that he was "detained in the city because of a sudden death in his family."

Mrs. Campbell-Cacace came prominently before the public last summer and fall through several rows she had with Maj. Charles H. Traitteur, a Special Treasury Agent at the custom-house. She was about 38 years old. Twenty years ago she married William Campbell, the millionaire wall paper manufacturer. A baby daughter was born the second year of the marriage. She is now 17 years old and is a pupil at a young ladies' seminary at Poughkeepsie, where she is being fitted for Vassar. Five years ago trouble occurred between the husband and wife. They made counter-accusations against each other. One day there was a scene in Central Park, in which Mr. Campbell, Mrs. Campbell, and another woman figured, which created quite a sensation at the time. Then came a suit for divorce and the couple were legally separated.

Shortly after the settlement of the divorce matters Mrs. Campbell went abroad. While in Italy she met a Dr. Cacace and married him. She lived with the doctor some time, and returned to this country last March or April. Shortly after her arrival here the doctor sent her a number of magnificent and valuable paintings, worth in the aggregate something like $100,000. Mrs. Cacace knew Col. Traitteur. But after the arrival of the paintings friendliness was dropped and a warfare began, which continued up to the day of the death of Mrs. Cacace. Traitteur had the valuable paintings seized by the Custom-House authorities on the ground that they were entered at a scandalous undervaluation and that their importation was merely a scheme to defraud the government. The paintings are still in the possession of the government, as the case has not been decided. After that Mrs. Cacace started on an elaborate campaign of revenge against Traitteur. An elderly German woman charged Traitteur with retaining money which she had given him to invest. Then Mrs. Cacace wrote up an alleged history of Col. Traitteur and sent it to the different papers, but it contained so many libelous statements that it was refused publication. After that Mrs. Cacace had Traitteur arrested on a charge of writing scurrilous letters to her. He was discharged. Last October Mrs. Cacace had papers drawn up for a $50,000 suit against Mr. Campbell, her former husband, for defamation of character. The suit was never tried.

ARRIVAL OF PRINCE BONAPARTE.

He Comes to Pursue His Favorite Study of American Archæology.

New York, April 2.—[Special.]—Prince Roland Bonaparte, grand-nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte, landed in New York today from the French liner Bretagne. He was accompanied by M. Barnard and M. Lanori of the Paris press, M. De Pierrefeu, formerly of the French navy, and Dr. P. Topinard. The party entered a Hoffman House carriage at the French pier and were driven to the hotel. The Prince's object, as he said, in coming to America is to pursue his favorite study of American archæology, on which he is now an authority. He is also an anthropologist and he has written twenty-three works on this subject. Numerous scientific societies in France claim him as a member, and almost the entire life of the Prince has been given up to scientific subjects. The Prince and his party will remain in New York for a few days, then go to Philadelphia, and from thence to Washington, where he will renew his acquaintance with President and Mrs. Cleveland, whom he visited in 1888. From Washington the party will go to San Francisco, then to Vancouver, and from there to Chicago, where the World's Fair will be visited. From Chicago a general tour of all the Indian posts in the West will be made, and the Prince in his researches will be assisted by Dr. Topinad, himself a noted archæologist and anthropologist.

IN HONOR OF THE BRAVE.

Monument to the Scottish-American Soldiers to Be Erected at Edinburg.

New York, April 2.—[Special.]—Last summer Wallace Bruce, Consul of the United States at Edinburg, secured from the Town Council of that city a burial plot for Scottish-American soldiers who served in the war for the Union, and during last fall and winter subscriptions have been obtained by him and his friends for the purpose of erecting a monument in July or August of the coming year on the plot so obtained. Five thousand dollars were subscribed in one hundred dollar subscriptions from fifty gentlemen. The contracts were entered into and the monument will be ready soon after July 1. It will be fifteen feet in height. The base consists of polished red Aberdeen granite nine feet in height, and is surmounted with a bronze life-size figure of Lincoln, with battle-flags and a freed slave at his feet. Mr. Bruce deserves great credit for the interest he has taken in this subject. He has sent his resignation as Consul to Secretary Gresham, to take effect Sept. 1, which is about four years from the time he took the office in 1889. A number of gentlemen will take part in the exercises at the unveiling of the monument, and Mr. Depew will make the principal address.

TWO EMBEZZLERS BEHIND BARS.

Cadwallader and Botsford, Captured in Brazil, in Ludlow Street Jail.

New York, April 2.—[Special.]—The two embezzlers, A. A. Cadwallader and H. A. Botsford, who were captured in Brazil by Capt. Henry, and brought back to this country on the steamship Seguranca, were today landed from that vessel and taken to Ludlow Street Jail. When the vessel reached her pier Cadwallader was turned over to Special Treasury Agent Drummond, who will escort his prisoner to West Superior, Wis., where he is wanted for the embezzlement of a large sum of money from the National Bank while he was its President. Capt. Henry, the captor of both criminals, will take Botsford to Philadelphia and turn him over to the authorities of that city. The Captain said that if Cadwallader had had a better knowledge of the laws of Brazil the probabilities were that he would never have been brought away from that land.

STEAMER SEIZED BY CREDITORS.

Seguranca and Other Vessels to Be Sold Today—New Company Forming.

New York, April 2.—[Special.]—The steamship Seguranca of the United States and Brazilian Mail steamship line was seized today at her dock in Brooklyn by United States Marshal Jacobus on judgments recovered against the company by several firms that furnished them with provisions. Tomorrow the steamer, together with her sister ships of the same line, the Alliance, Advance, and Vigilancia, will be sold at public auction at the foot of Nineteenth street to satisfy the various creditors, and it was rumored among shipping men that several influential members of the old company, of which Mr. William M. Ivins is the head, have formed a new company under the title of the Standard Steamship company and propose to buy the fleet in, thus freezing out the smaller stockholders.

NOTES FROM NEW YORK.

Miss Jaffray to Wed Capt. Jaffray of the Thirteenth Hussars.

New York, April 2.—[Special.]—No engagement will bring more pleasure and satisfaction to many New-Yorkers than that of Miss Jaffray, daughter of Mrs. William P. Jaffray, to Capt. Edward Jaffray, a nephew of the late Edward S. Jaffray, and for whom he was named. The happy man, the only son of the English partner in the famous house of Jaffray & Co., has been brought up entirely abroad and is a Captain in the Thirteenth Hussars, a crack English regiment. When the late William P. Jaffray was sent to London as a member of the firm Capt. Jaffray met the cousin who is to be the future bride. Capt. Jaffray has a charming estate in England and a handsome inheritance.

Irish Amnesty Meeting.

The Municipal Council of the Irish National League and the representatives of several other Irish societies met here today and took preliminary steps to arrange for a big amnesty meeting to be held in this city in the near future. The purpose of the meeting will be to urge this government to demand of England the freedom of the Irishmen now incarcerated in English prisons, charged with being concerned in the dynamite explosion in London nearly ten years ago. It will also be demanded that the brand of exile be raised from Irishmen now living in America and they be allowed to visit their native land and return unmolested at their pleasure.

Marthena Harrison Seriously Shocked.

The shock which little Marthena Harrison experienced from being thrown out of her baby carriage by the pole of a heavy express wagon, which also knocked down Mrs. Russell B. Harrison, in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel Friday has had a serious effect on the child. Little Marthena has been undergoing electric treatment for nervous prostration, which followed an attack of scarlet fever in the White House. Mr. Harrison says his daughter's condition will delay her removal to the home of her grandfather, Senator Saunders, in Omaha, Neb.

Steamship Attached.

The steamship Seguranca of the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship line, which arrived Saturday night from Brazilian ports, was seized by United States Marshal Jacob today as soon as she made fast to her Brooklyn pier. The vessel was attached on two libels. About eighteen other libels have been filed against the vessel. The Seguranca brought 500 tons of Chilean exhibits for the World's Fair.

Union Printers' Election.

The final result of "Big Six's" annual election was announced today and the officers for the new year were installed at a special meeting in Clarendon Hall. The anti-administration faction made almost a clean sweep, electing all the officers except Secretary. The old Secretary, W. Ferguson, was reëlected. On the proposition to amalgamate with the German-American Typographical Union the vote was 1,618 for and 1,504 against.

Gotham Gleanings.

Mrs. John Sherwood will give a lecture on "What I Learned in Chicago" in the ballroom of the Hotel Waldorf on the afternoon of April 11.

The lower part of the Broadway cable, extending from Thirty-sixth street to the Battery, will be laid next week. It has not yet been decided when the regular traffic on the cable road will begin.

The Dore exhibition of paintings, which opened on Oct. 1 at Carnegie Music Hall, closes tonight. Seventy thousand persons have visited the exhibition. A contract has been made to exhibit the collection in Chicago, but the pictures will probably be seen again in New York in another building.

AMID MANY ICEBERGS.

CAPT. LILLIA OF A BRITISH SHIP SEES A VESSEL THERE.

It Was Under Full Sail and Its Destruction Inevitable—The Largest Iceberg Fifty Miles Long and 700 Feet High—Successful Test of a Substitute for Gunpowder in Germany—Socialists Will Not Strike in Belgium Unless Suffrage Is Denied Them.

London, April 2.—Capt. Lillia of the British ship John Cooke, which sailed from San Francisco Nov. 1 and reached Queenstown today, reports that on the night of Jan. 14 he saw a full-rigged ship sailing among fifty icebergs. Its destruction, he says, was inevitable. The John Cooke got clear of the icebergs after many hours of peril and several narrow escapes. Capt. Lillia estimates the length of the largest iceberg as fifty miles and its height as 700 feet.

NEW SUBSTITUTE FOR GUNPOWDER.

Satisfactory Tests Being Made with the Explosive in Germany.

Berlin, April 2.—A commission of artillery experts has been testing for several days at the Jetterburg a new explosive which is intended to replace, ultimately, gunpowder in the German army. The explosive is a brown, fatty substance of the consistency of frozen oil when exposed in ordinary temperature. It retains the consistency up to 112 degrees Fahrenheit. A shock or a spark does not set it off. When used in guns the explosion is obtained through contact with another chemical compound. The explosion is almost unaccompanied by smoke, and the detonation is inconsiderable. The recoil is slight, even when the heaviest charges have been used. The explosive does not heat the weapon sufficiently to cause difficulties in the way of rapid firing, and cartridges once used are easily refilled. For the present rifle, model of 1888, the new compound is not available, but if future tests be as satisfactory as the recent ones it will be introduced generally in the artillery branch of the service. Four models of new army rifles, having many advantages over the rifle now in use, have passed successfully the trials of the small arms inspectors. The inventor of all four is Dr. Weiss of the Gera dynamite factory.

Affairs Quiet in German East Africa.

Col. Scheele, the new administrator in German East Africa, reports to the Colonial Office a satisfactory condition of affairs in the district under his supervision. The Director of the Colonial Office has intimated in an interview that the government is inclined to take over the assets of the bankrupt anti-Slavery Society, although unwilling to assume responsibility for the society's financial engagement.

Four Thousand Visit Bismarck.

More than 4,000 men took advantage of the magnificent weather to visit Friedrichsruhe today. Since early morning crowds have gathered before Prince Bismarck's home. Among the first persons from whom Prince Bismarck received congratulatory messages yesterday were the Empress Frederick, Prince George of Prussia, the King of Saxony, the Regent of Bavaria, and the Grand Duke of Baden. No message was sent by Emperor William.

ONE THOUSAND SOCIALISTS MEET.

They Will Not Strike Unless Universal Suffrage Is Denied Them.

Brussels, April 2.—The Socialists met in convention at Ghent today, principally to determine the attitude of their party in case universal suffrage should be refused them. This morning 1,000 French Socialists, led by the Mayor of Roubaix and several town councilors, left the train amid the shouts of a crowd which surrounded the station and marched in a body to the convention hall. On all sides they were greeted with the cry, "Long live the revolution!" After discussing at length the advisability of a general strike, the congress this afternoon passed resolutions to the effect that there should be no general strike in Belgium in case the restrictions upon the suffrage should be limited by Parliament to question of age and plurality of votes for heads of families. If, however, Parliament should grant plurality of votes to property-owners and holders of university diplomas the general labor council should be charged to order at once a strike of all laborers in the country.

PLAN TO KILL PRINCE FERDINAND.

Railway Officials to Blow Him Up on His Way to His Wedding.

Sofia, April 2.—A dispatch from Berlin states that three railway officials and four officers have been arrested for having plotted to kill Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria. Their plan is said to have been that they should blow up with dynamite the train which will carry him this week to Viareggio where he will be married to Princess Marie Louise, daughter of the Duke of Parma. No confirmation of the dispatch has been received.

[Prince Ferdinand Maximilian Charles Leopold Marie of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Duke of Saxe, was offered and accepted the Bulgarian crown by the delegates from Sofia in 1887. He is a cousin of Duke Ernest and a son of Prince August and of Princess Marie Clementine, daughter of Louis Philippe. He was born Feb. 26, 1861, and is therefore 32 years of age. He is described as a tall, slim young man, with thick hair, a fair complexion, firm, clear eyes, and a pronounced bourbon nose, which gives him some resemblance to his uncle, the Duc de Nemours. He is regarded as one of the wittiest members of Vienna society, and speaks German, English, French, Italian, and Hungarian. Indeed, by his grandmother, the daughter of the wealthy Prince Joseph Kohari, he is partly Hungarian. He has always taken the greatest possible interest in his military career, and in order to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the various branches of service he exchanged into the infantry after serving with the cavalry. He now belongs to the Hungarian Honveds, of which his brother-in-law, the Archduke Joseph, is commander. He has traveled a good deal and is renowned for his hospitality, it being stated that when he was in the garrison at Louise he gave some little annoyance by frequently entertaining his brother officers at his palace, a thing which the Archduke deemed incompatible with his position as Lieutenant. The Prince possesses large Hungarian estates, is noted for his valuable collection of precious stones and for his generosity in making presents of jewelry to his friends. Moreover, he is a great ornithologist, owns the best collection of birds in Vienna, and is known to his friends as "Ferdinand the Fowler." He has been twice to Russia, at the Czar's coronation and the marriage of the Grand Duke Sergius, when he was decorated with the Order of St. Stanislaus. He was believed to be a favored personage at St. Petersburg, and this probably accounted for his candidature for the Bulgarian throne.]

LARGE RECEIPTS AT MONTE CARLO.

They Amount in One Year to 24,000,000 Francs—Immense Dividends.

Nice, April 2.—The receipts of the Monte Carlo Casino during the year which ended Friday were larger than in any other year of its existence. They amounted to 24,000,000 francs, and warranted the announcement of a dividend of 205 francs a share, the largest dividend yet declared. Five hundred franc shares are now quoted at more than 2,500 francs. The company proposes a plan for splitting every share into five shares, each of a face value of 500 francs, and redistributing the stock on this basis. A similar operation was executed by the company in 1884. The principal feature of the year's gambling was the increase of the number of petty players. The number of English gamblers decreased greatly during the year; that of Russians and Americans increased, considerably, and German players were more numerous than ever before.

TO INCREASE THE PEACE EFFECTIVE.

Plans of the Austrian War Office—Landwehr to Be Reorganized.

Vienna, April 2.—Despite repeated denials it is certain that the War Office plans shortly to increase the peace effective of the Austrian army. While the project to introduce generally the two-year term and thus raise the actual strength of the standing army to 324,000 has been postponed indefinitely the government has decided not to relinquish entirely some of its features. The landwehr is to be reorganized according to the two-year system and each of the twenty-five infantry regiments is to receive an addition of 144 men. The field artilery, moreover, will be strengthened with twenty-eight new batteries. The augmentation of the twenty-five infantry regiments will cost 1,000,000 florins annually. The total initial cost of the changes is estimated at 20,000,000 florins.

[In Austro-Hungary military service has been obligatory since 1864. Every young man after attaining the age of 21 is liable to be drafted for twelve years, of which three years are with the "colors," seven years in the reserve, and two years in the landwehr, or ten years in the depot reserve or twelve years in the landwehr. Those who are unable to serve are taxed 100 florins (between $40 and $50) a year for exemption. All citizens capable of bearing arms who do not belong to the army or navy are compelled to serve in the landsturm from their 19th to their 42d year. This law went into effect in 1885. The landsturm is composed of two bans, the first comprising men between the ages of 19 and 37; the second between the ages of 38 and 42. The landsturm cannot be called out except in time of war. At the beginning of the present year the peace effective of the Austrian army, officers and men, exclusive of the landwehr, was over 262,000. Last year, for the purpose of increasing the strength of the infantry companies and other charges, the military administration demanded $2,345,280 additional.]

SEA CAPTAINS FIGHT A DUEL.

They Settle a Question of Anchorage with Pistols, but Shed No Blood.

Paris, April 2.—Capt. Servan of the French merchant marine and Capt. Dietzch of the German merchant marine fought a pistol duel today. Each fired three times and neither one was injured. The Captains had quarreled at La Guayra concerning the place of anchorage. Dietzch used violent language and when subsequently he met Servan at Havre accepted a challenge. Dietzch took his steamer to Hamburg and returned to give Servan satisfaction.

Superb Weather in Paris.

The weather continues superb. This was the hottest day so far this year; temperature from 48° to 73°; barometer, 30.06.

Minister to Turkey Protests.

Constantinople, April 2.—The United States Minister has protested to the Sublime Porte against the opening of letters sent to him under the Consular seal from Marsovan. Harry R. Newberry, secretary of the United States Legation, has started for Marsovan and Cesarea to inquire into the reports of attacks upon Americans in those cities.

Duke and Duchess Coming to Chicago.

Madrid, April 2.—The Duke and Duchess of Veragua and their children left Madrid today for Chicago. They will proceed via Paris and London.

CHINESE SYSTEMATICALLY SMUGGLED IN

Sensational Developments Involving Lawyers, Notaries, and Customs Officials.

Portland, Ore., April 2.—If the investigation into the methods of Chinese at this port and on Puget Sound commenced by Special Treasury Agent Noyes is carried far enough it is said that some sensational revelations will be made. Customs Inspector Todd of Vancouver, B. C., who arrived last night, says that the steamer Haytian Republic has been carrying a large number of Chinese to Portland from Vancouver on every trip, and that but a small proportion have been sent back until the last trip, when thirty-seven were deported. He says that these Chinese have certificates, which are procured from Portland and Salem, and that notaries and lawyers in the two cities are in the business of furnishing them. Chinamen send their photographs, which are attached to the spurious certificates. For these certificates they pay $60, the Haytian Republic charges them $50 fare, and then they have to pay an agent $10 to see that they get in all right. The Tacoma *Ledger* this morning published a letter, purporting to be instructions from the Gin Wo company of Hongkong to prominent persons of Portland, instructing them how to smuggle into the United States and take care of the sixty-seven Chinamen who came over on the steamer a week ago. The letter also states that the price to be paid the smugglers is $90 a head; and in three special cases $175; and $25 is also to be paid to Mrs. Virgil Moor of Portland as soon as the Chinese arrived. Five Chinese are now held at Astoria awaiting deportation, it having been discovered that the names of five well-known business-men of that city had been forged to certificates.

MILWAUKEE WOMAN SADLY SWINDLED.

She Loans a Friend $1,000 and He Disappears from Her Sight.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 2.—[Special.]—Mrs. John Sherbrooke of this city mourns the disappearance of $1,000 and a smooth young man. They went together. During the winter the young man, who said his name was Harry Hightower, and that he was the head of the firm of Hightower, Hallam & Co., Atlanta, Ga., took a room at Mrs. Sherbrooke's. After a few weeks he hinted that he was waiting for a big inheritance but needed $1,000 more to pay down before he could get it. According to his story he would have to pay $7,000 and he had $6,000. Mrs. Sherbrooke became interested. Hightower said she might easily verify his story by writing to his mother at Atlanta and also a firm of lawyers. She did so and in each case received a reply that the story was true. The fellow offered that if she would let him have the $1,000 he would repay it and add $2,000 more for the use of the money. Mrs. Sherbrooke mortgaged some property and raised the money. Then Hightower left for Atlanta. She received a telegram from him at Savannah, Ga., March 7, saying everything was all right. Hearing nothing further Mrs. Sherbrooke became alarmed and told her story to the police. They instituted inquiries in Atlanta and found there was no such person as Harry Hightower and that in all probability the confiding woman had been made the victim of two clever swindlers, one of whom had answered her letters of inquiry. The Atlanta police have been unable to get any trace of the men.

"ONE ARMED" SHIMMEL'S TALE OF WOE

Max D. Miller Arrested for Embezzling $1,000—Other Side of the Story.

"One Armed" Shimmel says that Max D. Miller has taken advantage of his innocence and done him out of $1,000. He feels so badly about it that last night he had Miller arrested on a charge of embezzlement. Back of the warrant is the story of the man who bided his time and thereby got even.

Shimmel is one of the best known gamblers. He recently started a chattel loan company in the Major Block under the name of Wesley Shimmel. In this he was assisted by Miller who is now under arrest for embezzlement.

"Certainly I took that money," said Mr. Miller, last night. "I have been waiting long enough for a chance to get a little back of that which I have dropped to Shimmel. Two years ago I had a good position with the Sterling Furniture company at Jefferson and Madison streets and I had money saved up. Shimmel came to me and proposed that I give him my money and become his partner as a bookmaker. I assented and we opened a book at Hawthorne. In three weeks Shimmel told me that all my money was gone and the partnership would have to be broken. I didn't say anything, but just waited.

"A few months ago he came to me and said he was going to start a chattel loan office in the Major Block and wanted me to manage the business and take $100 a month for salary. I took the position and the firm made lots of money. When $1,000 accumulated I appropriated it and I can prove that I have a right to do so. This arrest is just spite work."

DESTRUCTIVE EXPLOSION AT DETROIT.

Leaking Natural Gas Causes the Wrecking of a Big Building.

Detroit, Mich., April 2.—A terrific explosion, resulting in the almost total destruction of the new six-story Cleland Building, No. 29 State street, occurred at 4:10 o'clock this morning. The cause of the disaster was a leakage of natural gas. The Fire Department was called out and prevented the wreckage from taking fire. The basement of the building where the explosion occurred is occupied by C. V. Mirault as a barber shop and bath establishment, with the exception of a small part of the rear where the engines and boilers are located for running the elevators. The scene of destruction is astonishing, and any one viewing it is at a loss to understand how the building still remains standing. Several surrounding buildings were slightly damaged. The total loss is estimated at from $15,000 to $20,000. Five thousand of this is the loss on the Cleland Building, the remainder being on the contents owned by the several occupants. Nobody was injured.

MAY RETURN TO PERU.

EX-DICTATOR PIEROLA WATCHING AN OPPORTUNITY.

He Wishes to Engage Once More in the Management of That Country's Policies—Will Be a Candidate for the Presidency in April, 1894, When the Next Election Takes Place—American Rear-Admiral Snubbed in Havana, Cuba—Mexican Editors Sentenced.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Panama, Colombia, April 2.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Ex-Dictator Pierola of Peru is still in Panama watching for an opportunity to return to that country and engage once more in the management of its policies. He has sent agents to Peru to inaugurate his campaign for the Presidency. The election does not take place until April, 1894, however, and it is believed that Pierola is really preparing to attack and overthrow President Morales Bermudez before the expiration of his legal term. He is being closely watched here by detectives. Although the election will not take place for more than a year the party leaders of Peru are already organizing for the struggle. Gen. Caceres is the official candidate to succeed Dr. Bermudez. Dr. Canevaro is the candidate of the Civilist party and Pierola is the man favored by the Democratic party. The Democratic party has the better organization, but its leaders are awaiting the coming of Pierola. It would be unsafe for that gentleman to return now unless he goes at the head of an army. In many quarters it is believed that he is really preparing for such a sensational return to the land over which he once ruled. Pierola is a dauntless soldier, an able statesman, and a great agitator. It is believed by his followers that he is the only man who would be able to deal successfully with Chile in October, when the settlement of the war claims growing out of the struggle of ten years ago will have to be made. Peru must then definitely announce whether it intends to pay the millions of indemnity demanded by Chile, for the payment of which it still holds the provinces of Arica and Tacna. Until the war debt is paid Peru cannot regain possession of these provinces with their rich mines and great sources of revenue. Meanwhile it has been announced that Chile intends to exact from Bolivia the payment of $10,000,000 out of the $14,000,000 involved in the Dreyfus claim. In exchange for this payment Chile will cede to Bolivia the Peruvian provinces of Tacna and Arica, but will retain possession of the provinces captured from Bolivia during the war. This arrangement is regarded as a triumph for Chilean diplomacy. It has produced general indignation in Peru. It is the more irritating because the Peruvians are not powerful enough to prevent Chile from taking the action it proposes. Peru has not the money with which to pay the debt and redeem the provinces, nor has it the military or naval forces to prevent their transfer to Bolivia.

AMERICAN REAR-ADMIRAL SNUBBED.

Subject of Discussion and Regret in the Port of Havana, Cuba.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Havana, Cuba, April 2.—The sudden departure of the United States ships Newark and Bennington, owing to the snub administered by the Captain-General to the American Rear Admiral, is still a subject of discussion here and the people are waiting anxiously to see what step will be taken to resent the slight. *La Lucha*, a local journal, contains a long account of the affair, reciting the manner in which the preparations made by the Rear Admiral for the reception of the Captain-General and his staff were ignored, as well as the custom of sending an officer to conduct the men-of-war appearing at the entrance to the harbor to a safe anchorage. The Newark and the Bennington appeared off the port in company with the Nina and the Pinta, the two modern models of Columbus' caravels, which they had escorted across the ocean, and slowed down to await the coming of a port official to advise the Admiral where to locate his ships. No such officer presented himself, however, and after waiting some time the ships were anchored in that part of the harbor usually reserved for such vessels. Salutes were exchanged with Fort Cabanas and the ships of the Spanish fleet, and subsequently the Admiral went ashore and called on the Captain-General. It was understood that the Captain-General and his staff would return the visit at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and accordingly elaborate preparations were made for their reception on board the Newark. Time passed and there was no sign of the visitors. Finally at 6 p. m. a messenger came out to the Newark to say that the Captain-General would pay his visit some other day. The understanding here is that the American Admiral, feeling the slight which had been put upon him, communicated at once with the Secretary of the Navy in Washington and received orders by cable to proceed at once with his vessels to Norfolk, Va. There is a general feeling of regret among the people at the incident.

Vast Tracts of Standing Cane Burned.

Recent advices from Cienfuegos, Agnacarte, Sagua, and Colon, this week, give accounts of the burning of vast tracts of standing cane, amounting to 400,000 arrobes. This is a great misfortune and will increase the previous losses to planters, and reduce the crop of 1893, which promised to be so large at the commencement of the year.

Fairly Good Prices for Sugar.

Prices for sugar are fairly remunerative and will no doubt improve as the season advances, and correct estimates may be formed of the year's product. So far the bulk of the crop has been sent to the United States, shipments to Spain being light and none going to other markets in Europe. Good refining sugars are selling at a fraction less than 3 cents a pound, and prime centrifugals of 95° to 96° test at 3½ to 3¾ cents a pound, Spanish gold; exchange at three days' sight on New York at 8¾ to 9¼ per cent for first-class bills.

MEXICAN EDITORS SENTENCED.

They Were Outspoken Against Certain Policies of the Government.

City of Mexico, April 2.—A few months ago a new daily paper, called *El Democrata*, was established in this city. It is an anti-administration paper and has been bold and outspoken in its utterances against certain policies of the government. A few days ago it contained a severe criticism concerning the administration of justice in the criminal branches of the federal courts. The authorities considered the criticism to have been uncalled for and warrants were issued for the arrest of Turedio Moheno, the editor, and Fernando Rojas, the foreman of the newspaper. The two men have been sentenced to prison on the charge of libel and are now confined in Belem.

English Syndicate Going to Mexico.

Victoria, Mex., April 2.—A. J. Creete, an extensive land owner of Mexico, has just completed a tour of the States of Tamaulipas and has located a 500,000 acre tract of land for an English syndicate near this city. It is the intention of this syndicate to secure a concession for this land from the government. It will then be colonized with English people and cultivation of oranges and other fruits undertaken on a large scale.

Sounding Boards.

The sounding-board of pianos, the most important part of the instrument, is made of American spruce and is as carefully chosen as the wood for a violin.

NERVOUS DEBILITY
cured by the use of
AYER'S Sarsaparilla
Tones the system, makes the weak strong.
Cures Others will cure you.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.
State and Madison-sts.

What is going on today in Chicago.

Cosmopolitan Art Club Exhibition at Art Institute.
Royal Arcanum Easter Party in Masonic Temple Observatory.
Hibernian Rifles Ball, Second Regiment Armory.
Amherst College Glee Club Concert, Central Music Hall.

What is going on today at S. & M's.

Selling mattings by the shipload. Selling thousands of rolls of Japanese Mattings direct from our Yokohama house at prices only made possible by buying them of the identical Jap who put them together.

Selling Oriental and Japanese Rugs—3 by 5 feet Turkish Rugs at $5.50. Antique Daghestan Hall Rugs, 3 feet by 9 feet, $22. Antique Bokharas, 3 feet 6 inches by 5 feet, $18. Japanese Rugs, 3 feet by 6 feet, $2.50.

SCHLESINGER & MAYER.
Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
The Cheapest and Best Medicine for Family Use in the World.
Instantly stops the most excruciating pains. For Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, Backache, Pain in the Chest or Sides, Bites of Insects, Lumbago, Sciatica, or any other Pain, a few applications act like magic, causing the pain to instantly stop.
CURES AND PREVENTS COLDS, COUGHS, SORE THROATS, INFLAMMATION, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, ASTHMA, DIFFICULT BREATHING, INFLUENZA.
CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.
INTERNALLY.
From 30 to 60 drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few moments, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency, and all Internal Pains. Price 50c per bottle. Sold by druggists.

RADWAY'S PILLS,
Purely vegetable, mild, and reliable. Cause perfect Digestion, complete absorption, and healthful regularity. For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Constipation, Costiveness.
LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE,
INDIGESTION,
DIZZY FEELING,
BILIOUSNESS,
TORPID LIVER,
DYSPEPSIA.
Radway's Pills, taken according to directions, will restore health and renew vitality. Sold by all druggists. Price 25c per box.
RADWAY & CO.,
32 Warren-st., New York City.
TO THE PUBLIC—Be sure and ask for RADWAY'S, and see that the name of "RADWAY" is on what you buy. Book of Advice mailed on application

Burlington Route
BEST LINE TO DENVER
FOUR TRAINS DAILY

TWENTY YEARS THE LEADER!!!
Coughs, Pleurisy, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago Back-Ache, and all External Ailments removed quickly by
BENSON'S
which is the only POROUS PLASTER that contains powerful and curative modern ingredients YET ABSOLUTELY SAFE and POSITIVE in its action.
Benson's Plasters Prevent Pneumonia.
It does not cure chronic ailments in a minute, nor does it create an electric battery or current in the system, nor will it cure by merely reading the label, all such claims are made by quacks and humbugs. BENSON'S is endorsed by 5,000 Physicians and Druggists.
CAUTION—Don't be duped by unscrupulous Druggists who offer cheap trash which they claim is just as good or better than BENSON'S. Get the Genuine, always reliable. Keep them at home for emergencies.

THE BEST and MOST AGREEABLE of TONICS.
BUGEAUD'S WINE
Tonic and Nutritive,
Prepared with Cinchona and Cocoa.
Prescribed by the highest medical authorities in cases of ANAEMIA, FEVERS of every kind, STOMACH COMPLAINTS, and to CONVALESCENTS.
To be had of all the principal chemists. General Depot: PARIS, 5, Rue Bourg-l'Abbe. NEW YORK, 165 Duane St., (C. Tertrais, Mgr.) Chicago Depot, Buck & Rayner.

EASTER EGGS. The finest and most remarkable collection of Easter Novelties in the Union are now on sale from five cents to twenty dollars each at GUNTHER'S Confectionery.

THOUGHT IT A CINDER.

LATER A MILWAUKEE MAN FOUND IT WAS LARGER.

A Plank Falling from the Auditorium Tower Grows Rapidly in Its Apparent Dimensions—Strikes the Street with a Crash and Frightens 200 Persons—Rosenfield May Die as the Result of a Visit to an Opium Den—Lena Bunker's Death Caused by a Chisel.

James E. Walton of Milwaukee, in Chicago for a few days with his wife, met with a hair-breadth escape yesterday afternoon from a falling plank near the Auditorium. The event was witnessed by 200 people, who were also in danger.

The Milwaukee man was thoroughly frightened and told his story to a reporter for THE TRIBUNE. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon Mr. Walton and his wife were walking along the Congress street front of the Auditorium on their way to the elevated station, when by one of those optical illusions which gives on first glance the cow grazing in a distant field the appearance of an insect walking across the window-pane directly in front of one's nose Mr. Walton thought a cinder was coming into his eye. This theory was quickly abandoned, as the object grew rapidly in size, and the Milwaukee man was about making up his mind that an airship had materialized when a plank some twenty feet long and two inches thick struck with a terrific noise near the Wabash avenue cable track within ten feet of where Mr. Walton and his wife were standing, and was splintered into a thousand pieces.

When the fright which this incident occasioned among the crowd waiting on the corner for a car had subsideded all looked in the air and saw a swinging platform suspended from the top of the hotel building, on which men had been engaged cleaning the stone work. Back and forth it swung in the wind, while far above could be seen the faces of men and women peeping over the side of the observatory tower.

Whether the plank fell from the scaffolding, where it had been left insecurely fastened through the carelessness of workmen, or was accidentally precipitated from the tower is a mystery to those below.

LURED INTO AN OPIUM JOINT.

Alexander Rosenfield Meets with Disaster While Seeing the Town.

Alexander Rosenfield of Little Rock, Ark., came into the city to see the sights and is likely to permanently locate in a Chicago cemetery. Rosenfield arrived in Chicago Friday and went to live with his brother at No. 368 State street. Saturday morning he told his brother that he had met two friends of his from Denver and was going out with them to see the town. When the elder brother reached home that night he found Alexander breathing heavily and in a complete state of collapse. Suspecting poison he called a doctor, who said that Alexander was suffering from opium poisoning. After working over him for an hour Alexander partially revived and said that his friends had taken him into an opium joint, where he had been induced to smoke. Then he relapsed into unconsciousness. He was removed to the County Hospital, where his condition is pronounced critical.

CHISEL DRIVEN INTO HER BRAIN.

Lena Bunker's Murderer Killed Her and Carefully Washed Away Traces.

The murder of Lena Bunker, the German woman who was found dead in her room at the Walton Hotel, No. 344 State street, Saturday afternoon, is still a mystery. A half dozen detectives from the Harrison Street Station under the direction of Sergt. Tierney, are at work on the case and yesterday secured some additional facts, but nothing which would give a clew to the murderer.

A closer examination of the remains of the dead woman at Sigmund's morgue disclosed the fact that the chisel which was found in her hand when the body was discovered, or a similar instrument, had been driven three times into her head, each time penetrating the brain. The police incline to the belief that the chisel found had been used and afterwards carefully wiped off by the murderer and placed in the position in which it was found by the police.

A matter which was overlooked was a wash bowl full of bloody water. It is evident that after committing the murder the murderer took time to wash his hands.

A more careful search of the woman's room for valuables yesterday disclosed $42, which was hidden in her trunk.

ITS TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.

The Sennefelder Liederkranz Celebrates at North Side Turner Hall.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Sennefelder Liederkranz was celebrated at North Side Turner Hall yesterday in the form of a "grand Easter concert." Following was the program:

PART I.

Overture to Oberon.....Weber
Orchestra.
"German Oath and German Prayer," choir, with bass solo and orchestra.....Möhring
Guido Greiner and Sennefelder Liederkranz.
"O, Youth," duet from opera, "Die Favoritin".....Donizetti
Mrs. Paula Lammle and G. Staub.
"The Place Where My Cradle Stood," Folk song.....Handwerg
Sennefelder Liederkranz.
Tenor solo, "Song of the Postillion of Longemeau".....
J. Reith.

PART II.

"Odysseus" (scenes from the Odyssey), for soloists with mixed choir and orchestra, by Max Bendix.
Penelope, wife of Odyseus....Mrs. Paula Lammle
Nausikas, daughter of the King of Phaekeu.....
.....Miss Sophie Bobzien
Pallas Athene.....Miss Alice Garthe
Odyseus, King of Ithaka.....G. Staub
Steuermann, helmsman.....G. Greiner

The soloists were as follows:

Mrs. Paula Lammle, alto; Miss Sophie Bobzien, soprano; Miss Alice Garthe, soprano; J. Rieth, tenor; G. Staub, baritone; Guido Greiner, basso.

The orchestra of sixty members and chorus of 150 were under the direction of Prof. John Balatka. The opera "Odyseus," the second part of the program, was played in 1881 during the Exposition by 1,500 voices with an orchestra of 150 members under the auspices of the leading German societies of the United States.

At 11 o'clock last evening dancing commenced. One thousand people were present.

CLARK SHOOTS AT SULLIVAN.

Four Shots Fired, but Sergt. Sleath Stops Further Action.

"Johnny" Clark, a levee character, who has a place at No. 575 Clark street, yesterday afternoon attempted to kill Frank Sullivan in David Dee's saloon on State street. Clark fired four shots at Sullivan, but none of the bullets took effect, and before he could fire again the weapon was wrested from his hand by Sergt. Sleeth of the Harrison Street Station, who placed him under arrest and locked him up at the armory on the charge of assault with a deadly weapon, carrying concealed weapons, and shooting inside the city limits. On the night of Dec. 24 last James Broderick was shot and instantly killed in Clark's place by John McCann, who is under indictment for the same, and who is also under bonds of $10,000 for shooting and attempting to rob Daniel Collins in his saloon on Ashland avenue two weeks ago. Sullivan says Clark attempted to kill him because he refused to testify in McCann's favor at the time he was given a hearing before Justice Lyon.

Cut Down by a Train.

Fred Wiles of No 234 Wells street was run over by a Chicago and Northwestern freight train in the yards of the company near the Rush street bridge yesterday evening. Mrs. J. W. Williams, who lives near where the accident occurred, heard the injured man's cries and saw him lying upon the tracks. She notified the police and Wiles was removed to the Alexian Bros. Hospital. Both his legs were crushed below the knees and amputation was necessary.

Small Fire in a Grocery.

A fire broke out in the rear part of C. A. Born's grocery store, No. 336 Racine avenue, at 11:30 yesterday forenoon, and before the flames were extinguished the building and contents were damaged to the extent of $1,500. The building is a two-story frame, owned by H. L. Magors and occupied by a grocery store below and living rooms above. The cause of the fire is unknown. The loss on the building is estimated at $500; on the stock of groceries $900, and on the furniture in the living rooms at $200. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

Policeman John Kennedy Suspended.

Capt. Mahoney has suspended Officer John Kennedy of the Despiaines Street Station, and has preferred charges of drunkenness against him. Kennedy, it is claimed, got drunk Friday night last and maltreated a woman whom he had under arrest, and also fired at a citizen who endeavored to prevent Kennedy from striking his prisoner.

Postoffice Clerks Will Dance.

The Chicago Postoffice Clerks' Association held a meeting yesterday at the Grand Pacific Hotel and completed arrangements for the first entertainment and ball to be held at the armory, Sixteenth street and Michigan avenue, Monday evening at 8 o'clock. The music is to be furnished by the Second Regiment Band. After the ball there will be a supper.

Think Judge Springfield Did Right.

Socialists met at Fisher's Hall yesterday and discussed the action of Judge Springfield of Chattanooga, Tenn., who said that owing to the greed of trusts he would hold no one for stealing coal. The meeting declared that the Judge did not act contrary to law.

Items.

John E. Kline, a variety comedian, died on a Baltimore and Ohio train yesterday while crossing the Indiana State line. The body was taken to Jordan's morgue, where the inquest will be held today.

Thomas Farrady's saloon and grocery at No. 151 West Huron street was partially destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon, being damaged to the extent of $1,100. The loss is covered by insurance.

Henry Bergar, a colored boy living at No. 3521 Armour avenue, while jumping from a Lake Shore passenger train at Forty-third street yesterday morning was caught beneath the wheels and his right leg was crushed. Dr. Tilloteon said amputation would be necessary and Bergar was taken to the Mercy Hospital.

SOME LIGHT ON THE BOWIE MURDER.

A Negro and His Wife Talk About the Assassination of the Planter.

MARLBORO, Md., April 2.—[Special.]—A week has elapsed since the murder of Francis Bowie, the wealthy planter. Eight negroes have been arrested on suspicion, but all have been released excepting two, against whom the evidence is rapidly accumulating. The widow of the murdered man has increased the reward offered from $1,000 to $5,000. The wife of Pinkney, one of the suspected negroes, when closely questioned by detectives, made admissions which led the detectives to search the creek near the planter's house, where they found the gold cases of the dead man's watch, a coat stained with blood, and a shirt which friends of Pinkney says belonged to him, although his wife refuses to identify it. The woman has also been placed under arrest, as it is believed she knows more than she has told about the crime. Pinkney is trying to incriminate Barber, the other negro suspect. He says that shortly after Barber was arrested a month ago for robbing Mr. Bowie's smoke house he suggested to Pinkney that as the negroes were likely to have some trouble with Mr. Bowie at the spring term of court they had better get him out of the way. The authorities now believe that the murder was planned and committed by negroes who had been prosecuted by Mr. Bowie for thieving. They attempted to burn Mr. Bowie's residence last January. Dry leaves were piled against the side of the house and coal-oil was poured on the porches. The fire was started about 11 o'clock at night, but Mr. Bowie discovered it in time to save his property and his life. The planter was very unpopular among his colored tenants, but members of the family state that he was kind in his treatment of all the colored people, excepting those whom he had learned were robbing him.

RUN BY AMMONIA AT LOW COST.

Exhibition of a New Style of Motor for Street Cars.

New York *Times:* The Railway Ammonia Motor company, which has offices in the Drexel Building, gave an exhibition of its system of running street cars yesterday afternoon. The motor this company uses was invented by P. J. McMahon, formerly a Chief Engineer in the navy.

The cars run by ammonia motors look very much like ordinary street cars except that they stand somewhat higher from the ground, being reached by two steps, and have what looks like a long box attached to the bottom, running from platform to platform. The wheels on each side are connected by a bar like those on a steam locomotive, and by another bar with a piston, which is hidden from view. At each end of the car is a sort of "cow-catcher" arrangement which has a little platform a few inches wide around its edge, and comes to points in front.

The plant for charging the cars is simple. The company has a temporary one at No. 136 West Twenty-eight street, where yesterday's trials started. The ammonia is first evaporated, and after the water has thus been removed from it it is passed through a coil of pipes, over which cold water is sprayed. It is thus reduced to a liquid called anhydrous ammonia, which is collected in a big tank, from which it is drawn into a smaller tank on the car. This car tank is surrounded with an outer box containing hot water.

To generate the power the anhydrous ammonia is heated to about 80°, and as the liquid will boil in the air at 38½° below zero the heat develops a pressure of 150 pounds. This pressure works a piston in the same way as steam.

Enough ammonia can be stored on an ordinary car to run it for seventy miles over an average road. When one charge is exhausted another can be put in very quickly. Mr. McMahon reckoned the cost of running a car with his system at one cent a mile.

The sample car was taken out and run up and down a couple of blocks of the unused tracks on Twenty-eighth street, from Sixth avenue west, in yesterday's experiments.

"How quickly can you stop it?" asked one of the visitors.

"O, when it's going eight miles an hour I can stop it in about nine feet," answered Henry Graham, the Secretary of the company, who was doing the honors. "Why, I ran it up and down in the shed here, where there are twenty-one feet of track, several times the other day, and never used the brake once. Just reversed. See here."

Mr. Graham started the car. Two seconds more and he was wildly turning on the machinery that reversed the motor. There was a loud crash and the "cowcatcher" poked itself through the closed door out on to the sidewalk. The power was shut off just in time to save the whole front of the building from going.

Half an hour later the car tried to treat a truck on Seventh avenue in the same way.

Two cars similar to the one used yesterday are now being experimented with in Manchester, England, and are reported as working successfully. A car will probably be tested on one of the city lines soon. To avoid all possibility of passengers being annoyed by the pungent and disagreeable odor that was noticeable yesterday the company is having a sixteen-foot car built, which will merely carry the motor.

With Poisoned Gloves.

A tale comes from Russia which sounds like a romance of middle age barbarism. Gen. Count Scheremetieff of the Czar's bodyguard died suddenly the other day, and it is given out that he was murdered by Nihilists. His death, it is said, was decided some time ago by the Nihilists' Executive committee, and one of its emissaries managed to substitute a pair of poisoned gloves for the ones that the General was wearing and had laid down for a moment. Not observing the change the General put on the poisoned gloves and death followed shortly.

State of Washington Snow-Bound.

TACOMA, Wash., April 2.—Four inches of snow fell here today. No trains have arrived from the East for three days. Wires are down east of Butte, Mont., and no word has been received today. A number of slides occurred in the Cascade Mountains.

Hundreds Visit the White Squadron.

FORT MONROE, Va., April 2.—Hundreds of visitors took advantage of the delightful weather to visit the fleet today. Admiral Gherardi has issued a general order announcing the program for the review in Hampton Roads and New York Harbor.

The Evolution

Of medicinal agents is gradually relegating the old-time herbs, pills, draughts, and vegetable extracts to the rear and bringing into general use the pleasant and effective liquid laxative, Syrup of Figs. To get the true remedy see that it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup company only. For sale by all leading druggists.

LLOYD BREZEE DIES.

EXPIRES AT THE GRAND PALACE HOTEL AFTER A SHORT ILLNESS.

He Was the Founder of Several Newspapers Widely Known in Dramatic Circles—Daniel K. Fitzpatrick, Formerly of the Old Hooley Stock Company, Passes Away—Death of Mary Learned Bartlett, Wife of Ex-President Bartlett of Dartmouth College.

Lloyd Brezee, whose name is familiar to every newspaper man in Chicago and who was widely known in Michigan and by the dramatic profession, died at the Grand Palace Hotel yesterday morning at 7 o'clock of gastric hemorrhage. His illness was short and his death a shock to all who were acquainted with him.

Thursday night Dan O'Leary, who was on his way to the theater, stopped at Charles McConnell's drug store on Clark street and was told that Mr. Brezee had been taken seriously ill there. Mr. O'Leary found him suffering from a hemorrhage of the stomach and telephoned to Mr. Leigh Lynch, a brother-in-law of Mr. Brezee, residing at the Palmer House, who came over a few minutes later. At 10:30 in the evening they removed him to the Grand Palace Hotel and summoned Dr. Lonergan, who attended him until his death. Mr. Brezee had several other hemorrhages after his removal. The family physician, Dr. Lewis Barth of Grand Rapids, Mich., was sent for and arrived yesterday morning, but too late to be of assistance.

Mr. Brezee was born in Morenci, Mich., where he spent his boyhood days, and was 39 years old at the time of his death. His first newspaper work was with the Detroit *Free Press*, which paper he left to accept a position with the Adrian *Times*. He founded the Detroit *Journal* in 1883, and afterwards sold it out to buy the Detroit *Times*, which he converted from a morning into an evening paper. This was a brilliantly planned but unsuccessful enterprise. Mr. Brezee went to Grand Rapids in 1885 and started *Brezee's Herald*, a weekly publication, which he after consolidated with the *Daily Telegram*, publishing the new paper under the name of the *Telegram-Herald*. He remained in Grand Rapids four years and came to Chicago in 1889. Since his residence in this city he has been connected with the *Herald*, *Times*, *Mail*, *Press*, and *Dispatch*, and was the editor of *Chaff*. He had just made arrangements to do the dramatic work for the *Sporting Gazette* at the time of his death. He was one of the projectors of the New York *Town Topics*. He was twice married, his first wife being Miss Weiss, now Mrs. Fred Whitney of Detroit. Nine years ago he married Miss Etta Berger of the famous Berger concert family. Sol Smith Russell married an older sister of Mrs. Brezee. Mr. Brezee is survived by his widow and a daughter.

Mr. Brezee was a man of fine appearance, scintillating mind, and as a dramatic critic and writer of skits made quite a reputation. He had the proverbial "host of friends," who will miss his hearty laugh, ready sympathy, and pointed stories for many a year to come. A number of young men now working on Detroit, Grand Rapids, and Chicago papers owe their start in journalism to Mr. Brezee.

Mr. Brezee was a member of the Elks and belonged to the Masonic fraternity. The funeral will be held from the Grand Palace Hotel at 2 o'clock today under the auspices of the Elks. The remains will be taken to Jackson, Mich., leaving on the 3:10 train via the Michigan Central.

MARY LEARNED BARTLETT.

Death of the Wife of Ex-President Bartlett of Dartmouth College.

NEW YORK, April 2.—[Special.]—Mary Learned Bartlett, wife of ex-President Bartlett of Dartmouth College, died suddenly at 10 o'clock Sunday morning at Hanover, N. H. She was born at Canterbury, Conn., in 1821. Miss Learned was a teacher in the Wheaton Female Seminary and at Menson Academy. She was married to Dr. Bartlett in 1846 and was with him at Western Reserve College, Manchester, N. H., and for twenty years at Chicago. Her health and activity were greatly impaired from about the time of her removal to Hanover. During her long residence in Chicago she was a recognized power among the friends of the Chicago Theological Seminary and the women of the Congregational churches. She was the first President of the Woman's Board of Missions for the interior, and continued in that office until she went to Hanover, since when she had annually been made Vice-President. She was deeply interested in that organization, of which she made many life members by her contributions. She was a woman of earnest and decided Christian character and clear discernment. Before her health was permanently impaired she possessed rare executive force. Her last illness was brief. Her children are: Prof. Edwin J. Bartlett of Dartmouth College; Alice, the wife of the Rev. F. A. Stinson, D. D., of New York; the Rev. William A. Bartlett of Chicago, and Samuel C. Bartlett, jr., of Andover Seminary, recently of the Japan mission.

DANIEL K. FITZPATRICK.

An Actor of the Early Days Expires in a Friend's Room in This City.

Daniel K. Fitzpatrick, at one time a member of Hooley's stock company, was found dead in Frank Queenan's room at No. 840 West Harrison street at 4 o'clock yesterday. Fitzpatrick was an actor of note in his early days. He was 50 years old and lived in Waukegan.

Dan Fitzpatrick was well-known in Chicago among those citizens who patronized Hooley's stock company in the old days. He then played low comedy rôles, and acquitted himself creditably if not prominently. Of late years he often figured in the benefits for his professional brethren. A few weeks ago Mr. Hooley offered him his cozy house on Randolph street for the purpose of a benefit for himself. "Arrah-na-Pogue" was the play, Fitzgerald himself taking the part of Shaun. The entertainment was gratifying in every respect.

Oldest Woman in Eastern Iowa.

DAVENPORT, Ia., April 2.—[Special.]—Mrs. Mary Quinn, the oldest woman in Eastern Iowa, died last night. Her age was 99 years 8 months and 11 days. She had lived here fifty-six years.

The Scalpel Cure for Idiocy.

The cure of an idiot by means of the surgeon's knife is the unique task now being attempted at the Hahnemann Hospital, and it bids fair to prove entirely successful. The second and final operation was performed yesterday afternoon. It is one of the rarest and most delicate operations in medical science.

The patient is a little 4-year-old boy named Freddie. When brought to the hospital his case seemed one of hopeless idiocy. He was utterly incapable of speech as well. The usual openings in the skull allowing the brain to attain its normal development were in his case absent. The sole hope was to perform the operation of craniotomy—that is, to create these openings artificially.

Two linear sutures had to be cut in the skull, one on each side of the head. The first was successfully made some time ago, and even that half-operation produced immediate and noticeable results. The poor little lad became able to articulate a few words and gave wonderful promise of a return of the brain to its normal functions, in case the second suture could be as successfully performed. This operation was necessarily delayed owing to the shock to the patient. The second suture was cut, however, yesterday, and the triumph of the entire surgical feat seems assured.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Costly Adjunct to a Banquet.

It may be remembered that when Gen. Grant paid a visit to Paris in 1877 at the outset of his journey around the world Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Mackay gave in his honor a dinner party, followed by a reception. At the dinner the menus were engraved on plaques of silver. After the lapse of sixteen years this American example has found an imitation in Paris. M. and Mme. Lozé, the Prefect of Police and his wife, gave a grand state dinner at the prefecture the other day to the chief functionaries of the police corps. Before the plate of each guest was placed a morocco case stamped with the Prefect's initials and containing, set in a red velvet frame, a menu in solid silver, on the back of which was engraved by the famous engraver Roty an appropriate allegorical design. A female in classic robes, symbolizing the police system, is seated before a writing table on which are placed a shaded lamp, a telephone, a sword, an inkstand, and a pile of documents. Through an open window, in the background, is visible the spire of La Sainte Chapelle. Above this picture are traced three words: Look—Listen—Watch. In the upper right hand corner are engraved the arms of the City of Paris. Unlike any other menu of the kind of which I have ever heard, the bill of fare occupied a wholly subordinate place, the device engraved upon the back being the principal raison d'être of this costly adjunct to the attractions of the banquet.—*Paris Letter.*

COLLECTION OF WAR-TIME ENVELOPES.

Frazier W. Hurlburt Amuses His Friends with an Interesting Scrap-Book.

Coin collectors, stamp collectors, autograph collectors, tax collectors, and such are quite common, but envelope collectors are not met with every day. Down at No. 3944 Cottage Grove avenue Frazier W. Hurlburt is engaged in business. He has one of the finest collections of old war envelopes to be found in the West. The collection of these was not exactly a hobby with him, but he was thorough while at it. The work of bringing together these old reminders of guns, swords, and pistols was made during and immediately after the war. They now furnish amusement to Mr. Hulburt, his family, and his friends in the form of a scrap-book.

Mr. Hurlburt came to Chicago the day Fort Sumter was fired upon in 1861. He was, during the war that followed, conductor on the old Northern Indiana railroad, now the Michigan Southern, and wore a red, white, and blue necktie. The first envelopes of the collection were purchased from John R. Walsh and Rand McNally, who were conducting news stands in Chicago. With this start the list was increased from all the large cities in the North and South until now it numbers 350 historic envelopes. One hundred and twenty-five are Confederate and 225 Federal styles. All are bright colored lithographs, some of the illustrations covering the entire side of the envelope.

Among the illustrations was the Goddess of Liberty accompanied by different quotations from prominent men and patriotic poetry. Humorous pictures were frequent, referring to past and possible future events on both sides. One of the Northern productions represented Gen. Scott holding a cat (army) until all the holes (sea ports) could be stopped up to prevent the rats (Confederates) from escaping. Another illustrated the famous F. F. V.'s of Washington society by saying "Fleet-Footed Virginians" and picturing Gov. Wise and two sons running across the State. Johnny Bull is pictured as buying cotton in the South and then asking Uncle Sam to allow him to take it out of the country. Another shows the Englishman riding the North and South at the same time with a bale of cotton on his back. Full views were given of famous battle scenes. Some of these were the "Bombardment of Fort Sumter," "Advance of McClellan," and the "President Views the Army in Va., 1863."

Mr. Hurlburt has in his collection different styles of army letter paper popular then among "the boys." Illustrations and songs covered the entire first pages. Some of the songs used were "When This Cruel War Is Over," "The Girl I Left Behind Me," "McClellan and Victory" to the tune of "Dan Tucker," and others from the sublime to the ridiculous.

This feature of army life was equally popular among the "Johnnies" and they obtained pictures as suggestive as those used in the North. One series of envelopes was called the "Secesh Chain" and carried the pictures of the leading men of the South. The Confederate flag was frequently used. One envelope shows the first flag of seven stars and three stripes. Printed on it were these sentiments: "God and Our Native Land—A United South—We Will Be Free—Yankees Beware—The Pirate Flag." Another has this: "We Buy Up No More Northern Congressmen or Senators—Their God Is Mammon—And Our Honor Forbids That We Should Further Succumb to Their Unholy Dictation." Another pictures a bale of cotton and says: "Our Throne. Cotton Defeated Packenham and Cotton Will Defeat Abe Lincoln."

A series of Southern envelopes shows all the founders of the government and labels them "One of the Rebels." The humorous series show the Yankees on the run at Bull Run and all kinds of funny suggestions. The Southern envelopes had no imprint on them to tell where they were printed, while those from the North carried Northern imprints.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT BILLIONISM.

One of the Great Democratic Humbugs Exposed.

New York *Commercial Advertiser:* The campaign of 1892, on the Democratic side, consisted largely of a hysteric howl against billionism. The Fifty-first Congress was characterized as a "Billion Dollar Congress," the Republican House of Representatives was accused of "voting the people's money away" in a reckless and wasteful manner, and the Democrats promised economy in all directions in the event of their being placed in power. The complaint and the promise were both fraudulent. Not only had the Republican Fifty-first Congress appropriated less than a billion dollars, but the Democratic Fifty-second Congress, at the very time when the false charge and the more grossly false pledge were being circulated, was running its record far above the billion mark. Here is a tabular statement of the appropriations made by the two Congresses, one Republican in both branches, and the other overwhelmingly Democratic in the House, where all appropriation bills must originate:

	Fifty-first Congress.	*Fifty-second Congress.*
Agriculture	$ 4,827,253	$ 6,556,256
Army	48,820,007	45,594,738
Diplomatic and consular	3,397,740	3,162,000
District of Columbia	11,366,669	10,731,196
Fortifications	7,997,738	4,944,331
Indians	23,648,300	15,518,694
Legislative, executive, and judicial	43,058,426	43,792,535
Military Academy	837,360	861,473
Navy	55,677,689	45,607,716
Pensions	223,672,240	313,168,700
Postoffice	160,133,921	164,138,977
Rivers and harbors	25,136,295	21,154,218
Sundry civil expenses	67,148,646	69,366,368
Deficiencies	77,327,196	38,104,360
Miscellaneous	11,252,436	3,788,923
Total regular annual appropriations	$764,031,923	$ 789,489,896
Permanent annual appropriations	224,115,261	237,333,153
Aggregate	$988,417,183	$1,026,823,049

To such persons as were deceived by the campaign of pretense to which reference has been made, the above totals may be rather surprising. They show at a glance that the Republicans spent $12,000,000 less than a billion, and that the Democrats spent $26,000,000 more than a billion; and this, too, after the latter had denounced their predecessors for wild and inexcusable extravagance. The excess of Democratic over Republican expenditures is, in round numbers, $38,000,000. These facts constitute a complete exposure of one of the most prodigious pieces of hypocrisy ever practiced by a political party. They brand "humbug" on the hide of Democracy in letters that will not fade. They discredit professions of economy by the party now in power, and hold out a prospect of the billion mile-post being left still further behind two years hence. Let the figures be scanned and their lesson heeded.

New Southern Railroad Progressing.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., April 2.—The work of construction on the Portland, Monterey and Gulf road is progressing rapidly. The contractors are now working on the Portland end of the road and expect to have the line completed to Brownsville, Tex., within nine months. The construction of a railroad from Corpus Christi to Eagle Pass in the near future seems assured. The project to build the Pan-American road from Corpus Christi to Monterey, Mexico, has also been revived.

Will Start with Clayton's Murderer.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 2.—A telegram was received by the Governor this afternoon from Sheriff White saying that he would leave Butte, Mont., at 7 o'clock with Hickey, the man charged with the murder of Clayton, and Burkhardt, the principal witness. It was learned this evening from M. S. Halliday, Chief Train Dispatcher for the Iron Mountain, that Burkhardt was in his employ about five years ago and was discharged about a week before Clayton was assassinated.

Sugar Bill Passes in New Brunswick.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 2.—The sugar refinery amalgamation bill, which is similar to the one now before the Legislature of Nova Scotia, and somewhat on the lines of one recently before Parliament at Ottawa, has been passed by the Legislature of New Brunswick without a dissenting voice.

Killed While Boarding a Train.

JOLIET, Ill., April 2.—[Special.]—Charles Manden, a middle-aged man, in jumping on the Santa Fé passenger train going to Chicago at 7 o'clock this evening was thrown under the wheels and killed. He was a piano-tuner and his home is reported to be in Chicago.

Anniversary of the Evacuation.

Capt. James Stewart of Scottdale, Pa., in charge of the Union stores for the supplying of prisoners in Southern pens at Richmond when the evacuation took place, spent yesterday in the city, celebrating at Libby Prison the twenty-eighth anniversary of that event.

WILL TAKE THE CANAL

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN CAPITALISTS FAVOR NICARAGUA.

Should the Government Fail to Back the Canal Private Means Will Be Furnished, but Commerce Must Bear the Burden—Spain's Government Is as Free as That of Any European Monarchy—Alaskans Do Not Understand the Policy Toward Hawaii.

"If the United States Government does not want the ownership of the Nicaragua Canal there will be plenty of foreign and American capitalists ready to take it," said George H. Denis of New Orleans at the Palmer yesterday.

"The company will not be discouraged by the adjournment of Congress without passing the bill and work is now going on at Greytown. Congress will no doubt act slowly in this matter, as the importance of the canal to this Nation is incalculable, but it is likewise important that it should be built under conditions that will make it as small a burden on commerce as possible. This, of course, means a government backing.

"It will be a money-making enterprise if completed, but if the company should go on without government aid and from any cause be unable to raise any more money after it had spent $50,000,000 the whole amount would be a dead loss. Capitalists have been frightened by the Panama Canal scandal and are hesitating about trusting their money in this enterprise until some definite action is taken by Congress. It is to be hoped the next Congress will settle the matter so the great waterway can be built without further delay."

"No, I cannot say that oppression exists in the laws of Spain," said Juan Silva of Madrid at the Auditorium yesterday. "We are as free as any country and our Sundays are quite as open as they are in Chicago. There is no excise law. Theaters are open, we can go to bull fights, racing, and all kind of sports. Our climate, air, and soil are much like that of the Pacific coast, and relative to the cost of living $1,200 a year will suffice to make a whole family comfortable. We shall show by our exhibit at the Columbian Exposition that Spain is prosperous commercially and in agricultural pursuits. Our government is as firm now as yours, and the Queen Regent rules absolutely, and this state of affairs must continue until Alphonso, who will eventually be king, attains his majority."

"This sentiment of the Cleveland administration that the Hawaiian Islands should not be annexed without the consent or desire of the natives seems strange to residents of Alaska," said Capt. W. R. Sargison of Victoria, B. C., at the Grand Pacific yesterday. "They appear to overlook the case of Alaska, populated by natives only a grade less intelligent than the Hawaiians. The United States made no scruples about asking the natives of Alaska for consent or favor when the purchase was made of Russia. This obstruction at Washington can only end in England or Japan stepping in some fine morning and hoisting their flag over the islands."

Sherman—George B. Youman, Danville, Ill.; J. L. Perley, New York; Dan Daly, Boston; Archie Mackenzie and Joseph S. Newman, Newark, N. J.; George W. Coulston, New York; A. Andrews, Sacramento; George T. Warren, Flint, Mich.; T. Whitehead, Flint, Mich.; R. J. Grinstead, Minneapolis; Robert Blakesley, Manchester, Ia.

Grand Pacific—S. A. McWhorter, Omaha; B. F. Grant, Salt Lake; J. W. Thompson and Jules Bestero, St. Louis; Alvin Saunders, Omaha; F. Beall, Decatur; Joseph H. Gay, Philadelphia; W. L. Shaw and John Edgar, New York; R. J. Waddell, Ottawa, Kas.; E. W. Emerson, Milwaukee.

Wellington—H. Seyser, Milwaukee; Richard Gunther, St. Etienne, France; E. H. Knowles, New York; E. S. Rice and wife, Cleveland, O.; C. S. Searles, Dubuque; John D. McMillan and James P. McMaster, Washington, D. C.; and J. Henry Mitchell, Philadelphia.

Palmer—F. A. Holmes and H. J. Lowenthal, New York; W. R. Rollins, Boston; Charles H. Dickson, New York; W. F. Hooper and wife, Milwaukee; C. Harold Lyford, New York; Elwood Sawyer, St. Paul; Sam Docter, Milwaukee; Guy Sommers, New York.

Great Northern—W. W. Higgins, St. Louis; E. M. Heathman, Dayton, O.; Robert Hollingworth, Philadelphia; W. Wilson, San José; George N. Dana and wife, Boston; S. M. Hamill, Cleveland; J. F. Phelan and George Staber, St. Louis.

Auditorium—W. B. Fisse, St. Louis; F. W. Wilson, New York; John W. Allan, Cincinnati; S. H. White, jr., McGregor, and H. J. Luce, New York; William E. Curtis and E. D. York, Washington; T. G. Havans, Indianapolis.

Tremont—W. M. Moore and wife, Beloit, Wis.; F. E. Lotta, New York; John W. Stryker, Laramie, Wyo.; A. H. Heisy, Pittsburg; C. R. Hansford, Stamford, and William Brady, Boston; Thomas Carlin, Australia.

Leland—E. C. Miller, Westfield, Mass.; T. B. Heady and Granville McKinley, Louisville, Ky.; Fred G. Shipp and James White, New York; William Harcourt, Tennessee; and John W. McLoud, Boston.

Victoria—J. W. Coppinger, Alton; Fred J. Adams and Miss Kate B. Dunn, Grand Rapids; W. P. Robinson and wife, St. Joseph, Mo.; and Mrs. Cyrus Currier, Newark, N. Y.

Richelieu—D. Williams, St. Louis; S. Siepp, Boston; George Preston, New York; Ed Price, France; L. L. Brown, Washington, D. C.; and Thomas James, St. Paul.

Metropole—Mrs. J. Medill, New Orleans; F. J. Kennett, San Francisco; F. K. Pulsifer and wife, Hot Springs.

NEW STYLE OF ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

It Is Operated by Underground Wire—Testing at Hartford.

New York *Times:* James F. Munsie, electrician and inventor, of No. 120 Vernon avenue, Brooklyn, has just returned from Hartford, Conn., where he declares he has left an electric railway in working order, the principle of which, being an underground wire, does away with the disadvantages and expense of the storage-battery system, at the same time that it is less open to climatic influences and allows of greater speed than the trolley system.

"We started the work last September," he said, "on a stretch of road near Vernon Street barns, Hartford. Unfortunately the road is very rough, and we have two sharp turns to encounter.

"The system of the road, which is from 750 to 1,000 yards long, is, in brief, as follows:

"The feed wire is laid between the bearing rails, and buried some six inches in the ground above the cross ties, except at the closing points of the circuit, where it is depressed below the ties. This arrangement is to prevent expense in excavation. These circuit-closing points I spoke of, where the 'make-and-break' of the circuit as the car passes occurs, are placed at intervals of fifteen or twenty feet. The contact-point boxes, in which are the insulators and circuit-closing apparatus, are depressed. The live points through are of course on the level of the street to allow of the necessary contact.

"While the car is passing over the contact point the circuit is closed. When it has passed the circuit immediately opens, leaving the circuit at that point dead and the 'make-and-break' point hermetically sealed.

"The advantage of this plan is that I have my live wire as thoroughly insulated from beginning to end as the most carefully lead-covered cable.

"We have been using for our experiments a heavy six-wheel Robinson radial truck. Contact with the live points is given by a contact bar under the car, supported from the axles, so that the adjustment of the contact bars, with the bar is made from the bearing rails, and at the same time the contact bar, being supported by the axles, retains an alignment with the radial lines of the bearing rail.

"With regard to the speed so far attained by our road I am unable to speak accurately. The road is too rough, too short, not to speak of its too dangerous curves, to allow anything like fast travel. Our power we derive from a dynamo, and we carry a fifteen-ampere meter in our circuit.

"One thing I am satisfied of, however, and that is that, with conditions equal, this underground-wire electric railroad can beat the trolley in speed unmercifully. A company has been incorporated to push the railway, now well out of its babyhood, into practical use and life, and I am willing to subject it to any test, climatic or of any other sort."

Mr. Muncie intends returning to Hartford in a few days to put the finishing touches to his railway.

False Report.

A dispatch from Hot Springs, Ark., dated March 31, says: "The mammoth Hotel Eastman, Hot Springs, Arkansas, will not close this season until May 15. Tourists are coming to Hot Springs in larger numbers than ever before. The weather is simply perfect here during April."

ORANGE GROWING IN CALIFORNIA.

Nearly $30,000,000 Shown to Be Invested in the Business.

Pomona (Cal.) *Progress:* How many people have an idea of the great capital invested in orange growing in Southern California? The age of the real orange growing industry in this part of California is about sixteen years. There are a few orchards in Los Angeles and at San Gabriel over twenty years old; but it was not until about ten years ago that the culture of oranges in the present large proportions and generality began.

The State Board of Horticulture has made the best and closest estimate of the number of trees and the acreage devoted to orange growing in Southern California—or south of Tehachapi Mountains. Its last report puts the number of bearing orange trees at 1,471,750 and the number of trees in orchard but not in bearing (less than five years old) at 2,979,550. Now, it is fair to fix the average value of a bearing orange orchard in Southern California at $1,500 an acre. With this valuation the bearing orchards in this region are worth $22,076,265, or $15 per tree.

It is more difficult to fix the average value of an acre of non-bearing orange groves because of the difference in ages and the wide diversity of varieties and conditions. But it seems fair to assume $250 as the proper sum. At this valuation the amount of capital now invested in such property in Southern California reaches the surprising figure of $7,448,875, making the total sum now put in growing oranges in this region $29,525,140.

The State horticultural officials estimate that during the last five years an average of two and a half million dollars have been invested in

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CHICAGO
RACING
ASSOCIATION
HAWTHORNE TRACK.
MEETING—1893.
EVERY DAY, RAIN OR SHINE.
Races Each Day.
on Foreign Races.
BEGINS AT 2 P. M.
INCLUDING SEAT IN GRAND STAND 75c
...RA HOUSE—Fireproof.
...NDERSON, Manager.
...E AGAIN.
...RUSSELL'S COMEDIANS
...A GLOVER,
...CIETY FAD.
...L MUSIC HALL.
...NIGHT,
...ST COLLEGE
... BANJO CLUBS.
...L MUSIC HALL.
...L GLEE CLUB
...y Eve., April 6.
...RACE TRACK.
...MEETING AT THE
...Race Track
...S EACH DAY—5
...SION FREE.
...THEATER—Tonight.
Acted by the Original GLORIANA CO.
...CHARLES FROHMAN.
...THEATER—21 Exits.
...THE BLACK CROOK.
...A—Monroe and Dearborn.
...T AT 8 O'CLOCK.
...N, KLAW & ERLANGER'S
...ry Circus.
...Y'S THEATER.
...ORA DUSE
...FAIL TO VISIT
...PRISON.
...ATIONAL WAR MUSEUM.
...OF GETTYSBURG.
...Grandest Sight,
...F GETTYSBURG
...AUDITORIUM.
...rewski's
...ARK-ST. THEATER.
...skeen Lawn—
...ADISON-ST. OPERA HOUSE
...RA—Telephone S. 142.
... EMMETT—IN—...ARNEY.
...H'S LIBRARY.
...SINO—EDEN MUSEE.
...phone "South" 127.
...Star Specialty Co. } Consolidated.
...Great "LATER ON."
...ate, Near Harrison.
...The EARLY BIRDS
...BIG BURLESQUE CO

[...]E SHAM REFORMS.

EXPOSE OF TRICKERY IN THE WASHINGTON DEPARTMENTS.

Dismissals Made Because Appropriations Are Running Low, but There Will Be a Change When the Fiscal Year Begins—Jerry Rusk Takes the Edge Off Morton's Pruning Knife—Vienna Jew-Baiters Opposed to Max Judd—Jimmie Eckels of Ottawa Sure of a Fat Job.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—[Special.]—The administration has been overdoing the "reform" business. It was all well enough to scare off the officeseekers by telling how the different Cabinet officers were dismissing employés and making great savings. That always happens during the last quarter of the fiscal year when appropriations run out. July 1 comes around with the new appropriations available and the rolls are filled up again. That is just what will be done this year, but there will be no parade about it. The self-laudation is reserved for the dismissal of employés while the reforming Cabinet members keep mighty quiet about the employment of a new set of officeholders. Secretary Carliele is already filling up the Treasury with pensioners—fine, old, whisky-drinking Kentucky gentlemen—whose services to the government will consist in drawing their pay with unfailing regularity. Nothing is said of this, but the Democratic papers are full of accounts telling of Mr. Carlisle's activity in weeding out the barnacles who have to be dropped because the appropriations have run out. It ought to be said that the Secretary himself does not encourage this humbuggery.

Over in the Agricultural Department Secretary J. Sterling Morton is so busy telling of his reforms that he forgets all about the people he puts on the pay-roll. He found that there were a few seed women who had not yet been discharged, but for whom the money would not last more than a few days. These were dropped, just as Secretary Rusk had been dropping them, and their dismissal was charged up to the "reform" account. The same is substantially true of the reductions in the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Remarks by Jerry Rusk.

Ex-Secretary Rusk, when asked about the "saving" in the Department of Agriculture, said:

"That is all correct and proper. Secretary Morton is doing what I was obliged to do every year; what my predecessors were obliged to do; and what Mr. Morton will be obliged to do also. The bureau known as the seed room employs from ten to 100 day laborers at $1.50 per day, according to the season of the year. They may be called 'clerks,' but they are really day laborers. Their work is usually completed and the appropriation about exhausted by the middle of April every year, and nearly all of them are discharged. Why, within one month after I became Secretary of Agriculture I was obliged to discharge about seventy-five of the employés of the seed room, but I did not make a great claim of economy for doing what had to be done. Moreover, the work of the Bureau of Animal Industry was in such shape that I was compelled to reduce that force, and I discharged about 100 employés there. That was done in the interest of the service and not with a flourish of 'economy.' It was simply business."

"How about the pleuro-pneumonia force which Secretary Morton is about to wipe out?"

"That is all right, too. I recommended to Congress that the appropriation be reduced or wiped out. I undertook to stamp out that cattle disease and accomplished the work. I found that killing the cattle did not accomplish the result. Then I destroyed the barns in which affected cattle had lived. Then the ground was disinfected, and no other barns were permitted to be erected upon that ground. By vigorous measures the disease was stamped out of our country. Yet foreign countries killed our cattle within ten days of their arrival, on the pretense that the disease still existed in this country. Six months ago I officially announced that the disease was wiped out of America, and that announcement has never been revoked, because there was no need for it. I kept a good force at work on the lookout for any appearance of the disease; but I recommended that no appropriation for that purpose be made. Consequently, the force in that branch must be reduced or cut off. I never used the $500,000 appropriated for that purpose because it was not necessary to do so. Secretary Morton has nothing to do but discharge the remaining men on that work, for there will be no money with which to pay them. I told them that these reductions would have to be made, and he is making them. If his friends think that it is proper to claim great credit for him for 'economy' in these matters, and if his friends believe that by casting reflections upon my administration they will thereby magnify my successor, I have no objections whatever."

AUSTRIANS OBJECT TO JUDD.

Keily Incident of Eight Years Ago Likely to Be Renewed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—Cable messages from Vienna state that the anti-Semitic organizations and other bodies in that city are vigorously protesting against the reception of Mr. Max Judd of Missouri, a Hebrew citizen of the United States and a native of Austria, nominated and confirmed as Consul-General to Vienna. This fact necessarily recalls the Keily incident of Mr. Cleveland's previous administration in connection with that same country. The anti-Semitic feeling, it will be recollected, played an important part in the refusal of Austria to receive Minister Keily, and resulted in the practical suspension of diplomatic relations between the two countries for over a year.

Mr. Anthony M. Keily, a citizen of Richmond, Va., was first selected by President Cleveland and his Secretary of State, Mr. Bayard, as Minister to Italy, but was declared persona non grata by the King of Italy on account of some very strong opinions he had publicly expressed as to the overthrow of the temporal power of the Pope by the Italian Government. Resigning as Minister to Italy, on this objection being made known, Mr. Keily was almost immediately nominated as Minister to Austria. Here another and equally fatal objection was encountered. Mr. McLane, then our Minister to France, cabled Mr. Bayard, May 27, 1885, "that Mr. Keily's position in Vienna would be difficult, if not impossible, in consequence of the fact that his wife was a Jewess." To this intimation Mr Bayard replied that Mr. Keily had already sailed, and that "the United States could not constitutionally admit, consider, or discuss any supposed disqualification of its officers based upon religion."

Later in the correspondence this objection was supplanted, according to a despatch from United States Minister John M. Francis, dated Vienna, June 17, 1885, by the statement of the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs that "the alleged fact that his [Keily's] wife was a Jewess did not influence the judgment of his Majesty's government in the premises," but it had been guided by the fact that a "friendly government, a near neighbor, had objected to him as the United States' representative at its court." Mr. Bayard, however, persisted in holding that the fact that Mr. Keily's wife was a Jewess was the controlling influence. In a dispatch to Baron Schaeffer, the Austrian representative at Washington, of about the same date he said: "The only objection assigned by Count Kalnoky to receive Mr. Keily being the religious faith of the latter's wife was answered by my note of May 18."

The upshot of the whole affair was that Mr. Keily was sent to Egypt as one of the Judges of the International Court there, which position he still retains; that the Austrian Minister in Washington was given indefinite leave of absence, and that the United States did not appoint another Minister to Austria until the government of that country itself made the first advances more than twelve months afterward.

In view of these facts standing out so prominently in the diplomatic correspondence of the United States, it is being asked whether the selection of a Hebrew citizen of the United States for the important position of Consul-General in Vienna was intended to renew the former cause of discussion, or whether it was merely an accident.

SURPLUS ARMY GRADUATES.

Only Forty-three Vacancies, While the Graduating Class Numbers Fifty.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—[Special.]—This year's graduates from the Military Academy are less fortunate than their contemporaries at the Naval Academy in the matter of vacancies. From the present outlook the army will have about as many surplus graduates as there are excess of vacancies for the Naval Academy graduates. By counting every possible vacancy, without anticipating deaths, there will be only forty-three vacancies in the lower grades of the army. The graduating class numbers fifty. The vacancies in the lower grades of the navy will, on the other hand, exceed the number of graduates by eight or ten. There are two Illinois boys in this year's West Point class—H. B. Crosby, who stands No. 24 in order of merit, and H. R. Perry, who stands No. 42. Illinois has no representative in the Naval Academy graduating class.

CABINET TROUBLE BREWING.

Cleveland's Ideas Likely in a Short Time to Cause Strained Relations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—[Special.]—It is a little early for Cabinet dissensions, but the story is already afloat. A good many keen politicians when Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet was made up predicted that he would have to change his ideas, that its members were merely clerks to the President, or he would have trouble at some stage with two members of it. These were Carlisle and Gresham. Now it is claimed that the trouble has begun. Mr. Cleveland has not changed his notions and he will not let his Cabinet officers make the appointments in their own departments without first submitting the names to him. Probably the stories afloat are exaggerated, yet the politicians say that their predictions are in a way to be verified.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

Choice of Two Offices for Mr. Jimmie Eckels of Ottawa.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—[Special.]—Jimmie Eckels of Ottawa, who pulled out of the race for District-Attorney, will be either Superintendent of the Census or Director of the Mint. It is understood that Mr. Cleveland is willing to give him either of these positions. There is not much left of the Census Office, and Eckels' friends think he had better take the Directorship of the Mint, though he may have to wait a little longer for it.

Bering Sea Tribunal Expenses.

Touching the publications of alleged illegal allowances to persons concerned with the Bering sea tribunal, Secretary Gresham has sent to the Consul of the United States in Paris a dispatch from which the following is quoted: "Neither the State nor the Treasury Department is responsible for the mischievous publication. The administration will do everything in its power to maintain the case of the United States and to support our agent and counsel before the tribunal of arbitration."

Congressman Hooker Likely to Recover.

Mr. Allen Hooker, son of Congressman Hooker of Mississippi, who was seriously injured last night by being struck by a cable car, said this evening that his father was resting quietly. The attending surgeon stated that he could not discover any fracture, nor were there symptoms of internal injuries. With careful treatment the physician believed that Congressman Hooker would recover.

Senate Forecast.

The coming week in the Senate will witness the continuance of the debate on the cases of the Senators appointed from Western States with a probability that before Saturday the vote will be taken. There now appears to be little if any reason why the Senate cannot adjourn as soon as it is notified by the President that he has no further communications to send in. It is possible but not likely that the Roach investigation may be called up by the Republicans this week.

CREMATION AMONG ARIZONA INDIANS.

Burned as Soon as the Breath Leaves the Body—Feast of Horseflesh.

Arizona Letter in the San Francisco *Chronicle:* In Western Arizona, where snow and ice are unknown, clothing is useless except for ornament, and the mesquite tree bears all the food needed to sustain life, we find the Mojava Indians to resemble in appearance and habits the negroes of Central Africa, except in the particulars of curly hair and thick lips, having the same scorn for the restraints of clothing and the same passionate fondness for brilliant plumage and gaudy cosmetics.

Many and peculiar are the customs and superstitions of these benighted people, but there is none more unique than the ceremony connected with the disposal of their dead.

An Indian woman died today at high noon, down in the bottom, and we attended the funeral, four of us. The Mojaves practice cremation, and the cremation commences as soon as the breath is out of the body, as witness the fact that the woman died at noon and was on the funeral pile at fifteen minutes past. Indeed, it is said that the mourners are sometimes startled at seeing the dead come to life again when the fire begins to grow fervent. Not many hicos, as the white people are called, are accorded the privilege of attending these ceremonies, but as we stand well with one of the wise men of the tribe we were invited to be present. As soon as we could swallow our dinners we started for the place where the entertainment was to be held, and were guided there by the wailings of the friends of the departed, consisting of every man, woman, and child present at the festivities. You can see the reasonableness of my calling it by such a name when you are told that the affair concludes by the killing and eating of all the horses of the departed, and every one goes to his own hut feeling that he has enjoyed himself greatly.

The Mojaves believe in demonstrating their feelings through the agency of the mouth and limbs, and this woman being much beloved the mourners were many and their grief could be heard a mile away. If ever you have heard a pack of coyotes howling forth their misery in the middle of the night, when they howl most artistically, you have this noise to a dot.

Arriving at the place we found a hole dug in the ground about ten feet in diameter and two feet deep, heaped full of wood and surmounted by the body of the deceased. This was burning and around it in picturesque attitudes were all the friends trying to outdo each other in exclamations of grief. The head doctor, for the Mojaves have physicians, stood by the side of the genius who stirred the fire, giving directions for the most rapid destruction of the body, which he had no doubt with great skill assisted in becoming a corpse. He thus carried his functions a step further than the physicians in civilized life—they have finished when the patient dies.

One old fellow, who seemed to be the minister, was standing within the circle haranguing the assembly, doubtless on the many virtues of the departed, and when he seemed to make an unusually good point the mourners manifested their appreciation by an increase in the force of their groans.

I have flattered myself that I could make pen pictures, but the characters present on this occasion are beyond my power of portrayal, and you can never know the utter hideousness of some human beings till you have seen these for yourself. A half-naked squaw seated in the dirt with her hair falling over her face, leaving glimpses of a wrinkled and haggard countenance, out of which look bleared and bloodshot eyes, is a sight to make one believe almost that the connecting link, if he could be found, would be on the human side from these beings.

Finally the relatives and friends ate the horses that were the property of the deceased, and went home firmly believing that the dead woman's spirit is roaming, untroubled, in "Ghost Mountain," just across the river.

Latest Novelty in Firearms.

The segmental wire gun is the latest novelty in the line of artillery science, the construction presenting the striking feature of the substitution for the usual solid tube in high power cannon of a number of longitudinal steel segments, around these being wound strips of metal layers of square steel wire subjected to a constant tension of 130,000 pounds to the square inch, and which, so held together and covered with an external jacket of steel, form the tube of the gun. The claim made for this method is that the inner core of the gun allows of a higher physical condition and degree of special elasticity than it is possible to produce in the larger masses of metal heretofore used. In the breech block of this gun a continuous thread is used, and, when the block is thrown open for charging, a latch locks it, so that it cannot be turned until it enters the breech. This insures proper centering of the threads under all circumstances, and a consequent minimum of wear. At the breech of the gun the steel segments are covered by more than thirty layers of the square wire, the number increasing as the muzzle is reached. The ordinary charge will generate 50,000 pounds' pressure, and 60,000 pounds per square inch can be reached with entire safety.—*New York Sun.*

Lived a Hundred Years in Paris.

That a Parisian born and bred in the center of the city and never leaving it should attain the age of 100 years and be still hale and hearty is rather a problem for the municipal mortality statisticians. Mme. Lafosse, now domiciled in the big Salpétrière Hospital, near the Botanical Gardens, has just completed a century of existence, and is, therefore, put forth in print as an aged phenomenon. She states that, notwithstanding her years, she is as solid as the Porte Saint-Martin, and that her appetite is excellent. She is carefully looked after by her daughter, who is 65 years old and is also an inmate of the Salpétrière. Mme. Lafosse was born in that antique part of Paris near Notre Dame known as the Ile Saint Louis, Feb. 26, 1793. She is the third centenarian on the books of the hospital within a period of fifty years, one of her predecessors, an ex-vivandière, attaining the age of 105, while the other only lived two years after reaching three figures. Mme. Lafosse was a dressmaker in her time. Like Leopardi and other pessimists, she does not think much of life, and is not disposed to cling to it, having seen, as she expresses it, too many sad things during her prolonged existence on our planet.—*Paris Letter.*

LOVE IS CONQUEROR.

OBJECTIONS OF A WINONA FATHER SET AT NAUGHT.

His Daughter Elopes with the Idol of Her Heart and the Couple Are Now on Their Way to California—Confession Forestalls a Detective's Discovery—A Young Man of Iowa Is Ridden on a Rail by the Girl He Loves in Vain—South Dakota's Immigration.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 2.—[Special.]—It became known today that last Wednesday there arrived in St. Paul a couple from Winona who had gone through all the trials and tribulations and joys of a somewhat romantic courtship and who finally triumphed over an irate father and a score of able assistants. They spent two or three days in the city and then departed for California. The groom, E. K. Tarbell, aged 43, is the proprietor of the Winona, the leading hotel of the city of that name. The bride is Miss Ella Tucker, the young daughter of O. C. Tucker, a quarter millionaire. It was three years ago that Mr. Tarbell came to Winona, and being a gallant-appearing sort of a fellow with considerable money he was received into the local upper tendom. Finally he met Miss Tucker, who is an only child and was carefully watched by her parents. Cupid's arrow pierced her heart at the first meeting.

Her father took a decided aversion to Tarbell and forbade his daughter keeping company with him. She essayed to obey, but lacked the strength to resist the attentions of her wooer, and in two months became his promised wife. Mr. Tucker was wrathful when he heard that his daughter was engaged, and proceeded to gather evidence which he thought would be the means of inducing his daughter to cancel the engagement. He employed a private detective, whom he dispatched to Montrose, Pa., where Tarbell had formerly resided, that he might learn of the past record of his prospective son-in-law. The detective also visited Hurley and La Crosse, Wis., at both of which places Tarbell had lived. Now it is alleged that the detective discovered things that tended to show that Tarbell had been a gay young man. These stories were taken in the forms of affidavits and were shown to Miss Tucker, who declared she had every confidence in Mr. Tarbell, for he had admitted to her that he had sown his wild oats, but had reformed.

A few days ago Tarbell concluded to take action. He communicated his plans to Miss Tucker, and she told her mother she was going out for the evening. At 11 o'clock she returned and retired to her sleeping apartment. About 12 o'clock Mr. Tucker went to bed, but not to sleep, for he had a premonition that there was something wrong. At 3 o'clock he could stand it no longer. He determined that his daughter should be his and his alone. She should not marry Tarbell, even if she had to be locked up. He went to her room prepared to carry out this determination. He was disappointed, for the girl had escaped and had married Tarbell at midnight. Mr. Tucker came to St. Paul in search of the fleeing couple, but learned that they were far on their way to California.

IS RIDDEN ON A RAIL BY HIS LOVE.

Sorry Plight of a Young Hawkeye Who Pushed His Suit Too Far.

FORT DODGE, Ia., April 2.—[Special.]—William Fritz of Clare has had an unpleasant experience. For some time Fritz has been urging his attentions on the pretty daughter of a well to do farmer. He was repeatedly given to understand that his attentions were unwelcome, but he persisted in forcing himself upon the family. Fritz called one evening when the girl's parents were not at home, and as he had been drinking made himself especially obnoxious. The girl ordered him out, but he refused to go. She then called her two sisters to her assistance and the three girls tied the young man's arms and secured a stout hickory rail. Fritz was perched upon it and while two of the girls carried the rail one held their victim in position. Fritz was given a free ride toward town, while all who saw the strange procession applauded the girls.

IMMIGRATION TO SOUTH DAKOTA.

Railroads Running Special Trains and All Sections Are Favored.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., April 2.—Reports from fifty towns in South Dakota give details of the immigration just now pouring into the State. Every village reports from one to ten families from Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, or Wisconsin as having arrived during the week and settled on farms. Every railroad is running extra trains carrying immigrant goods exclusively, and blockades are frequent. Register Natwick of the Chamberlain land office estimates that the filings for the last three weeks have reached nearly 1,000. Lyman County, across the Missouri from Chamberlain, has settled so rapidly that the Governor has just organized it and it now contains several hundred families. Throughout the Jim Valley land has doubled in value within the last year and transfers are now being made rapidly on all hands.

ADVERSE TO TEMPERANCE DRINKS.

Decision of an Iowa Judge on Apparently Harmless Decoctions.

BOONE, Ia., April 2.—[Special.]—Judge N. B. Hyatt, holding court here, made a ruling yesterday that carries dismay to the manufacturers of "B. B.," "Health Beer," and such other decoctions that take the place of malt liquors. The case on trial was that of the State vs. B. Arie, the proprietor of the Boone Bottling Works. Arie manufactures a compound that he calls "Jackson's Health Beer." A lot of it was seized under the Iowa prohibitory law. The defense alleged and proved that when first manufactured the "health beer" contains no alcohol and is not intoxicating, but that after a time it ferments. When this takes place alcohol develops, but the "health beer" is considered spoiled. Aire alleged that his agreement with all his customers is that the "health beer" not sold within a certain time—ten days in summer—is to be returned to him. It was then to be put through some process to make it sweet once more. This was all admitted, but Judge Hyatt ruled that if it ever became spirituous, even by fermentation, it came under the list of tabooed liquors, and so instructed the jury, who brought in a verdict in conformity with the instructions. If this ruling is sustained the manufacture of all these drinks, such as ginger ale, etc., must be stopped, as most of them develop alcohol when they ferment. The case goes to the Supreme Court.

TWO DROWNED IN A PARK SLOUGH.

Father and Son Meet Death by the Dog Upsetting Their Boat.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 2.—[Special.]—Joseph Hattermack, a tailor, aged 40, and his son Charles, aged 16, were drowned in a slough at Lincoln Park this afternoon. Father and son were hunting near the slough, a quarter of a mile back of their residence, and entered a leaky skiff together with a small dog. The slough was about ten feet deep in one place, being filled with backwater from the Mississippi, and when over this deep hole the dog capsized the boat. The son could not swim, and while the father was helping the boy out both went down.

LABORING ELEMENT INDIGNANT.

They Demand That Young Ridgely Be Arrested for Thursday's Shooting.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 2.—There is considerable excitement among the laboring element in this city over the apparent apathy of the police and county authorities in dealing with Franklin Ridgely, the son of a millionaire, who shot and probably fatally wounded John Burns, a blacksmith, Thursday, for trespassing on his farm. Neither the city nor county officials have taken steps toward making an investigation nor has any attempt been made to place Ridgely under arrest. Ridgely is the son of Charles Ridgely, the President of the Springfield steel mills and of the Central Illinois coal combination. According to Ridgely's story he was at his father's stock farm, just outside the city, Thursday evening when he heard some men carousing in a field not far from the house. He took a rifle and ordered them to leave. They responded, he says, by deriding him. Seeing they did not intend to go he fired several shots, he says, "just to scare them," with the result that one man was shot through the body and another through the arm. The companions of Burns declare they had done no damage to the property and that Ridgely came upon them and began to shoot without any warning. "The only damage we did," said Frank Quinn, a switchman who was with Burns, "was after the shooting. I tore two boards off the fence to make a stretcher on which we might carry Burns home."

GENERAL NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Shoots His Playmate and Wanders Wildly on the Prairies.

RAPID CITY, S. D., April 2.—Allie Boutell, an 11-year-old boy, yesterday shot and instantly killed Emory Stucker, a 7-year-old boy, at a ranch near this city. The boys were playing hunter, and young Boutell grasped his uncle's needle gun, which had not been loaded for months until Friday, and fired, with the result stated. Crazed by fear and regret, he is now wandering somewhere on the prairies.

Killed in a Wreck Near Fond du Lac.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., April 2.—[Special.]—A wreck on the Wisconsin Central took place last night a few miles south of here. The special fast freight was running fifty miles an hour when the axle on the third car from the locomotive broke. Eighteen loaded cars were piled up for 200 feet. James Davin, a brakeman who was sitting on top of a car, was caught in the jam and crushed to a pulp. It is thought the line will be cleared tomorrow. Passenger trains are running over the St. Paul road between here and Schlesingerville.

Furniture Trust in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 2.—[Special.]—The three heaviest manufacturers of office furniture in Indianapolis, comprising the Indianapolis Cabinet Works, the D. F. Stone Furniture company, and Herman Laute, have entered into a combination for the control of output and prices. It is expected that prices will be advanced to some extent. The three firms entering into the agreement employ about 1,000 men and have a large export trade.

Ex-Convict Steals a Horse and Is Caught.

JACKSON, Mich., April 2.—[Special.]—A horse and buggy belonging to E. A. Hough was stolen from an alley near Main street yesterday. The Sheriff offered a reward of $50 for the capture of the thief. Today that officer was notified that the rig was in possession of City Marshal Loot of Charlotte and that Neil Anderson was in jail for the theft. They will be brought here tomorrow. Anderson is an ex-convict who was released Thursday.

Yankton Sioux Say They Were Swindled.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., April 2.—[Special.]—The Commissioners appointed by the President had secured the necessary number of signatures of the Yankton Sioux for the relinquishment to the government of a portion of their reservation, but the Indians now claim that through trickery they were induced to sign the treaty and will send a delegation of chiefs to Washington to prevent Congress from ratifying it.

Coal Found While Boring for Water.

FORT DODGE, Ia., April 2.—[Special.]—The Chicago and Northwestern railway company while boring for water near Dayton struck a five-foot vein of coal at a depth of 180 feet. The vein is a valuable one and will be developed.

Breaks His Leg While Loading a Log.

MITCHELL, Ind., April 2.—[Special.]—Hugh Knott, aged 60, broke his leg yesterday while loading a log. The chain breaking, caught him and jerked him against the wagon, bruising him badly.

Two Fatally Injured in a Runaway.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., April 2.—[Special.]—In a runaway here today Blasius Kern was fatally hurt and Godfried Deichman sustained serious if not fatal injuries.

Swept Into a Stream and Killed.

DICKINSON, N. D., April 2.—Bridge Watchman Joseph Fisher was swept into a turbulent stream today by a locomotive and instantly killed.

INTERESTING PREHISTORIC RUINS.

A Wall in Texas Twenty Miles Long and Almost as Massive as the Chinese Wall.

St. Louis *Republic:* A Texas correspondent writes to one of the scientific departments of the government of a strangely interesting prehistoric wall discovered on the frontier of the Lone Star State. This marvelous ruin surpasses in interest all the other wonderful remains hitherto found of the people who once inhabited the whole Mexican plateau and attained a high state of civilization. It passes through Milano, and has a total length of about twenty miles. It is built of solid masonry, ten to fifteen feet high, and as many feet thick. Its height and thickness are thus almost as great as the famous Chinese wall on the north of China. The direction is northeast and southwest.

It is for the most part underground, and this is one of the curious things that puzzle those wise men who are supposed to know all about prehistoric remains. It is undoubtedly very old. One might suppose it to be the sure foundation of a gigantic fortress which rose above the ground many feet. The towers and other means of defense with which it might have been provided have had time to crumble away in the years that have passed. The long fortress may have been pulled down by the conquering invaders. As the people died out from the land the débris of the old wall would in either case cover its foundation.

The Aztecs probably built this wall. They have left some inscriptions on it, but since their language is entirely lost no scholar can ever hope to decipher them. One covers a space of eight feet square. The characters are kindred to Indian inscriptions, but not so closely allied that their mystery can be penetrated. There was undoubtedly a populous village or city in the vicinity, for on a high hill near Milano the remains of a mighty temple of worship are found. This was supported by more than 200 lofty pillars. Some of them are still standing. They were made of clay which was well burned. This gave them the appearance of stone. In this temple were placed many idols, broken parts of which are preserved. One shaped like an owl is preserved entire. Human sacrifices were made to these, as well as sacrifices of birds, beasts, and reptiles. Skulls and bones have been preserved in the clay. Some of these belonged to large animals. Some are petrified, and it is thought that these early Aztecs may have understood the art of assisting petrifaction and thus preserved the bones of their sacrifices. The idols are all curiously marked. Around each pillar small stones are piled up in circles or squares, and inside each circle underneath the pillar there is a center or foundation stone fashioned to represent the godhead. Near the wall there are also furnaces in which the natives smelted iron.

The locality and direction of the wall are not easily accounted for. Perhaps it marks the boundary of certain tribal territory which was exposed to the attacks of the enemy. An enormous amount of labor and material must have been required for its construction if built above the ground on the same gigantic plan as the foundation. Although there were toward a million people then living in that vicinity, the work must have extended over a considerable period of time. Unless this was some strategic point it is difficult to understand how but a few thousands could be interested in its construction.

An old tradition says that the Aztecs were one of the seven powerful tribes that emerged from the seven caverns in a region called Aztlon, or place of the heron. They wandered away from their fellows after a great confusion of tongues and settled in the region they are known to have inhabited. This tradition may be partly fabulous, but it is sure that the Aztecs settled the country before the eleventh or twelfth century. All the tribes lived in peace for a considerable time, until the strong began to encroach upon the territory of the weak. Then a fierce war for supremacy over the whole territory ensued and lasted many years. Under the leadership of their military chiefs the Aztecs obtained control of the territory and established a very enlightened form of government. This was consummated in 1324 or 1325. It is likely that the fortress was built during this period of war.

Spring Is Taking Her Veil Off.

Spring is takin' of her veil off;
Purty soon we all may trace
The soft kisses of the sunshine
In the beauty of her face,
An' the ripples of her laughter
We shall hear upon the hill,
In the wood an' in the medder
An' beside the valley rill.

Spring is takin' of her veil off;
Soon the brightness of her eyes
Will be coaxing out the flowers
To peep at laughing skies,
An' her hand will soon be paintin'
Every hill an' every grove;
An' her breath will change the cold winds
To sweet lullabies of love.

Spring is takin' of her veil off;
An' our pulses quicker move,
'Cuz we know we'll soon be gazin'
On a face we fondly love,
An' we soon shall be a-drinkin'
In the music of her song;
An' be feelin' them sweet kisses
We've been longin' for so long.
—*James Rowe.*

ELECTION IN RHODY.

CONGRESSMEN AND STATE OFFICERS IN QUESTION.

Both Parties Express Confidence That They Will Win—Prohibitionists Waging a Vigorous Campaign—Peculiarities of the Contest—E. Ellery Anderson Has a Conference Relative to a New Tariff Measure—Western Marshalship of Texas Vacant and Needs Filling.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 2.—[Special.]—Next Wednesday is election day in Rhode Island. There are two Congressmen to elect as well as a full State ticket. In the regular Congressional election last November the Republican candidates, Lieut.-Gov. Bull and Speaker Capron, received more votes than their opponents, Congressman Lapham and Congressman Page, but in this State it requires a majority to elect, and Bull landed 246 and Capron 360 votes of an election. The battle is now being fought again with the same contestants. The Republicans are confident of their ability to reëlect Gov. Brown, despite the popularity of the Democratic nominee, David S. Baker Jr., and the business qualities of Henry B. Metcalf, the standard-bearer of the Prohibitionists. Senators Aldrich and Dixon have come home to make a few speeches, and the government employés from Rhode Island in Washington are also here to vote. The story is being circulated that the election of David S. Baker Jr. for Governor means that ex-Mayor Samuel R. Honey of Newport will be the next Democratic candidate for United States Senator. The Republicans are making an effort to get the foreign vote. The Swedes are inclined to vote with the Republican party and so are the French Canadians. Henry C. Salandri, leader of the Italians, is at work getting the Italian residents of the Third and Ninth Wards of Providence into line, and he expects to poll a heavy vote for the Republican State and legislative tickets. David S. Baker Jr.'s nomination was made without opposition. The remainder of the ticket was nominated in the same way, and it is the first time that any of the regular attendants upon the Democratic State conventions can recall where there was not a wrangle over every nomination. The Republicans were counting upon much disaffection in the Democratic party. The Prohibitionists have gone into new fields this year and have held meetings where their political doctrines have never before been preached, except from the pulpit. The present prospect is that the election will be thrown into the Legislature, where the Republicans are likely to have a majority. That means Gov. Brown's reëlection.

ANDERSON CONFERS ON THE TARIFF.

He Thinks There Should Be a Public Discussion Before Congress Meets.

NEW YORK, April 2.—E. Ellery Anderson has returned from a trip to Charleston, S. C., and incidentally to Washington, where he had brief interviews with President Cleveland and the members of the Cabinet. "My interview with Mr. Cleveland," said he, "was confined to 'good morning.' I simply called upon him and Secretaries Gresham, Carlisle, and others of his Cabinet to pay them my respects. I was on my way home from Charleston, S. C., and I dropped off at Washington to confer with Representative John Dewitt Warner on the tariff. My visit there had nothing to do with securing patronage or appointments. That is not in my line. You know that the Chicago convention declared that protection is wrong. We believe that that is but the beginning, and my conference with Mr. Warner was for the purpose of devising some means whereby this great and important subject may be properly discussed before Congress meets. The tariff should be subjected to a public discussion before Congress is ready to go to work. Mr. Warner and I simply talked over the steps to be taken to insure such a discussion. My visit to Washington had no other significance."

TEXAS MARSHALSHIP IS VACANT.

Necessity for It to Be Filled Owing to the Mexican Outlaws.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., April 2.—The United States Marshalship of the Western District is now vacant, the commission of Paul Frick having expired March 27. He still occupies the office, but cannot under the law issue any new processes. The necessity for an immediate appointment is urgent, as the active service of a large number of Deputy Marshals on the Lower Rio Grande border in pursuit of Mexican outlaws is needed just at this time. There are several applicants for the office, the most prominent being J. L. Burleson of San Saba and Capt. D. A. T. Walton of Beeville. Mr. Burleson is a brother-in-law of Senator Coke, while Capt. Walton is an ex-ranger Captain and at present Sheriff of Bee County.

Women Boldly Electioneering.

KANSAS CITY, Kas., April 2.—[Special.]—The women are taking the town by storm in the election contest that is to take place here next Tuesday. The registration is large and the women are taking an interest in their own candidate, Mrs. Anna Potter. A new law in Kansas provides that liquors, cigars, and carriages cannot be used to secure votes and this will keep a large loafer element out of the contest. Women are openly seen electioneering and all three candidates are working hard for their votes, the majority of which, however, will go to Mrs. Potter. The law provides that foreign born women whose husbands are naturalized may vote if registered. This in itself has been an issue for bitter strife.

Rustic Philosophy.

When the wintry winds are blowin' an' the ground
is white with snow,
An' the ice king throws his fetters o'er the
streams,
A'n't it queer what pleasant mem'ries of the summer time we know?
How allurin' then the warmer season seems.

We can almost hear the buzzin' of the frowsy
bumble bee
As he hovers o'er the blossom in the sun,
We can almost see the cherries on the overloaded
tree,
An' the cows a-smilin' 'cause the grass hez come.

A clover-scented zephyr stirs the fields of ripenin'
grain,
On the fence the rooster crows until he's hoarse,
While Dame Nature's all a-chuckle as she welcomes once again
The daisies and the butterflies perforce.

An' then when summer does arrive we mop our
heated brow
An' wonder why the outlook seems so drear;
The icy blasts of winter we would gladly welcome now,
An' we scorn the balmy breezes. Ain't it queer?
—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

They Did Not Go to Sleep.

"The itinerary of a Methodist minister may have its unpleasant features," remarked a well-known divine to a newspaper man yesterday, "but it has its advantages, too.

"There is one little dried-up Scotchman who used to be on the Southern Ohio Conference list who never failed to get even with his congregation. At one station he fared badly, and on the last evening he addressed the church he began, as all settled back to listen with ease:

"'Now, brethren,' he said, 'it is nat fair to go asleep as ye olways ha' done until I get alang wi' my sermon. This is my last one—so wait a wee till I get alang; and then if I'm nat worth hearing, sleep awa' wi' ye, and I will nat care; but dinnat go before I ha' commenced. Gi' me this one chance.'

"And they were all pretty well awake by that time, so he went on:

"'I shall take for my last text amang ye the two strong words "Know thyself," but I will say, before I begin the main discourse, that I would nat advise this congregation to make mony such profitless acquaintances!'

"You may believe there was not a snore or a nod in the house that evening."—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Only a Truthful Man.

Cholly—"You were praising Blunt the other day. I think he is a perfect brute."

Happigolucky—"What fault have you to find with him?"

Cholly—"Why, he called me an awss."

Happigolucky—"O, I didn't say that he was polite. I only said that he was a man who always spoke the truth."—*New York Press.*

It's Business.

Father—"Mary, I want you to be careful and see that that boy of ours doesn't read any of that dime novel trash with which the news stand are filled. Stories of train robberies and so forth are demoralizing—ha! this is good!"

Mother—"What is good?"

F.—"The paper this morning says that our syndicate has effected a corner in coal. That will send the price way up and——"

M.—"But won't that be hard on the poor?"

F.—"Poor! Stuff! It's business."—*New York Press.*

Are as small as homeopathic pellets and as easy to take as sugar. Everybody likes them. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try them.

SHAKESPEARE'S SEVEN AGES.

SECOND AGE.

THE WHINING SCHOOL BOY WHO DID NOT TAKE JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.

And then the whining school boy,
with his satchel
And shining morning face, creeping
like snail
Unwillingly to school.

THE SCHOOL BOY WHO TOOK JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.

The school boy trudging on to school
No longer whines. He nothing lacked
In leaving home; for he partook
Of Johann Hoff's famed Malt Extract.

Professor Prosper De Pietra Santa, of Paris, says:

"I regard it of immense value to the practitioner to bring to his aid a nutritious tonic and remedy like the JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT, which will act not only as a tonic but as a nutrient as well, and which is less exciting than wine as a stimulant."

Purchasers are warned against imposition and disappointment. Insist upon the Genuine, which must have the signature of "JOHANN HOFF" on the neck label.

A book entitled "Shakespeare's Seven Ages of Man," beautifully illustrated, sent free on application

EISNER & MENDELSON CO., Sole Agents, New York.

BOLD BEN BUTLER IN WAR TIMES.

The Iron-Handed Way in Which He Ran Things in New Orleans.

All sentences, as were all general and special orders of interest to the people of New Orleans, were published the next day in the *Delta* newspaper, which having been printed in the interest of secession, I had come to the conclusion should now be published in the interest of the United States, says the late Gen. Butler in his book.

By my proclamation I had made every owner of a building liable to have his building pulled down if any shot was fired at my soldiers from it. Therefore, I sent for the occupant of the shoe store, from which a shot had been fired which had killed a police officer, and for the owner of the building. I said to the owner:

"Sir, a police officer was wounded by a shot fired from your building during an attempt to riot a day or two ago. Show cause why the building should not come down."

"General," he said, "the shot was not fired from my building."

"Show that fact," I answered, "and your building is safe."

"Here is my tenant, the owner of the shoe store from which the man rushed into the street and fired the shot."

"Is this true?" I said, turning to the shop-owner.

"Yes, General; the man rushed out and was on the sidewalk when he fired the shot. I saw him."

"Do you know who he was?"

"Yes, I know the man."

"Do you know his name?"

"Yes, General."

"Who was he?"

"I shan't tell."

"Very well, sir," turning to the owner of the building, "your building is safe. But, Mr. Provost Marshal, put up a red flag and sell out the contents of this man's store at public auction tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock, and advertise in the *Delta*. Have the proceeds turned over into the civil fund."

"But," said the owner, "I will tell the name of the man."

"But you have chosen not to tell, and he has probably run away. I am going to punish somebody who had a hand in this thing."

The shop was seized, its contents sold, and the money turned over.

I ordered weekly reports of the banks and I was so certain of their solvency that I made the Citizens' Bank the place of deposit for all the funds that passed through my office and used its bills in payment of all transactions.

Meanwhile my troops had been left unpaid. More than that, Farragut's fleet had not been paid at all, although if any men on earth deserved their pay it was his crew.

The Admiral called upon me, explaining the destitution of the fleet, and asked me in his simplicity of character to write to Washington stating the case.

"My letter upon such a subject would be simply referred to the Secretary of the Navy, so your matter wouldn't go along any faster on that account. How much money do you want, Admiral?"

He said he needed $50,000 in gold.

"Well, I have $6,000,000 or $7,000,000 of gold subject to my order. It is hard if this necessity of yours cannot be relieved. Tell your purser to draw on me for $50,000 and you indorse the draft for the payment of your crew, and I will answer the requisition."

"But," said the Admiral, "I can never pay this money, General."

"Never do you mind that, Admiral. I never expect you will, but it will be a voucher to me when I am called upon to settle my accounts with the Treasury Department that the money has gone for public service."

No News from the Deep.

A short time ago an old negro was passing through the Second Market when his attention was drawn toward several piles of sea trout as they lay on the nice marble table of a fishmonger. Walking up to the counter the darky placed his nose within an inch of the "speckled beauties," as though testing their soundness through the medium of his olfactories.

The keeper of the stand eyed him with considerable interest and contempt for his impertinence for half a minute, and in a tone of anger said:

"What in the d—l are you a-smellin' o' them fish for, you black ape?"

"I ain' smellin' o' de fees-sh, boss; I was jes' er axin' um a question."

"What did you ask 'em, sir?"

"I jes ax 'um what's de news fum de sea."

"What did they say?"

"Dey say dey doan' know, suh; dey ain' bin dar for more'n a mont', suh!"—*Richmond Dispatch.*

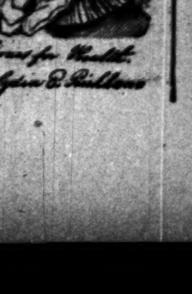
Woman's Influence.

Delicate women may exert much influence, but little in camparison with what it would be with abundant health.

The wife wants health that she may be the companion of her husband and her family.

Beware of dizziness, sudden faintness, irritability, backache, nervousness, extreme lassitude, depression, exhaustion, excitability, and sick headache.

These are sure indications of female weakness, some derangement of the uterus or womb; they are danger signals, which warn you to avoid a life of misery. *Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound* goes to the root of the trouble, and drives disease from your body.



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Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills, 25 cents.

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Not shoddy, but good, durable goods, you can't afford to miss our Special Discount Sale. For instance, a splendid

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Polished antique oak, large beveled mirror, first-class in every way. Price while they last,

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Folding Beds from $7.50 up.

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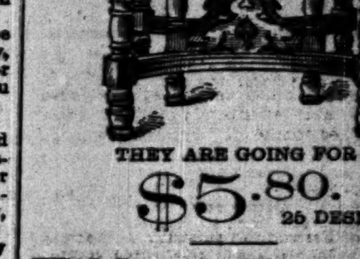

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Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle.

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ATLANTA

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and tri-weekly thereafter, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at the same hour. Daily service about April 10.

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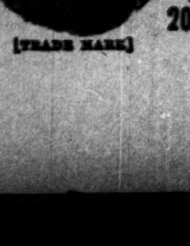

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LOOKS OVER THE CITY.

POLITICAL CORRUPTION SEEN IN THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN.

The Rev. W. G. Clarke Compares Chicago to Jerusalem When the Savior Wept Over Its Iniquities—Declares That All the Lawless and Vicious Elements Support Harrison for Mayor—An Appeal to Vote for Allerton—The Rev. T. C. Hall Preaches on the Mystery of Life.

Campbell Park Presbyterian Church, Leavitt street, south of Harrison, was crowded last evening by a congregation which listened intently to a sermon by the pastor, the Rev. W. G. Clarke, on "The Present Political Campaign," and manifested hearty approval by applause. His text was:

He beheld the city and wept over it.—Luke xix, 41.

After describing Jerusalem and the situation of affairs as Christ looked over the city, the speaker expressed the belief that if the Savior could look upon cities of modern times tears would again fall from his eyes. He showed that great cities were always corrupt and their purification had never been effected so completely as was that of Florence by Savonarola, and referred to Chicago substantially as follows:

Chicago has been making gigantic strides toward becoming the leading city of the continent. Marbles have been transformed into granite streets along which have been erected brick and stone structures which excite the wonder of the world. Twice has it risen from ashes and once passed through a financial panic.

Carter H. Harrison may perhaps expect to pose as Augustine. Though four times Mayor it will be well for him to remember that even Nebuchadnezzar was turned out to grass. We have crematories to burn our garbage, but need some to destroy our moral corruption. The light of morality, stronger than our electric light, is needed to lighten the gloom of Chicago's political corruption. We are not hopelessly corrupt, nor beyond comparison, for in moral record and in regard to heinous crimes we are better than New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Washington.

If this could be a model city for the next six months, what a wonderful influence it would exert on the finances, morals, and education of the citizens of America. We can better its condition materially if we do our duty Tuesday. Let us in fancy leave this church for a while, lift the veil, and look over our city. In the darkness, which evildoers love, wickedness prevails. There are 7,000 saloons open and crowded with drunken men and women. They are each a rendezvous for 'political canvassers.' Gambling dens and sights of iniquity are open, and vile men and brazen women are tampering with hell. In this campaign on one side is seen all that is evil and vile. Most of those 7,000 saloonkeepers and hangers-on are on that side. A saloon has more power than a church, and I therefore wonder not at the statement made that the leader of that party prefers the assistance of the saloons. It is said that the gamblers and kindred interests have contributed large sums to the Harrison campaign fund. If this be true can any Christian vote for a party that uses such blood money? I believe that Carter H. Harrison would use every means in his power rather than yield to defeat.

I honor the respectable press of the city for inviting the pulpit to speak freely on the subject, but that is not my apology for speaking.

It may be the only political sermon I shall ever preach, but I intend it to have no uncertain sound. It is my belief that no citizen should escape his duty Tuesday. Enlighten yourselves on the true condition of affairs and I believe you will vote for the Citizens' ticket. Samuel W. Allerton is a business-man, indorsed by good men of all parties, and will materially help to purify our city government. Harrison when Mayor did not correct the abuses he now promises to reform, and as he is backed by the lawless elements of society we can hope for no improvement by him if again elected.

Shall vice or virtue triumph Tuesday? I leave it to your conscience what to do. Act as Christians, as honest citizens, in the fear of God, and with the best interests of the city in view and the right will surely be victorious.

PREACHES ON "SPIRITUAL LIFE."

The Rev. Thomas C. Hall's Sermon in the Fourth Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Thomas C. Hall delivered a discourse last evening on "Spiritual Life" at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Rush and Superior streets. His text was:

I come that ye may have life abundantly.—John x., 10.

He said:

To define life or death we must be well acquainted with them. There are different kinds of life not easily separated. Of these there are the lives of the plant, and intellectual and spiritual lives. The life of the plant is the lowest in order, though one in which we rejoice much, in its delicate beauty and wonderful construction. Then there is a higher life, the life of an animal. The life that is most intimate to us, however, is human, life, which is more elevating in that it has intellect. There is still a higher life, the spiritual, and some will say there is difficulty in distinguishing the difference between intellectual and spiritual lives, but there should not be. Christ represents the spiritual life. He stands out as the highest point to reach in it. Christ came into the world that he might bring to us spiritual life. He does this directly and indirectly. The intellectual life is lost in the spiritual life. Have you thought of the way Christ has fulfilled his promise to be the light of the world? Some will perhaps think that the promise has not been kept to the letter, but they should remember that he has shed his light indirectly. Buddhism today is not the Buddhism of centuries ago. Why? Because there is more of Christ in it. When a man can be trusted to deal honorably with his neighbor and not take advantage of him at the first opportunity, then he will possess the true spiritual life. You may say that you do not know that you are moral if you have this life. If you have no twinge of conscience then you may know that you have the light of Christ. If you open your book psychology you will find that there is a self-conscious life. You may claim that your sins are the result of heredity. But the time will come when you will have a consciousness that your sins are your own.

Banks of Easter lilies and lilies of the valley covered the pulpit, while the organ loft was hidden behind bright azaleas. The choir was assisted by the Amherst College Glee club.

INDEPENDENT THOUGHT HIS BEQUEST.

M. M. Mangasarian Lectures at the Grand Opera-House on Emerson.

M. M. Mangasarian lectured yesterday morning at the Grand Opera-House on "Ralph Waldo Emerson." He said in substance:

Channing, Emerson, and Theodore Parker ushered in the new era in the literary and religious life of America. Of the three Emerson is the most unique. Channing and Parker were to some extent specialists; Emerson was universal in his culture. Emerson led American scholars into the field of independent thought. Before his day our literature was imitative, timid. Conformity, not originality, was the lesson taught by the mediocre leaders in pulpit and platform. Emerson descended from above as the "angel of the Lord" and stirred the stagnant waters. People had been worshiping the past; he affirmed the supremacy of the present. They had been repeating the thoughts of others; he told them to think for themselves. He heard men speak of the depravity of human nature and he said: "It is the only one think which I find sacred and thoroughly venerable in the universe." Believe in thyself alone was the new message. Jesus or Judas was the same to him if either stood in his way. To the Bible as well as to the Vedas and Avestas he said what Diogenes said to Alexander: "Step out of my light."

There is no discipleship in Emerson; he will swear by no man; he listens only to one voice which comes neither from above nor from below but from within. For these reasons the statement that Emerson is the most American of our writers holds true. He has grasped more than any other modern author the idea upon which America is bottomed—the idea of freedom. He was the Martin Luther of philosophy. He brought the renaissance; that is to say, the spirit of America, lulled to sleep, awoke at the voice of Emerson. Emerson believed in progress. When a man changes his political or religious creed we say he is fickle, but there is another way of looking at it. To be alive is to progress, and progress implies change. The growing thought demands new statements. He pulled down the smaller house and built a larger one, and when that again was too small he pulled it down and built a still larger one, with its front toward the morning, deeper in foundations, higher and broader in its outlook, sweeping in the stars and the sun and moon.

For these qualities of mind the nineteenth century felt the sword point in Emerson. No other writer has been better fitted to make man proud of his humanity. The state of mind in which he leaves us is one of conscious power. He demonstrates nothing; he feels; he sees. He is an intuitionalist. He makes the private point of view the surest and highest. He recognizes no "consensus of the competent," and by his lack of reverence for the collective conviction of the age he exaggerates the doctrine of private judgment.

Again, Emerson is an optimist, and in this also he represents a turning point in the thought of the nineteenth century. He was a religious idealist. He saw the beautiful everywhere and found joy in every cup. Yea, in the very "mud and mire of things" he found that something which makes each day glorious in itself. "Ethics," said he, "is the sovereign element in religion. All things are moral from the sponge up to Hercules; all things thunder to man the laws of right and wrong and echo the ten commandments."

New York's Floral Exhibit.

The first consignmnat of the New York State floral exhibit has arrived at the park and is now installed in the greenhouses. In the collection are 1,000 pots of tea roses and also a fine showing of tea rose begonias, together with a collection of cinerarias of choice varieties. James Donlan is here in charge of the display.

TO INSPECT IMMIGRANTS AT CHICAGO.

Dr. Ware Is Authorized to Engage and Manage a Set of Medical Men.

In regard to the handling of the quarantine by the State Board of Health and the local authorities the following correspondence is self-explanatory:

CHICAGO, April 1.—Dr. F. W. Reilly, Secretary State Board of Health—Dear Sir: Pursuant to your request for information as to the number of men needed to inspect trains arriving at this city will say that in my judgment eight men will be sufficient to meet all trains day or night and perform the service as heretofore given by inspectors of this department. One of these men should be detailed at the office of this department for night duty for the purpose of receiving telephone communications concerning the arrival of trains. I would suggest in connection with the selection of these men that you communicate your instructions for their guidance to this department, and the further information as to whom they will owe their respect and obedience in charge of the work of inspection. It would seem to me that if we could procure some of the senior men of the medical schools it would be a desired advantage, they to make reports weekly to be forwarded to your office at Springfield. At this season of the year there are many immigrants arriving, our notifications for the last twenty-four hours showing eight trains bearing immigrants ranging in number from 15 to 340.
J. D. WARE, M. D., Commissioner of Health.

CHICAGO, April 2, 1893.—My Dear Doctor: I have the honor to advise you that you are authorized by the State Board of Health, with the consent and approval of his Excellency the Governor, to select and appoint such number of inspectors for the service, not exceeding eight in all, as may be necessary for the proper and efficient performance of the duties of said service. Your suggestion that these inspectors be selected from among the senior medical students in the city seems wise; but this and kindred matters are left entirely to your own discretion. You will please forward to the Secretary of the State Board at Springfield at the end of each month a certified pay-roll at a per diem rate of $2.50 for each day of actual service of each inspector. On receipt of such pay-roll a State Treasury draft for the amount will be sent you for disbursement. It is also desired that a weekly report of the work of said inspectors be furnished the Secretary. It is not intended to supersede your department in the control and direction of these inspectors. The inspectors are to be selected and appointed by you; they will receive their orders and instructions directly from you, and will make their reports directly to you. If the State Board can, in any other manner, aid your department in protecting Chicago and the Commonwealth against the introduction of an epidemic pestilence it will assuredly do so to the full extent of its ability and authority.
F. W. REILLY, Secretary.

John D. Ware, M. D., Commissioner of Health.

Last evening Dr. Reilly left for New York to attend the national conference of the State Boards of Health to consider plans for general quarantine protection. The conference meets Wednesday and will be attended by representatives of the various sections of the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

PHILOSOPHY OF THE FINGER NAILS.

Their Growth, Their Health, and the Time to Cut Them.

The philosophy of the finger nails is a most interesting study, ample though it may appear at first sight.

It has been computed that the average growth of the finger nail is 1-32 of an inch per week, or a little more than an inch and a half per year. The growth, however, depends to a great extent upon the rate of nutrition, and during periods of sickness it is undoubtedly retarded.

It is understood to grow faster in summer than in winter and differs for different fingers, being most rapid in the middle finger and slowest in the thumb and little finger.

According to the rate of growth agreed upon by eminent authorities, the average time taken for each finger-nail to grow its full length is about four and a half months, and at this rate a man of 70 years of age would have renewed his nails 186 times.

Taking the length of each nail at half an inch he would have grown 7 feet 9 inches of nail on each finger and on all his fingers and thumbs an aggregate length of 77 feet 6 inches.

It is asserted by some that the nails of the right hand grow faster than those of the left.

It is interesting to watch the history of a case of disease as recorded upon the finger-nails. When we look at the patient's nails, we see on each of them a distinct ridge, showing that the portion of the nail which has grown since the acute attack is much thinned out.

If a person has broken his arm within eighteen months, the ridges on the nails of the hand of the affected arm may be seen, while they will be absent on the other hand.

The more acute the illness, the sharper will be the ridge. Extreme anxiety and mental depression have the same effect on the nails as physical disease.

The finger nail is a very enduring evidence of disease. If there has been an acute rheumatism in the system, with a temperature of 104 or 105 degrees, the nail will be cut down sharply.

In typhoid fever, where the disease comes on gradually, there is no such sharp cutting of the nail.

There are several well-known sayings with regard to the paring of the finger nails, and among them are the following:

"Cut them on Monday, cut them for health; cut them on Tuesday, cut them for wealth; cut them on Wednesday, cut for a letter; cut them on Thursday for something better; cut them on Friday, you cut for a wife; cut them on Saturday, you cut for long life; cut them on Sunday, you cut them for evil, for all of that week you'll be ruled by the devil."

PLEAS FOR HIGHER FREIGHT RATES.

Arguments for an Advance Made Before the Georgia Railway Commission.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 2.—[Special.]—Last week the railroad managers of Georgia were before the State Railroad Commission. They were urging that body to allow them to increase their freight rates 25 per cent, using as an argument that the present rates fixed arbitrarily by the commission did not allow the roads to pay expenses. The fact was demonstrated that the railroads in this State are not earning a fair interest on the capital invested. It was agreed by the roads that 6 per cent would be a satisfactory interest. They are not making 3 per cent on an average. A point had been raised as to whether they should be allowed by the commission to charge such rates as would insure 6 per cent on over-capitalization. This point was taken up by the managers, and they showed that their lines could not be reproduced for less than their average capitalization. On their bonds the companies in Georgia have to pay from 5 to 7 per cent. The higher rate is being reduced as the companies are enabled to refund their debts, but they still have to pay 5 per cent on the new issues. If they are not earning more than 3 per cent they cannot pay 5, 6, and 7 per cent on their bonds and declare dividends, too. The increase asked is 25 per cent. Estimating the gross earnings of all Georgia's roads on the average of the Central for the five years preceding the receivership they would earn on a mileage basis of 5,000 miles in round numbers $16,230,000 annually. The advance asked for would run the gross earnings up to $20,287,000. This is really higher than the actual figures would be, for the Central's earning capacity is much above the average of Georgia roads. The increase of the tolls would be $4,000,000; two-thirds of it would go back into circulation as operating expenses, the other third would remain for interest. The Railroad Commission has the power to experiment, and, it being evident that the present rates are unremunerative, the board owes it to the State to give the roads an opportunity to escape from their unhappy condition and regain a measure of the prosperity which they once enjoyed.

STRANGE LENITY OF A CLEVELAND JURY.

Second Degree Verdict Against a Man Who Slew Two Persons.

CLEVELAND, O., April 2.—The jury in the case of Patrick Moran, charged with the murder of Theodore Blakeslee and James Fox, today returned a verdict finding the prisoner guilty of murder in the second degree. The crime was committed last Christmas night in the house of Blakeslee, in Church street. Moran called on Fox, a fellow workman, who roomed at Blakeslee's. Soon after he had gone up-stairs a fall was heard, and Blakeslee went up to investigate. Soon Moran came down-stairs and was let out of the house by Mrs. Blakeslee. Fox and Blakeslee had both been assaulted by Moran with a hatchet. Both died the next day without speaking. Mrs. Blakeslee positively identified Moran as the murderer, but no motive for the crime was discovered. The trial has lasted a month and it was believed that the verdict would be first degree murder.

Silver in the Sea.

The sea contains in solution 2,000,000 tons of silver.

Use Natural Gas For Fuel.

Natural Gas is an ideal fuel—cheap—cleanly—convenient. It has been distributed in Chicago for six months. Service pipes and meters for its use are furnished free of charge and satisfactory arrangements made for piping within residences and other buildings. Thousands of your neighbors are using it--Consult them.

Natural Gas is not a whit more dangerous than ordinary illuminating gas. Large mains and low pressure make accidents well nigh impossible—not one has occured from its use in Chicago. It has a *decided odor* by which it can be detected if it escapes, but it is absolutely odorless when burning.

Bear in mind **Natural Gas** *is not the odorless,* **manufactured fuel gas.**

Call and talk the matter over or send for descriptive booklets.—*It will pay you.*

CHICAGO ECONOMIC FUEL GAS CO.,
148 Michigan Avenue, CHICAGO.

PITKIN AND BROOKS

STATE AND LAKE-STS.

Every Lady
In Chicago should be interested in our Reduction Sale.

About May 1st
We remove to our new retail store in the Columbus Memorial Building, State and Washington streets.

To Move
Our entire stock would entail a large expense.

We Prefer
To allow you what the moving would cost us.

Hence Our Sale
At 10 to 50 per cent discount.

This Is
Certainly a very unusual opportunity for adding to your China and Glassware the best and choicest selections at greatly reduced prices.

The Unquestioned
High quality of our goods gives this sale additional value and importance.

10 to 50 Per Cent Discount
On each and every item in our entire stock—
China, Glass, Ornaments, Toilet Sets, Lamps, Etc.

10 to 50 PER CENT DISCOUNT
On each and every item in our entire stock—
CHINA
GLASS
ORNAMENTS
TOILET SETS
LAMPS, Etc.

MYSTERIOUS TRAGEDY AT A DANCE.

One Woman Shoots Another, but the Provocation Is Not Apparent.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 2.—Anna Woodden is locked up charged with murder, and Mattie Moore is lying dead in a little house in Bellwood from the effects of a pistol shot fired by the Woodden woman. The two were at a dance Thursday night and Anna Woodden asked the woman she afterwards killed to step out of the house and the request was promptly acceded to. In an instant a pistol shot startled the dancers and Mattie Moore fell with a bullet in her side. Friday night Mattie Moore sent for Policeman Barrett and told him that she knew she was going to die, and wanted to make a statement about the shooting. She then said that the woman had shot her without a word of warning. Anna Woodden has made a statement and by her own admission the killing was a deliberate murder. "Mattie Moore," she said, "told stories on me and said my character was not good, and I heard about it and got a pistol and went over to the dance. As soon as I saw her I told her I would shoot her if she ever said anything more about me. In a few minutes I heard that she had repeated the story and I called her out and shot her. I was mad, but in a little while I was sorry for what I had done and started for the station-house to give myself up."

Fossils from the Dakota Bad Lands.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., April 2.—One of the most unique exhibits at the World's Fair will be a display of remarkable fossils from the bad lands near the Black Hills. Prof. Marsh, the geologist, has gained many of his finest specimens there. Judge F. W. Pettigrew is now making a collection of the most valuable. There will be several heads of mammoths, one being four feet in diameter and with all the huge teeth intact. There are many fossil fish, a megalosaurus, and any number of fossil bones, turtles, and other specimens. Altogether the collection will comprise several hundred pieces.

Buttons.

The 30,000,000 men of the United States are wearing an average of twenty buttons each, making 600,000,000 buttons for all, estimated to weigh 23,000,000 pounds.

Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa
• FINEST FLAVOR • FAIREST PRICE •

"White and dazzling
In the moon's fair light she looked."

Nothing remarkable about that! She was fair to look upon, as a matter of course; and the dazzling effect was produced by her white robes—cleansed and brightened by a liberal use of

KIRK'S AMERICAN FAMILY SOAP

That's one of the peculiarities of KIRK'S Soaps. Clothes washed by them always attract attention by their purity and brightness.

JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago.

Dusky Diamond Tar Soap The Soap for Cuts Wounds and Bruises

TO LET.

SEASHORE—Several fine houses, furnished, having unequaled ocean view and deep water front. They are upon the estate of the late James L. Little, and are 14 miles from Boston, in the Town of Swampscott, on a large point jutting out into the ocean, between Nahant and Marblehead. Correspondence from first-class families desiring Eastern Seashore Summer Residence solicited.
JOHN MASON LITTLE,
74 Boylston-st., Boston.

RAYS OF LIGHT

From a DIAMOND are never bright unless the DIAMOND is GOOD. Our terms and prices will interest you every way.
See how we do it. GEO. E. MARSHALL,
195-197 Wabash-av. Importer.

SAD PEOPLE

Those who paid $150.00 for a '92 pattern bicycle with hose pipe pneumatics. You know the rest. This is now an old story. VICTORS and CREDENDAS are not built that way. We have inner tube pneumatics and all improvements, and are guaranteed in price as well as in quality. We sell them on easy payments.

Call on us and we will convince you that you want one.

Bargains in second-hand wheels.

108 Madison-st., Chicago.
A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

NEWSDEALERS SELL TO MAK

NEWSDEALER

THE NEWSPAPER EASIEST TO SELL IS THAT SELLS ITSELF TO DISPLAY THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE IS TO SELL IT.

SELL TO MAKE

WRITE FOR RATES AND TERMS.

MARSHALL FIELD & Co.

Housekeeping Linens

"At Extraordinary Bargains."

The Linen Dept's—Main Floor and Basement Salesroom—offer the following *extraordinary bargains.*

Linen Dep't—*Main Floor, 5th Aisle North.*

100 Hemmed Linen Sheets (2½ yds x 2¾ yds.) $2.00 each.
250 Dozen—Huck Towels (*no fringe*) . . . $2.00 dozen.
100 Dozen—Hemstitched Huck Towels (*regularly $3.75*) . . . . . $2.75 dozen.
100 Table Cloths (2½ yds. x 2½ yds.)
—*Rose and Ribbon Pattern,*
—*Buttercup and Ribbon Patterns,* $4.75 each.
100 Table Cloths (2½ yds. x 2½ yds.) . . . $2.75 each.

"Annex" Department—*Basement Salesroom.*

100 Table Cloths (2 x 2½ yds.) . . . . . $2.40 each.
100 Dozen Napkins—¾ size—(*very heavy*) . . $1.00 dozen.
100 Dozen Napkins—¾ size, ... $2.00 dozen.
Lot of Odd Cloths at . . . . . Special Prices to close.

MARSHALL FIELD & Co.

Corsets Spring Sale
In Basement Salesroom.

The Corset Dep't, in the Basement Salesroom, offers at *Special Sale* to-day, and until closed, a large quantity of

C\B Corsets (*long waists*),
Colors—Drab, White and Black, . . 95c.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

State and Washington-sts.

SIX IMMENSE PICTURES
Are formed by the displays
In Our Windows
On State Street, during
Easter Monday.

Every Window contains
A FAITHFUL LIKENESS
Of a Special Bargain in one of Six Separate Lines of Goods—to be offered
FOR MONDAY ONLY.

DINNER SETS

GLASS

OUR PRICES ARE ALWAYS LOW

LAMPS

FRENCH & POTTER CO.
Wabash and Washington.

CHAMBER SETS

A Cup of Bouillon
Palatable, Pure, Refreshing, and Stimulating . . .
can be made in three minutes, thus: take a cup of boiling hot water, stir in a quarter teaspoon (not more) of
Liebig Company's Extract of Beef,
Then add an egg—and some sherry if liked—season carefully.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

Instock the most extensive line of Commercial Account Books of any house in the country. A Bindery fully equipped with all modern improvements, with facilities to do the largest of work. THAYER & JACKSON STATIONERY CO
243 and 247 State-st., near Jackson.

RUPTURE

PERMANENTLY CURED OR NO PAY.
Financial Reference—NATIONAL BANK.
We refer you to 5000 patients.
No Operation. No Detention from Business.
Written guarantee to absolutely Cure all kinds of Rupture of either sex without use of knife, syringe, no matter of how long standing. Information Free. Send for Circular.
THE O. E. MILLER CO.
1106 Masonic Temple, CHICAGO.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING
Should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain; cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

Pages 9 to 12.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1893—TWELVE PAGES.

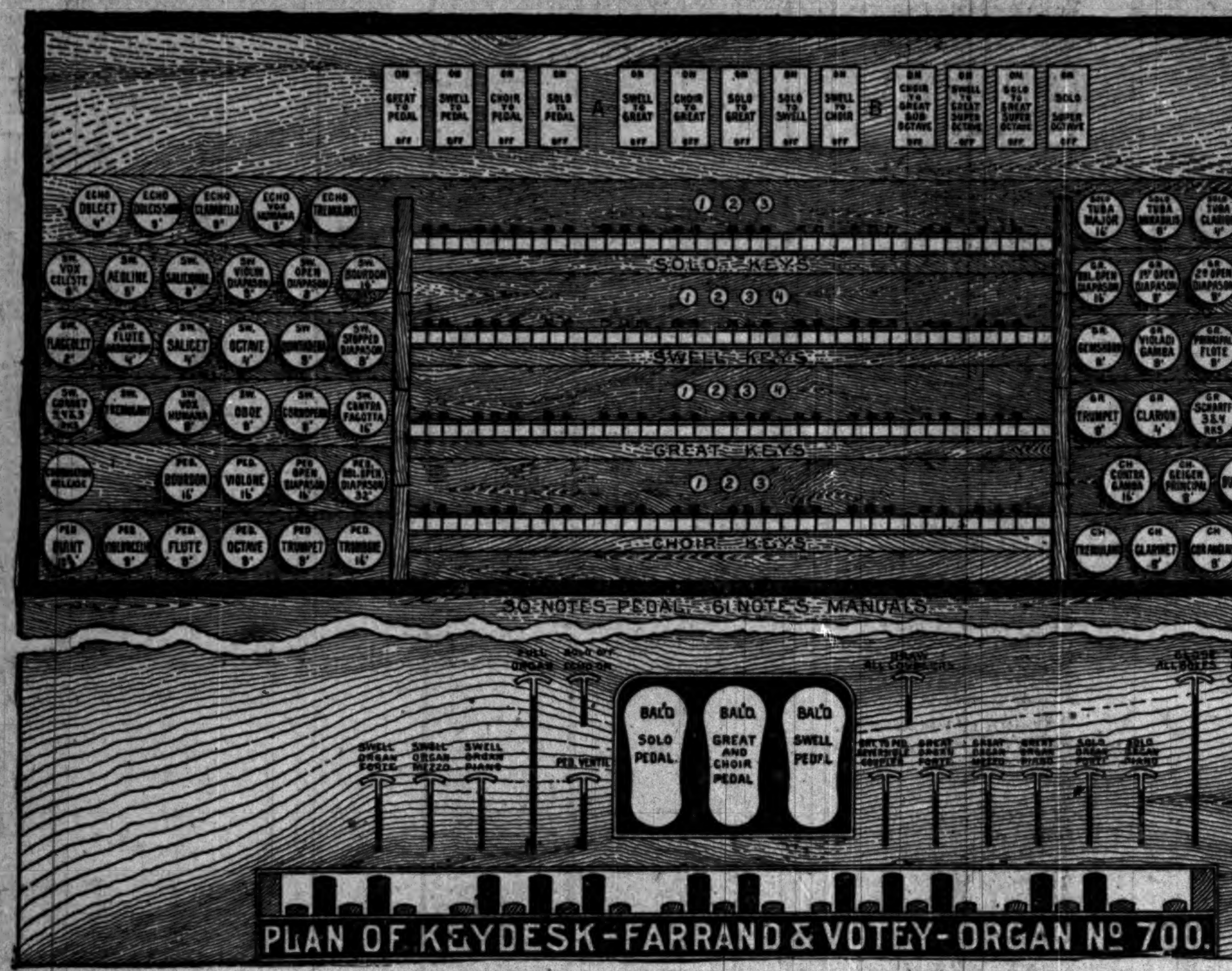
FAIR FESTIVAL ORGAN

DETAIL OF THE CONSOLE OF THE MAGNIFICENT INSTRUMENT.

One Hundred and Sixteen Stops and Mechanical Accessories—Comparison of the Number of Pipes and Speaking Stops of the New Organ with That in the Auditorium—The Hall at Jackson Park Peculiarly Fitted for the Display of the Instrument—The Echo Attachment.

Festival Hall at the Fair is so well under way that at the present rate of progress two weeks will see its completion. The great organ for this building, which is a masterpiece of nineteenth century workmanship, is almost completed. Part of the work now stands in the New York factory of Frank Roosevelt and part is in the Detroit works of Farrand & Votey, the latter firm having recently purchased the entire plant and exclusive rights to use all the patents and systems controlled by Roosevelt.

The following console shows the organ to be of four manuals, compass C C C to C, sixty-one notes, and pedals, compass C C C to F, thirty notes. Roosevelt's patent wind chests and Farrand & Votey's electric system will be used throughout.



THE GREAT ORGAN FOR FESTIVAL HALL AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Its Stops and Pedals.

GREAT ORGAN.

No.		Pitch.	No. of Pipes.
1.	Double open diapason	16	feet 61
2.	First open diapason	8	feet 61
3.	Second open diapason	8	feet 61
4.	Gemshorn	8	feet 61
5.	Viola di gamba	8	feet 61
6.	Principal flote	8	feet 61
7.	Doppel flote	8	feet 61
8.	Octave	4	feet 61
9.	Hohl flote	4	feet 61
10.	Octave quint	2⅔	feet 61
11.	Super octave	2	feet 61
12.	Mixture	3 Ranks,	174
13.	Scharff	3 and 4 Ranks,	245
14.	Trumpet	8	feet 61
15.	Clarion	4	feet 61

Stops 4, 6, and 9 to 15 included in the choir swell box.

SWELL ORGAN.

No.		Pitch.	No. of Pipes.
16.	Bourdon treble } Split knob	16	feet 61
17.	Bourdon bass }		
18.	Open diapason	8	feet 61
19.	Violin diapason	8	feet 61
20.	Salicional	8	feet 61
21.	Æoline	8	feet 61
22.	Vox celestis	8	feet 49
23.	Stopped diapason	8	feet 61
24.	Quintadena	8	feet 61
25.	Octave	4	feet 61
26.	Salicet	4	feet 61
27.	Flute harmonique	4	feet 61
28.	Flageolet	2	feet 61
29.	Cornet	3, 4, and 5 Ranks,	245
30.	Contra fagotto	16	feet 61
31.	Cornopean	8	feet 61
32.	Oboe	8	feet 61
33.	Vox humana	8	feet 61

CHOIR ORGAN.

[Inclosed in a separate swell box.]

No.		Pitch.	No. of Pipes.
34.	Contra gamba	16	feet 61
35.	Geigen principal	8	feet 61
36.	Dulciana	8	feet 61
37.	Melodia	8	feet 61
38.	Fugara	4	feet 61
39.	Flute d'amour	4	feet 61
40.	Piccolo harmonique	2	feet 61
41.	Cor. Anglais	8	feet 61
42.	Clarinet	8	feet 61
43.	Carrillons (from tenor F up)		44 ste'l b'rs

SOLO ORGAN.

[Inclosed in a separate swell box.]

No.		Pitch.	No. of Pipes.
44.	Stentorphone	8	feet 61
45.	Philomela	8	feet 61
46.	Hohl pfeife	4	feet 61
47.	Tuba major	16	feet 61
48.	Tuba mirabilis	8	feet 61
49.	Tuba clarion	4	feet 61

ECHO ORGAN.

[Operated from solo keyboard.]

No.		Pitch.	No. of Pipes.
50.	Clarabella	8	feet 61
51.	Dolcissimo	8	feet 61
52.	Dulcet	4	feet 61
53.	Vox humana	8	feet 61

PEDAL ORGAN.

No.		Pitch.	No. of Pipes.
54.	Double open diapason	32	feet 30
55.	Open diapason	16	feet 30
56.	Violone	16	feet 30
57.	Bourdon	16	feet 30
58.	Quint	10⅔	feet 30
59.	Violoncello	8	feet 30
60.	Flute	8	feet 30
61.	Super octave	4	feet 30
62.	Trombone	16	feet 30
63.	Trumpet	8	feet 30

COUPLERS.

64. Solo to great.
65. Solo to great, super-octaves.
66. Solo super-octaves.
67. Swell to great.
68. Swell to great, super-octaves.
69. Choir to great.
70. Choir to great, sub-octaves.
71. Solo to swell.
72. Swell to choir.
73. Solo to pedal.
74. Swell to pedal.
75. Great to pedal.
76. Choir to pedal.

MECHANICAL ACCESSORIES.

77. Swell tremulant.
78. Choir tremulant.
79. Solo tremulant.
80. Echo tremulant.
81. High pressure wind indicator.
82. Low pressure wind indicator.
83. Electric switch for motor.
84. Combination release.

ADJUSTABLE COMBINATION PISTONS.

85-88. Four affecting great and pedal stops.
89-92. Four affecting swell and pedal stops.
93-95. Three affecting choir and pedal stops.
96-98. Three affecting solo and pedal stops.

COMBINATION PEDALS.

99. Great organ forte with appropriate pedal stops.
100. Great organ mezzo with appropriate pedal stops.
101. Great organ piano with appropriate pedal stops.
102. Swell organ forte with appropriate pedal stops.
103. Swell organ mezzo with appropriate pedal stops.
104. Swell organ piano with appropriate pedal stops.
105. Solo organ forte with appropriate pedal stops.
106. Solo organ piano with appropriate pedal stops.

PEDAL MOVEMENTS.

107. Full organ pedal (sforzando and crescendo), drawing all speaking stops without throwing out the registers.
108. Pedal ventil, to silence any adjustable selection of pedal stops without throwing in the registers.
109. Great to pedal reversible coupler.
110. Pedal to draw all couplers excepting 70, 71, and 72.
111. Balanced swell pedal.
112. Balanced great and choir pedal.
113. Balanced solo pedal.
114. To open all boxes.
115. To close all boxes.
116. Solo off, echo on, ventil.

Compared with the Auditorium Organ.

The festival organ contains 4,014 pipes and sixty three speaking stops, while the Auditorium contains 7,124 pipes and 109 speaking stops. But in sub and super manual couplers the festival organ will surpass that of the Auditorium. In respect to power the Fair instrument will be far more powerful than the Auditorium organ, being voiced and put on as high a wind pressure as the pipes will permit. It will not be entombed like the Auditorium instrument, but will be the main feature of the building and will have the best position to be shown to advantage, as well as to obtain the best acoustic facilities.

Seldom is it that an organ builder has the opportunity to place an organ in a proper position. Organs are generally built for halls instead of halls being built for organs, hence the best effects which the instrument is designed to produce are lost and disappointment follows. This is not the case with the festival organ. Ample room has been generously awarded the builders and they gladly took advantage of the opportunity and have planned the organ so that sightseers can have easy access to all parts of the instrument. The echo organ will be placed at the extreme end of the hall and will be operated by 300 feet of electric cable. On pressing down a key a pipe 300 feet away speaks as quickly as if only at one foot distance.

Marvelous effects can be produced between these organs. The performer can be playing on the main organ and in an instant carry his listeners to the further end of the building. Diminuendos can be made to die away effectively by use of the echo organ. The case, which will be made of staff, will be superb.

The pipes will be elaborately decorated, being supported by massive female statues. The extreme height of the case will be thirty-eight feet, showing twenty-five feet above the chorus seats, the depth being twenty-five feet, width thirty-four feet. Electricity will supply the wind pressure.

DISTRICT WOMEN WILL EXHIBIT.

Famous Authors and Ceramic Painters to Send Works to the Fair.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—[Special.]—Women of the District of Columbia have not had any government money to spend on their exhibit for the Columbian Exposition, but they have contrived to get together a collection in spite of that fact. One of the last steps is that of the collection of books written by women for the library in the Women's Building. This collection it is intended shall form the nucleus of a permanent library of women's works to be preserved intact. Most of the States furnished means to carry on the collection, but the District of Government Board declined to allow the women of the District any money, and the work had to be accomplished through private means.

Heading the list of district writers is Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, whose works have had the greatest circulation of any woman author with the possible exception of Harriet Beecher Stowe with "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Next comes Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, whom the District claims in spite of her long residence in England, with "Little Lord Fauntleroy." Mrs. Dahlgren has sent all of her books. So has Mollie Elliott Seawell. Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore is going to send all of her travel books if the publishers can be hurried up and induced to finish her new book on "Alaska" in season. The Misses Fletcher are going to be represented—Coyne Fletcher, the novelist of Washington life, and the well-known Indian authority, Miss Alice C. Fletcher.

There is a variety about the District collection that is refreshing and few collections of its size can make such a showing as this will. It not only contains standard novels but successful ones, and some of the greatest successes women have made. Among the older women is Mrs. Sara Lippincott ("Grace Greenwood"), who fifteen years ago was one of the best known writers of short stories, and her name was familiar to every woman who read. "Margaret Kent" (Mrs. M. W. Wildrick) wrote from Fort Hamilton to say that she wanted her name reckoned among the historic collection. Emily Thornton Charles, who was well-known as Emily Hawthorne, sends all of her books. Mrs. Logan herself will make some additions to the number. Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey and Miss Anna Vernon Dorsey will both be represented.

Elizabeth Bryant Johnston, who is the best woman expert on Washingtonia in the country, will be able to send a couple of volumes, if not more, on "George Washington, the President." Frances Benjamin Johnson has out the recent book on "Washington and the White House" that is the popular volume just at present on the Executive Mansion.

Mary P. Nimmo sends a book on Washington etiquette; Mary Jane Windle, Annie Jenness-Miller, who has a house here; Kate Mason Rowland, Harriet Taylor Upton, Mary Lockwood, one of the lady managers for the District; Charlotte Lenox Crisfield, Jane W. Gemill, Emily V. Mason, Marian Calvert Wilson, Isabelle Pallen Smith, whose "What Woman Wouldn't" was the Washington sensation two seasons ago, and Miss Cynthia Cleveland will also send volumes.

One of the finest exhibits that will be shown from the District by private individuals is that of the Misses Healy. It is going to be one of the great attractions to all ceramic experts and painters generally of china. It will show the results of the discovery, made by the girls, of the new process of gilding that is rapidly making them a competence. This exhibit will include 1,500 pieces of their work, and the showcase, which is being built in the form of a pyramid for the occasion, will itself cost $700.

Nobody knows how much has been done by the women here in the District, but probably one of the exhibits that will stimulate many women to new efforts and ideas is the patent exhibit of women's work that will be given space in the Government Building.

LONDON TOWN GOSSIP.

MR. GLADSTONE ACCUSED OF DISREGARDING ANCIENT CUSTOMS.

Tories Allege That He Is Attacking the Liberties and Privileges of the House to Push Home Rule—Unscrupulous Tactics Are Charged Against Him—Precedents Overturned and Debate Stifled—Result of the Conference at the Foreign Office—Cleveland's Diplomatic Blunder.

[New York Tribune Cable.]

LONDON, April 1.—Mr. Gladstone's ambition is indeed boundless. It is not enough for him to overthrow the Constitution of this kingdom. He must overthrow also the constitution of the House of Commons. He sets his foot upon precedent, upon practice, upon tradition, upon those very usages and customs of the House for which in times past he has professed, and professed sincerely, the profoundest respect. No law is so sacred as unwritten law. It is the foundation of all other law and of society itself, and is the guardian of the privileges and liberties of the House. This it is which the leader of the House now attacks. He uses his majority in a way in which no Prime Minister ever before used a majority. He takes at this early period of the session the whole time of the House, with inconsiderable exceptions, for purely ministerial purposes. He abolishes the rights of private members. He turns the ancient Legislature of a great kingdom into the instrument of his personal convenience. What the bed of justice was under the most autocratic of French monarchs the House of Commons is presently to become under a Prime Minister more autocratic still.

This onslaught upon the liberties of a free Parliament has for its object the compulsory passage of the home rule bill. It is remarkable that the attempt to set up a Parliament in Dublin never makes much real progress except by violence to the Parliament at Westminster. Home rule, as Mr. McCarthy tells us, had its parliamentary birth in parliamentary obstruction. It is now to be accomplished, if at all, by the coercion of Parliament. Whether it be worse to degrade the House of Commons or to tyrannize over it is a question which every lover of parliamentary liberty may answer for himself. The vote by which the whole time of the House is surrendered to the ministry is, of course, in form the vote of a majority of a house. It is a fact the expression of one despotic will announced by Mr. Gladstone to the Gladstonian party at the Foreign Office meeting Monday.

Queer Condition of Affairs.

Between him and his followers there is a curious action and reaction. They impose, or rather each section in turn imposes, upon him some concession, some measure which he either dislikes or cares not for. He in turn imposes upon these various sections, and upon the whole body of his followers, the home rule bill, which few of them care for and many detest. These are the relations of political profligacy, of bargain and sale, of the Whitechapel auction-room, to use Lord Randolph Churchill's phrase, votes openly put up for sale and openly bought, not, of course, for money, but for other valuable considerations.

Never was there a more adroit parliamentary tactician than Mr. Gladstone, nor ever one who stood less upon scruple. His courage and resource are alike of the first order. Beaten in the effort to carry the second reading of his bill before Easter, he carries roughshod a motion to insure, as he thinks, the second reading immediately after Easter. No Minister ever before made such a proposal or at such a time. He makes it just as the House is about to adjourn for its brief Easter holiday. Two-thirds of the members are absent. A ministry may carry anything at such a moment. There is no pressure of public business or public necessity of any kind. There is nothing but the irrepressible impatience of an old man in a hurry, of a Minister who knows that it is now or never.

But adroit as he is, experienced as he is, Mr. Gladstone's present tactics are not sure of success. His majority may be subservient; the House is not subservient. If there be in opposition a man who knows it well, and who in his time has led it with a skill hardily if at all inferior to Mr. Gladstone's, it is Lord Randolph Churchill. And Lord Randolph has expressed his opinion of these proceedings, of their probable consequences, in language which leaves nothing to be desired on the score of plainness. He calls this new measure of parliamentary coercion the most tyrannical ever known in the annals of the House. But, said Lord Randolph, "the precedents for resistance to such procedure are numerous and effective." They are. Lord Randolph himself helped to create them. If, added the ex-leader of the House, the government would treat the House fairly no unusual means would be attempted to delay their business. When they take this line they must take the consequences. "We shall not be deterred for one instant, and this particular resolution will not embarrass our efforts. The powers of the minority remain as strong, as diversified, and as vigorous as ever."

Obstructions in the Way.

In the same spirit the leading Tory paper has: "If there is to be obstruction Mr. Gladstone has provided it in advance, with an absolute justification." Such warnings are of course thrown away. Sir William Harcourt said that they did not care for precedents. It was Sir William to whom Mr. Gladstone left the conduct of this business, perhaps not liking such work himself. And so, after four hours' debate, the motion for the suppression of the liberties of the House was carried, under the closure rule, by 163 to 75—just over one-third of the whole House voting.

When Parliament resumes next Thursday you will soon see in what temper the minority of 315 are, and what chances Mr. Gladstone has of forcing his bill through. The use of the closure is his main reliance, a means of stifling debate and quelling obstruction far more drastic and efficient than the previous question at Washington.

The so-called conference of Gladstonian members of the House of Commons at the Foreign Office Monday was a conference in form only. It was just such a conference as a General holds when he calls a review of his army. Mr. Gladstone took command. His troops desired no better. Men like to be led, and the Gladstonians will now get leading to their hearts' content. The sections of the party have had each their day. The crotchets of each have had some form of parliamentary recognition. Bills have been introduced. They are now to be laid on the parliamentary shelf, and home rule holds sway. That is the net result of the Foreign Office caucus—that and the coercion of the House of Commons. Everybody said ditto to Mr. Gladstone. Even Mr. Labouchere said ditto. The exceptions to the general shunting of other than the home rule bill were the registration bill, for which the grand old electioneering agent of this kingdom expects a good half million of votes; the parish council bill, which is to win over Hodge, and the employers' liability bill, with which the labor vote, the artisan vote, is to be conciliated. The Irish Nationalists are extremely eager that the evicted tenants' bill should also be put on the favored list. It is not, however, thought likely that a bill which offers a premium on plunder, criminal conspiracy, and on agrarian crime, and which proposes to use public money to reward all these will be passed this session.

America's First Ambassador.

President Cleveland delayed appointing an Ambassador so long that much of the good effect of what he curiously calls reciprocating was lost. The delay was the more regrettable because it was at Mr. Cleveland's request that the British Foreign Office postponed announcing Sir Julian Pauncefote's promotion. The President was notified of the settled intention to promote him a fortnight ago, Thursday, March 16. He was notified Monday, March 20, that the promotion had actually been made. Then he waits ten days and finally names Mr. Bayard as Ambassador. I am afraid that Mr. Bayard is chiefly known to the British public as the Secretary of State who sent Lord Sackville his passports. He has to share with Mr. Cleveland the responsibility for an act which the English have always persisted in thinking an act of rudeness. They still think so. Mr. Bayard is liked and respected by those of the English who know him personally. The two objections to his fitness for the post affect neither his character nor his abilities, and they lie without the pale of public discussion. They are so obvious that it is assumed that the reasons for choosing him must have been very strong. Indeed they are known to be strong, and Americans abroad may rejoice that the first American Ambassador to London is of such distinction and capacity, with so many personal qualifications for this great post. There is another point. Mr. Cleveland not only delayed Mr. Bayard's nomination, but he leaves a Minister to represent the United States in London for some weeks, while England has an Ambassador in Washington. His perception of diplomatic civilities seems dull. It took him some months after the Sackville incident to understand that he ought not to keep an American Minister here when no British Minister was sent, nor intended to be sent, to Washington. The present error is the converse of the former. Why should not the President have made the son of President Lincoln Ambassador till Mr. Bayard could arrive? The American people would probably have been capable of understanding an act of politic generosity. To expect Mr. Cleveland to be capable of performing such an act is apparently to expect too much.

G. W. S.

STRICT RAILWAY LAW IN MEXICO.

New Regulations That Will Prove Hardships in Many Particulars.

EAGLE PASS, Tex., April 2.—The ultimatum of the Mexican Government that railroads in Mexico must lower their rates in accordance with a recent law governing their operation or forfeit their concessions has provoked considerable discussion among railway men in Mexico. Charles M. Barnett, chief clerk of the traffic department of the International, when requested to express his views upon the proposed law and the effect upon railroads in Mexico, replied as follows:

The project provides that all tariffs must be approved by the government (which will entail enormous delay), prevents payment of rebates, and generally wages war on any form of discrimination, prohibiting at the same time ticket-scalping practices, operating contracts or revenue pools, and gives the government the right to say what rates shall govern. Some provisions are excellent. Others will work severe hardships on railroads, particularly the operation of Art. 11, virtually the "long and short haul clause" of the inter-State commerce law; and Art. 43, which prescribes the maintenance in Mexico City of a complete record of all business, income, and disbursements without any exception or restrictions. Perhaps Art. 35 is one of the most pernicious. It virtually puts a premium upon fraud by providing that one half of each fine shall go to the informer. Transportation of freight at above or below what should be collected is declared to be fraud; and if committed or authorized by the Board of Directors, its President, or employés the company shall incur for such infraction a fine of from $2,000 to $4,000.

Her Easter Hat.

Her Easter hat is fine and rare,
And dainty, too, beyond compare;
Gay figures all its trimmings fleck,
Its velvet bands caress her neck,
And ribbons bright nod in the air.

Crowning her shining golden hair,
Its graces all my heart ensnare,
Bewitched am I, and little reck
Of the gay figures on the check
That I must draw so she can wear
Her Easter hat.

—*Vogue.*

"Go to the Gulf, Thou Northman."

A special excursion to that famed spot, North Galveston, Texas, will leave Chicago Tuesday, April 18th. Remarkable inducements are offered: For particulars apply to D. D. Whitney, Agt., 301 Title and Trust Bldg., Chicago.

STOCKS ARE HIGHER.

BETTER FEELING IN WALL STREET, BUT NO BOOMING.

While Banks Are Stronger There Is at Present No Plethora of Money—Unfavorable Reports as to Earnings—Keep Bulls from Exploiting Railway Shares—Big Slump in Distillers, but Other Industrials Advance—Reading's Difficulties—Heavy Dividend Payments.

NEW YORK, April 2.—[Special.]—While the market generally has not made a great advance the last week, it has made some and is certainly all the better for the absence of anything savoring of booming. The situation does not favor that. It is too early in the season, and the money market is not safe yet, since the renewal of gold exports is announced just as soon as the bank reserves rise to a given figure. From yesterday's bank statement it would appear that the drawing down of deposits has about come to an end. As a consequence, loans have been contracted only about a million, and the surplus reserve is still further increased. This shows that the banks are getting stronger; but coincident with this showing was the announcement that $1,500,000 of gold would go out Tuesday—a sufficient indication that it is yet too soon to expect a plethoric money market.

The monthly statements of net earnings by the railroads now coming out are unfavorable enough to deter bull speculation in their stocks; but as usual the current buying is based on what the roads are expected to do. The reports referred to are for the month of February. We are now at the beginning of April. In February we had low prices, and in March also. That the general tone of speculation has become more confident and the buying of stocks is better than it was must be assumed to be because the roads have already shown an improvement over the winter months. In the industrial stocks the trading is more active than in the railroad shares as a rule, and the movements of prices wider. In yesterday's market the gas stocks and industrial shares almost monopolized the trading. With few exceptions the movement of prices was upward.

Heavy Payment of Dividends.

Tomorrow there will be a good deal of money paid out in dividends and interest. The sugar company alone pays out about $5,000,000. The calling in of this money by the banks which are lending it was anxiously considered by the street, a squeeze in money being feared as the result of it. The anxious moment passed, however, with nothing more than a slight flurry in rates of Thursday afternoon, which had no effect on stocks. There is usually, however, some disturbance in rates after the first of April for a few days, while the money paid out is getting back into the regular channels again.

Stocks which have had the most advance are in the industrial list, where also the largest decline has occurred. National Cordage has been exceptionally strong on what appears to be inside buying. There are no points out to buy it, but the buying is done all the same. Lead has been strong also, and a short interest which was recently made in the stock when the general market was somewhat demoralized appears to be only partially covered. Chicago Gas, from which the quarterly dividend recently came off, crossed 90 yesterday. The bull pool in sugar showed what it could do by putting the price up to 107. For some days the price hung between 102 and 103, but when it made a start from that basis it advanced with an ease which suggested that all floating stock has been absorbed. It shows that the company must be making money, or the buying at these figures and just after the payment of a 13 per cent dividend, would not be so confident as it is.

In Lackawanna the advance is attributed largely to the squeezing of the shorts, which has been severe. The trunk line stocks are higher and a more bullish feeling is developing in respect to them, because of the expected heavy traffic of the summer. Chicago is getting quite wildly bullish on the Western stocks, owing to the near approach of the opening of the World's Fair. The little incident of a corner in May wheat, and a break in the same, does not appear to have dampened this feeling.

A Backward Pair.

Stocks which have been an exception to the rule of general advance were Reading and Distillers. In respect to the former, the extremely unfavorable report of February and the knowledge that March is not likely to show much improvement upon it, sufficiently account for the weakness of the week. These are Reading's poor months. They look the poorer because of comparison with months last year, when the management was straining itself to make the best possible show on paper. There is less reason for it now. An interesting side-light is thrown on the affairs of the company by the row in the Finance company which President McLeod constituted the fiscal agent of the Reading. According to Mr. Wharton Barker's charges, the company has been speculating in New England, at a loss of course; but the chief point is that the particular speculation he refers to was made after the Reading receivers were appointed. The inquiry is naturally suggested, whether this speculation was for the Reading company or was it purely a "flyer" by the Finance company. As the latter has brought counter charges against Mr. Barker, there is likely to be some light let into the dark places, but the Reading bondholders will probably not wait for such lights as may or may not come from that source. They insist on their right to have the Reading's accounts examined by an expert of their own appointment. If there is nothing to conceal the opposition of the receivers to having such an examination made is not easy to understand. Mr. Isaac L. Rice, who is at present making an examination, is a most excellent gentleman, who was sent over to London to extol the value of Reading, and incidentally to sell a few bonds. He was industriously so engaged when the explosion took place in his rear and brought him home in a hurry. Excellent gentleman as he is, however, the bondholders are naturally disinclined to accept any report except one made by experts of their own selection.

Big Break in Distillers'.

Distillers' stock distinguished itself by a sensational break, tumbling from 37 to 30, rallying again to 33, and again selling back to 31, at which figure it closed yesterday. A bear trader started the break, but he could not have carried the price down as far as it went unless there had been an outpour of long stock. It made quite an excitement in the street. Every one was inquiring what it meant, and who did the selling, and so far no satisfactory answer has been given. There is no want of the usual stories, which are common after such a tumble. The company has no money; new opposition has started up; the concern is entirely cleaned out; it cannot pay its rebates; all the barrels are filled with water instead of whisky; the coming annual report will show it is ruined; a receiver will be applied for; the stock will be assessed, etc. These are a few more prominent troubles, according to current reports. The election of directors occurs on the 10th and it is understood there will be some changes. It is possible that the stock which has been coming on the market comes from that direction. Certain it is that no one seems interested in supporting it unless the buying which developed at 30 could be construed as indicating the willingness of some strong party to accumulate stock at that figure. But even that may have been merely the buying to cover shorts. At present prices it would seem that all the stories flying about the street, even if true, would not make the stock dear. The distilling industry is one of the largest in the country, its profits are very large, and the property the shares represent is immense. But this is a gambling stock, and some kind of gamble, either up or down, is always going on or being prepared for in it. The street waits curiously to see what the new gamble will turn out to be.

DISCOUNT RATES EASY IN LONDON.

Hopeful Feeling That Business Will Materially Improve After Easter.

LONDON, April 2.—Discount rates were easy during last week at 1⅛ for three months and 1⅜ for short. Usual renewal demands at quarter-day, Stock Exchange payments, and holiday requirements brought about a brisk demand for money, borrowers having obtained assistance from the Bank of England to the extent of £3,000,000. All foreign gold demands are still met by arrivals in the open market, while a fair amount continues to flow into the Bank of England. The silver market advanced throughout the week, the improvement being chiefly due to a steady demand for India. The heavy curtailment in remittances eastward in the last few weeks has strengthened exchange. On the Stock Exchange during the week a remarkably firm tone prevailed in every department and prices generally were better. Although this was chiefly due to operators for a closing of their accounts it must be admitted that there is a hopeful feeling that business will materially improve after Easter. It is doubtful, however, whether the revival will come immediately. The change will more probably come slowly. Consols rose ⅛ between making-up day, March 27, and Thursday, March 31. Foreign securities were well supported during the week, largely on account of the various loans pending. Argentine securities rose 1½, Brazilian 1, and Mexican ½. English railway securities were greatly stimulated by favorable traffic returns and rich prospects arising from ideal holiday weather. Southwestern railway deferred gained 4 and Northern deferred 2½. American railway securities were firmer, although improvement is still desired. During the week Illinois Central gained 1½, Norfolk and Western 1, Northern Pacific preferred 1, Denver and Rio Grande preferred ½, Erie ½. Ohio and Mississippi dropped 1. Canadian railway securities revived somewhat. Canadian Pacific gained ½ and Grand Trunk guaranteed ½. Mexican railway rose ½. Mine shares were active.

PRICES DRAG ON THE PARIS BOURSE.

Rentes Weak on Sales—Cabinet Crisis Has Little Effect.

PARIS, April 2.—Prices on the Bourse during last week have dragged. Rentes have especially been weak on account of the sales made for savings banks. The Cabinet crisis, however, has had little effect. Three per cent rentes declined 25 centimes; Credit Foncier, 11 francs 25 centimes. Rio Tintos rose 10 francs; Argentines, 11 francs 25 centimes; Brazilians, 1 franc 60 centimes.

BERLIN, April 2.—The market was somewhat nervous throughout the week and many railway, bank, and coal shares show a decline. Among the final quotations were: Prussian fours, 107.75; Mexican sixes, 83; Deutsche Bank, 163.80; Bochumer shares, 136; Harpener shares, 134; rubles, 213; short exchange of London, 20.42½; long do., 20.33½; private discount, 2. On the Vienna and Budapest Bourses the upward movement of prices continues. Many newspapers warn investors that there is danger ahead.

FRANKFORT, April 2.—Prices on the Bourse have been firm during the last week. Among the final quotations were: Hungarian fours, 97.30; Italian fives, 93.25; Russians, 99.60; short exchange on London, 20.42; private discount, 2¼.

THE PROPER AGE FOR MARRIAGE.

Interesting Statistics Gathered by a German Investigator.

Philadelphia Press: Some statistics gathered by a German investigator may relieve the anxiety felt by many that the human race is destined to die out from the increasing reluctance of men and women to marry or at least to postpone that event until a later period in life than was formerly the custom. For ten years this investigator made it a practice whenever the death of a child was registered to inquire the age of the parents at the time the child was born and to note whether the cause of death was hereditary or due to some disease contracted after birth. In this way about 30,000 cases were recorded, and the conclusions drawn, which seem to be sustained by the facts, are of a highly interesting character.

The figures prove, at least for the neighborhood in which the investigation was made, that children born of mothers under 20 years of age are much more subject to disease and die in double the proportion from consumption and treble the proportion from strophy of children born of mothers over the age of 20. Where the father was under 25 years the result as to the health of the child seems to have been about the same as where the mother was under 20. The most healthful children, it was found, were born to parents where the father was between 30 and 40 years of age and the mother between 30 and 35 years. With the facts before him the German investigator constructed the following table showing the percentage of deaths from hereditary causes among children born to parents of different age combinations:

Age of fathers.	*Age of mothers.*	*Per cent of deaths among children.*
20 to 40	30 to 35	12.03
20 to 30	30 to 35	12.30
Over 50	Over 35	12.68
30 to 40	20 to 30	12.81
30 to 40	Over 35	13.24
40 to 50	20 to 30	13.89
20 to 30	Over 35	15.36
40 to 50	30 to 35	15.40
Over 50	30 to 35	17.54
40 to 50	20 to 30	18.51
20 to 30	Over 35	18.89
Over 50	20 to 30	21.21
20 to 30	Under 20	21.71
30 to 40	Under 20	27.38

The three conclusions the investigator drew from these figures were: First, that men should not marry before they are 25 years of age if they wish to have healthful children; second, women between the ages of 30 and 35—and this applies with still greater emphasis to women under 30 years of age—ought not to contract marriages with men who have passed the age of 50; third, that it is not wise for women over 35 years of age to marry men under 30 years. The whole force of these statistics and conclusions is against early marriages. It is to be regretted that no similar investigation has been made elsewhere so that a comparison can be made and the fact shown whether difference of climate and habits of life overcome or increase this bad effect of early marriage. It is probable, however, that the conclusions hold good and in many neighborhoods, with increased force over the locality in Germany where they were made.

In this view of the case the decrease in youthful marriages need not be a cause of anxiety to the well-wishers of the race, as it is the healthful children that survive and are able to contend successfully with the difficulties of life, and not the simple number of children born, that will determine the perpetuity of the race. That the marrying age of both males and females is increasing, is a well-known fact. In England is is estimated that only twenty-one young men out of 1,000 marry between the ages of 20 and 25, while 138 out of 1,000 marry between 30 and 35 years, 147 between 35 and 40 years, and 122 between 40 and 45 years of age. The Bureau of Vital Statistics of Michigan shows that while in 1870 of the males marrying 37.77 per cent were between 21 and 25 years of age and 29.46 per cent were between 25 and 30 years, in 1890 the per cent of the males of the former age had sunk to 35.45 and the per cent of the males of the latter age had risen to 31.57. The same tendency, with still greater force, is seen among females. In 1870 36.50 per cent married between 15 and 20 years of age and 37.45 per cent between 20 and 25 years, but in 1890 only 31.24 per cent married between the former ages, while 41.15 per cent married between the latter ages. Seventeen years of marriage statistics kept in the Province of Ontario, Canada, show that the percentage of men marrying between 20 and 25 years has declined from 39 to 33, while the percentage of men marrying between 30 and 35 years has increased from 11 to 14.

These facts, which have served as the text for much moralizing will appear far less discouraging to students of social problems if viewed in the light of the investigations made in Germany. They all go to prove the truth of the assertion of an eminent scientist who said that it would be better if one-third less children were born if it resulted in the other two-thirds being more healthful and better trained and reared.

Explained.

The Publisher—"How is it that our circulation has dropped off all at once?"

The Circulator—"Managing editor's fault."

"Managing editor's fault!"

"Yes. He insisted on running a full page cut of a $75 Easter bonnet in the woman's department and half the married men in town have sworn off buying the paper."—*Troy Press.*

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

POISONS OF BACTERIA.

HOW PTOMAINES ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL DISEASES.

Instructive Article by Dr. Leslie E. Keeley on the Relation of Oxygen and Ozone to Oxidation of Dead Organic Matter—Microbes and How They Attack the Living Tissue Cells, Kill Them, and Then Use Them for Food—Ozone as a Germ-Destroyer.

Dr. Leslie E. Keeley has written for THE TRIBUNE the following article on the relation of oxygen and ozone to oxidation of dead organic matter:

No dead organic matter is oxidized without putrefaction. Dead plants and animals and dead waste of plants and animals would lie where they fell forever, or for centuries, were there no agent for their decomposition but ozone and oxygen.

These substances are first consumed by bacteria. Dead bodies in graves, dead plants on the ground, dead sewage and leaves, and all waste of living things are consumed by bacteria. Oxygen is necessary to complete this process, just as oxygen is necessary to maintain life; but oxygen does not do the work. Bacteria forms from dead matter the fetid gases, the sulphites, nitrites, phosphites, acids, gases, water, etc., etc., as well as ammonia and such compounds.

It is not known that oxygen anywhere does this work without bacteria.

The bacteria are also the agents of fermentation. All ferments are bacteria—acetic acid, vinegar, alcoholic ferment, and all others. This process of fermentation—until the demonstration of an English physician fifteen years ago—was supposed to be all done by oxygen. It is now known that oxygen does not do it.

The work of bacteria on dead and living matter results in what we know as disease, putrefaction and fermentation.

Putrefaction is the result of the action of bacteria on dead matter which contains nitrogen. When bacteria act on dead matter which does not contain nitrogen, the result is fermentation. When bacteria act on living matter the result is disease.

Relation of Bacteria to Disease.

So far as known all disease is caused by some kind of poison. Such diseases as consumption, scarlet, pneumonia, typhoid, etc., are caused by the poison of bacteria. These poisons are generically called ptomaines. The law is that each species of microbe has its specific ptomaine and causes its special disease. The microbe acts upon living tissue cells by means of its poison—it kills the cells by poisoning them, and uses the dead cells for food. In disease the microbe inhabits the tissues which offer the least resistance and manufactures its ptomaine, killing the cells of this particular tissue. This causes the phenomena of disease. In all such cases of disease more or less of the ptomaine poison is taken up by the circulation, and poisons the general system. This poison, so circulating, causes fever by acting upon the nerve centers in the medulla oblongata. So true is this now known to be that a rise of the bodily temperature is a certain indication of the presence of a ptomaine. No other poison causes rise of the temperature. Alcohol lowers the temperature—so do aconite, atropia, arsenic, etc.

Of course, the products of putrefaction are oxidized by oxygen in the air—the process of oxidation is then completed. But all dead matter is first broken down mechanically and chemically by these forms of life before oxygen plays any direct part in oxidation.

Moisture is necessary in all this operation, because bacteria cannot live without water. Fruit, meat, food, etc., are preserved by canning—putting up in antiseptics or drying. Canning such materials mechanically keeps out the bacteria. Antiseptics destroy them; drying the food prevents the germination of the spores of the bacteria. Wheat sown in a field will never germinate if water is not present.

Ozone is one of the germ destroyers—germicides—antiseptics. It will destroy a germ, just as enough of it will destroy any living thing. Like all other germicides, it can be used to a limited extent, in the body, as a germ destroyer—with more or less success—and not destroy life. The rule is that all poison, or any poison, which can destroy bacteria, will also destroy tissue cells, though this may not go far enough to destroy the life of the person.

Nature cures disease by creating a cure as a result of disease.

Immunity to the action of any disease poison is the inevitable result of poisoning, or of any disease, provided the patient lives. Through being poisoned the tissue cells acquire a tolerance to the poison. It is this law of poisoning which causes the termination of epidemics. By this law the optimist foretells a "millennium" of health and the end of disease. No other final result can occur under the present laws of disease.

SOUTHERN VIEWS.

Richmond *Dispatch:* Hawaii is needed by the United States as a supply station, as a stopping place, as a repair station, and will be possessed by the United States. "Manifest destiny," we repeat, points to such a result of the present complications.

Savannah *News:* It looks very much as if the President were seeking the good will of the Senators by permitting them to largely control the patronage in their respective States. By September the offices will be nearly all distributed, and if the Senators are satisfied with the distribution it might be good policy for the President to call Congress together to settle the silver question.

New Orleans *Times-Democrat:* There has been much said on the subject of our foreign population of late years, and many objections raised to immigration, but, judging from the figures given by the census, the situation is less alarming than was generally imagined, as the proportion the foreign-born residents bear to the total population shows but little increase as compared with 1870.

Galveston *News:* This idea of paying Congressmen $5,000 a year to look after pension claims, Indian claims, fat offices for their lucrative clients, helpful friends, and beloved relatives was bound to end somewhere. Congressmen are paid for their time and services by the people and defraud their non-office-hunting constituents and the country at large whenever they devote such time to fee-getting.

Nashville *American:* It is to be an administration which will develop the commercial greatness of the republic and thus bring happiness and prosperity to the masses of the people. We are in too peaceful times for rabid partisanship to wield the scepter of despotism. We are too far removed from Appomattox for prejudice to outweigh patriotism or hatred to be poison upon the fangs of sectionalism.

Charleston *News and Courier:* It is a great mistake to think that we are overdoing the mill building business, and our people should not be allowed to fall into that error. We are only making a fair beginning. There is opportunity and opening for every mill we can build by our own means or with help for years to come. The statistics of the cotton manufacturing industry in the United States fully support this view.

Memphis *Avalanche:* That the people of the South are proud of the bravery and the manhood of those heroes who fought in the lost cause is true. The people of this section would be curs and cowards if they were not proud of that record. That a great many people still believe that the South had the right to sever the partnership of the States without being killed for it is true. Lee, Johnston, and Jackson were just as conscientious as were Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan, every Southerner knows.

Atlanta *Constitution:* Individual Democrats may differ in their views as to the amount of protection necessary to give American industries an advantage over those of Europe, but when the party comes to carry out the pledges of the platform there will be no question of protection. A tariff for revenue only is the kind of tariff that Great Britain has, and there is no protection in it. The Republican who thinks he can get incidental protection out of a tariff for revenue only is welcome to all he gets.

Arkansas *Gazette:* What will the Republican party do? Where will it turn for an issue? Just now there is not a speck in the political horizon to indicate the nucleus of one. McKinleyism is dead. The force bill is dead. The tide has turned against centralization. The Hawaii scheme to arouse the spirit of adventure, colonization, and conquest fell flat, and the cause of free silver is stronger than political parties. On what lines will ex-President Harrison and his lesser Republican Generals give battle?

Electric Lights.

There are 1,550 cities and towns in this country which have electric lights.

D & Co.
Linens
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asement Salesroom—
bargains.
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PERMANENTLY CURED OR NO PAY.
No Detention from Business.
E. MILLER CO.
Temple, CHICAGO.
WINSLOW'S
HING SYRUP
ILDREN TEETHING

SATISFACTORY TRADE

THERE IS DISTINCT PROGRESS TOWARDS A BETTER CONDITION.

Board of Trade Markets Active—Prices Lower All Along the Line—May Wheat Unsettled at a Wide Range—Talk of Crop Damage Helps July—Provisions Experience a Severe Break—Saturday's Latest Quotations at the Bottom—Details of the Situation.

It was a satisfactory week in commercial affairs. In many directions may be seen distinct progress towards a better condition, and nowhere has there been any serious retrogression. The money situation has ceased to be the absorbing point of interest. Money has ruled moderately easy in New York, and the tendency has been towards greater ease at the other centers. None of the anticipated troubles in the way of a money squeeze that some looked for as a result of April settlements came. Affairs turned from one month into the other with a rather less perceptible movement than usual. The same thing has occurred that so often does occur in financial affairs; the anticipated does not happen, because the unpleasant features of that anticipation are so well guarded against. So much has been said about the tight money situation and the possible dangers that hung about the close of the month that everyone has been extremely careful in arranging his affairs, and the result is there has been no commotion at all. The outlook promises well for easier money. Were it not that we are still facing the same dangers from the silver situation that brought the country into the recent tight money predicament, it would be safe to say with assurance that money will soon be easy throughout the country. All the inherent conditions are such as to make an easy money market soon inevitable, but those conditions may be upset by the outside influence drawing our gold from us.

Large engagements of gold for shipment last week were announced at various times, but none of the gold was shipped. It is now reported that $1,500,000 will go out by Tuesday's steamers. Rates for sterling exchange would seem to almost warrant such shipment as a normal movement. The price for gold bars has been reduced in London, however, and this raises the shipping point. Our foreign balance of trade continues sharply against us. Imports show great increase over a year ago, while our exports fall sharply behind the figures for that period. There are some things likely to offset this unfavorable situation in a greater or less measure. One of these is the amount of foreign money which is coming here in connection with the World's Fair, a matter which has been frequently spoken of, but which has never yet, it seems likely, been overestimated. The indications as seen by the managers of the foreign exchange departments of the Chicago banks are that a greater number of credits will be drawn by foreign travelers than the most sanguine expectations looked forward to. Of the same effect as this is the sharp decrease that there is certain to be in the amount of money taken abroad by American tourists. On the same side of the scale as these influences and of even greater importance are the signs of returning confidence in the minds of foreign investors. London is again turning its attention in the direction of Wall street and it is clear that there is a fair probability of heavy buying for foreign accounts before the season is much further advanced.

The New York market has behaved in a way that brought much comfort to the bulls. Every day has seen the average list close higher than the day before. There has been no boom and few sudden upward rushes of quotations, but there has been a steady appreciation of values that seemed to come largely as a result of accumulation of securities in strong hands. The bears have worked to keep the market down and the bulls apparently have made little effort to put it up, their object for the present being merely to accumulate stocks, but in spite of that the general market at the close of the week showed a substantial advance over opening quotations. There were some exceptions and whisky was among the notable ones. The stock jobbing in that, however, is of such a varied character that the great majority of respectable traders no longer pay much attention to it.

The local stock market has been decidedly strong. The street railways have made the most notable advances. West Side stock shows a gain of more than 8 points over the closing price a week ago, while North Side has advanced 9 points. Trading has been on a liberal scale in both stocks. Calumet Dock, after hibernating for the winter, appears to have thawed out and was both fairly active and decidedly firm. The stock made a net advance of nearly 4 points during the week. About everything else on the list has been strong. The breweries were particularly strong towards the close of the week on reports of great increases in the production of beer. Lake Street Elevated stock also made a marked advance. Many traders are looking forward to a time when this stock will become one of the active speculative favorites. Many operators expect the elevated railroad securities in time to largely take the place of street railroads, as those stocks become absorbed by investors. The new issues of stock by the three street railroad companies were made Saturday and an addition of $3,500,000 to Chicago street railway capital was thereby created.

In the speculative produce markets much more than a recent interest was manifested, wheat clearly taking the lead. Those behind the May deal were more than usually aggressive on the bull side and considerable excitement attended the market. The bull clique, popularly supposed to be formed of New York, Canadian, and Chicago capital, has not advertised its plans, but indications pointed so clearly towards manipulation that it was tacitly agreed on all sides that efforts are being made to corner the May delivery. The short interest, represented largely in the Northwest, sent considerable quantities of spring wheat down here intending to ultimately place it on outstanding contracts, and great was the surprise to learn that only a part of it would pass into No. 2 grade. This served to frighten the bears and several millions were covered during the first half of the week. This was instrumental in causing a sharp upturn, although extreme prices did not hold. Rumors were abroad that the shorts were making successful efforts to quietly and privately settle several millions, and this news, although not verified, served to call out big selling by operators who had "tailed on," following the actions of the clique in taking a load of wheat to sell at a profit. They were struck with the possibility that the bull campaign was about to collapse, and in their efforts to unload the price was sent down 7c in one day, the market being decidedly panicky for a time. Subsequently a steadier tone was developed, and the close of the week brought nothing to suggest that the bull operators were about to abandon their plans. The Board of Directors signified a willingness to declare "regular" some of the private elevators should proof be tendered that they are in proper condition to receive and care for grain, and this was against the bulls, with the shorts contending that 20,000,000 bu contract wheat may be piled up here during the next eight weeks, or before the life of the May delivery expires. If the clique intends to corner May wheat it is unusual to herald such a plan so long before the last settlement day. July is coming to the front and attracting some investment buying. The trade is taking more cognizance of the unfavorable weather conditions in the southwest, although the reports of crop damage are probably exaggerated.

Nothing particularly new was developed in corn. The professionals were bearish as a rule, due in part to the fact of fine weather. Yet some operators contended that the time was ripe for at least a temporary reaction from the long continued downturn, and there was some buying for a quick turn. Elevators wanting increased room for the storage of wheat offered further inducements to get corn taken away, and perhaps 1,000,000 bu were thus disposed of, a large part being loaded into vessels now in the harbor. The liberal withdrawals from store did not result in any strength in values, however, the disposition to sell for future delivery continuing to the close, which brought the lowest prices of the week.

Provisions proved a good second to wheat in interest, early weakness culminating Saturday in such a severe break as is seldom experienced. Product and hogs acted sympathetically, the former closely following the declines in the live animal. The bear party, led by Wright, was very aggressive in its actions and pounded the market. This was the more easy for them to accomplish because of the daily declines at the Yards, which carried hogs to 7 cents. When the closing day of the week brought a big unloading of long product the market truly had no friends and latest quotations were at the bottom.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Mr 30	Closing Apl 1
Atchison	6,055	35	34¼	35	34¾
Am. Cot. Oil	3,400	50⅛	49⅞	50	50
Am. Sugar	31,258	107⅛	106⅝	107	106
Do pfd	115	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	98⅞
Am. Tob.	440	101	101	101	......
C. C. & I. D.	200	21¼	21¼	21¼	......
C., B. & Q.	5,930	97⅞	96⅝	97⅞	96⅞
C. & N. W.	200	113½	113½	113½	113
C., M. & St. P.	8,200	77⅞	77¼	77¾	77⅜
Do pfd.	350	122	121½	122	......
C., R. I. & P.	1,720	84	83⅞	83¾	83⅞
C., St. P., M. & O.	900	55¼	55	55¼	55¼
Canada So.	100	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	55
Ches. & Ohio	22,330	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	24⅜
Colo. Fuel	300	68	68	68	68
C. C. C. & St. L.	475	50	50	50	......
C. R. R. of N. J.	400	122	120	122	119⅞
C. & E. Ill. pfd.	100	101¼	101¼	101¼	101
Chicago Gas	7,010	90⅛	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜
C. & H. C. & I.	100	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	......
D., L. & W.	6,850	147⅜	146⅞	147⅜	146⅞
Del. & Hud.	1,114	132	130⅞	132	130
Den. & Rio G.	100	17	17	17	17
Do pfd	680	55½	55⅛	55⅛	55⅜
Dist. & C. F. Co.	19,645	32⅛	30⅞	31	32⅛
Gen. El.	1,845	108⅞	106⅞	108⅞	106⅞
Great Nor. pfd	200	139	138	139	......
G. B. W. & St. P.	200	12¼	12¼	12¼	......
Ill Cent.	400	102	102	102	......
Iowa Cent.	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	......
Lake Shore	200	129	129	129	129
Louis. & Nash.	810	75⅛	74⅞	75	75
L. N. A. & C.	900	24	23¼	24	23
Mo. Pac.	2,800	51⅞	51⅛	51⅞	51⅛
Mich. Cent.	100	105	105	105	104⅞
M., K. & T. pfd.	300	25	25	25	......
Manhattan	1,700	169	167⅞	169	169¼
Mob. & Ohio	100	34	34	34	......
N. Y. & N. E.	10,560	30⅜	29⅜	30⅛	29⅜
Nor. Pac.	210	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
Do pfd	880	43⅜	43⅛	43⅜	43⅜
N. Y., L. E. & W.	1,560	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	21⅞
Do pfd	400	48⅛	48	48⅛	48
N. Y. Cent.	314	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107
N. Y., Sus. & W.	100	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
Do pfd	100	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	72
Nor. Amn. Co.	1,755	11⅝	11½	11⅝	11¼
N. Y., O. & W.	1,425	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
Nat. Linseed	200	37	37	37	36⅞
Nat. Lead	5,047	43⅞	42	43	41⅛
Nat. Cordage	28,200	67⅞	65	67	64⅛
Do pfd	420	109	108⅞	109	108⅞
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pfd	100	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	35
O. Ry. & Nav.	100	74	74	74	......
Phil. & Reading	4,808	24⅛	23⅞	24	23⅞
Pullman	300	198⅞	197½	198⅞	197½
Peo., D. & E.	410	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	15
Pacific Mail	700	25	25	25	24⅞
Rich. Term'l	1,120	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	9⅞
So. Pac	200	33	33	33	33
S. L. & S. W. pfd.	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	......
St. P. & D. pfd.	200	105	105	105	......
Tex. Pac.	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	1,900	39⅞	38⅞	39⅞	38⅞
Tenn. Coal	900	27⅞	27	27⅞	27⅞
Rubber	500	53½	51⅛	53½	53½
Union Pac.	906	38⅞	38⅛	38⅞	38
U. P. D. & G.	1,500	16	15⅛	16	......
W. & L. E.	200	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	19
Do pfd	155	58	58	58	58
Wabash pfd	600	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	22⅞
Western Union	1,151	94⅞	94½	94⅞	94⅛

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	155	Fargo	146
American	117	United States	63½

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg.	113	U. S. 2s reg.	99½
U. S. 4s, coup.	113		

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

3000 Atch 4s	82½	1000 N W con	135
20000 Atch 2d 2½ 4s-CA.	53@54¼	1000 O So gm 4s	62
1000 C So 1st gtd	106½	15000 Or imp cn 5s	60@61
8000 C N J gm 5s	112	13000 O S L 6s	104@104½
12000 C & O gen 4½s	82½	2000 P & R gm 4s	73⅝
14000 C B & Q cn 5s	105	1000 P of Mo 1st 4s	98⅛
12000 C R I & P 5s cp	100½	10000 P & W 1st	84½
10000 C R I & P 5s cp	123⅝	25000 R & W P tr ct 5s	46@46½
104000 Edisn C N Y 1st 5s	122½@123⅝	1000 Rio G W 1st	76⅝
11000 E L & B S 5s	98⅞@99	1000 R & D 6s	108
3000 Fult El 1st	89½	36000 S L & S W 2d inc	25⅛@26
1000 Iowa C 1st	85½	1000 S L V & T H 1st	109½
10000 Laclede 1st	84⅞	5000 S P M & M 1st cn 6s	123
1000 L N A & C 1st	108	1000 S P M & M mt ext 6s	90½
10000 L N A & C g m	77	1000 T P 1st 5s	77⅞
15000 M & S P 1st term 5s	108@108½	10000 T P 2d inc	26@26⅛
9000 M & St P 5s 1st	115⅞@115⅞	5000 T A A & C 5s gd	90
19000 M K & T 1st 4s	81½@82	10000 T A A & M P 6s	101
10000 M K & T 2d	45½	5000 T A A & N M cn	92⅞@93
2000 M & O gm 4s	59	8000 T S L & K C 1s	83@83½
1000 N Y C ex 5s	102⅞	2000 U P sf	101½
8000 N Y C & S L 4s	95⅞	7000 U P gd 5s ctn	97½@97⅞
13000 N Y L E & W n 2d cn	97½@98	4000 U P-D & G 1st	71
26000 N P cn 5s	71@71½	1000 Wab 1st 5s	106
		30000 W S gtts	100½@101½
		17000 W S gtts rg	100@100½

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., April 1.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison	2,500	34⅝	35	34⅜	35
Amn. Sugar	3,245	106⅛	107⅞	106⅜	107⅛
Do pfd	168	99⅜	100	99⅜	100
Bell Telephone	154	187	187½	187	187½
C. B. & Q.	2,000	96⅞	97⅞	96⅞	97⅞
Chicago Junc. Ry.	10	102½	102½	102½	102½
Union Pacific	650	38⅛	38⅞	38⅛	38⅞

Bond sales and quotations:

1000 Atch 2ds	53½	1000 C. & W. M. 5s	96½
10000 Verm't 5s	96½@97	5000 Atch 4s	81½@81½

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 1.—The market closed steady. Pennsylvania, 53⅜@53½; Reading, 11⅞@12; Lehigh Valley, 48⅛@48⅜; Reading general 4s, 73⅛@73⅜; do first inc., 45⅛@46½; do second inc., 33@33⅜; do third inc., 24½@24⅝.

MINING STOCKS.

BOSTON, Mass., April 1.—Allouez Mining Co., 60c; Atlantic, $9.25; Boston and Montana, $31.00; Butte and Boston, $10.00; Calumet and Hecla, $310.00; Centennial, $8.50; Franklin, $12.62½; Kearsarge, $9.00; Osceola, $35.00; Quincy, $130; Santa Fe Copper, $5.00; Tamarack, $161.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 1.—Alta, 20c; Bulwer, 35c; Best & Belcher, $1.30; Bodie Consolidated, 20c; Chollar, 55c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.35; Crown Point, 75c; Gould & Curry, 65c; Hale & Norcross, 95c; Mexican, $1.25; Mono, 25c; Ophir, $1.50; Potosi, $1.45; Savage, 55c; Sierra Nevada, 90c; Union Consolidated, 75c; Utah, 5c; Yellow Jacket, 50c; Commonwealth, 5c; N. Belle Isle, 10c; Belcher, $1.05.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Crown Point, 50c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.10; Deadwood, $1.30; Gould & Curry, 50c; Hale & Norcross, 85c; Homestake, $12.00; Mexican, $1.30; Ontario, $14.00; Ophir, $1.40; Plymouth, 85c; Sierra Nevada, 85c; Standard, $1.30; Union Consolidated, 60c; Yellow Jacket, 30c; Iron Silver, 35c; Quicksilver, $2.00; do preferred, $12.00; Bulwer, 20c.

SHARP DECLINES SCORED.

Board of Trade Markets Generally Lower—Provisions Break Badly.

In the produce markets at Chicago last Saturday provisions received marked attention and prices sold off sharply. There was a free liquidation of pork, lard, and ribs on the part of local and outside longs, and the support was feeble throughout. May wheat was weak and apparently friendless, while July was relatively steadier. Corn continued to sag.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

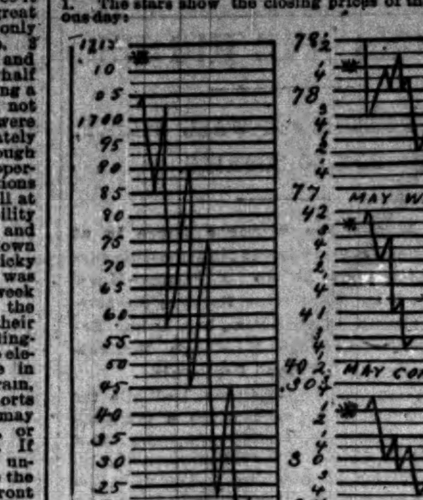
The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Thursday.	Range Saturday.		Closed Saturday.
WHEAT.				
May	$ 78⅜	$ 77 @	78⅛	$ 77⅛
July	73⅞@73⅜	73⅜@	74	73⅞
Septem'r.	.....	73⅛@	74⅛	73⅞
CORN.				
May	$ 41⅛@41⅛	$ 40⅜@	42	$ 40⅜@40⅞
July	42½@42⅜	41⅜@	42⅛	41⅜@41⅞
OATS.				
May	$ 30½@30⅞	$ 29⅞@	30⅞	$ 29⅞
July	30 @30⅛	29⅜@	30⅛	29⅜
MESS PORK.				
May	$ 17.12½	$16.15	@17.02½	$ 16.22½
Sept.	....	16.30	@17.20	16.40
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
May	$ 10.65	$ 9.40	@10.50	$ 9.60
July	10.20	9.30	@10.12½	9.40
Sept	10.32½	9.30	@10.25	9.47½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.				
May	$ 9.45	$ 8.95	@ 9.30	$ 9.12½
July	9.17½	8.85	@ 9.10	8.87½

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	March.	May.	July.
No. 2 wheat	$	$ 78¼	$ 79
No. 2 corn	38⅜	39⅜	38
No. 2 oats	.....	29⅜	.....
Mess pork	.....	10.20	10.37½
Lard	.....	6.20	6.32½
Short ribs	.....	5.62½	5.77½

The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations of May wheat, corn, oats, and pork April 1. The stars show the closing prices of the previous day:



The following were the stocks of provisions in this city on the dates named:

	March 31, 1893.	Feb. 28, 1893.	March 31, 1892.
Mess pork, winter packed, new, brls	82,824	91,413	185,011
Mess pork, old	6,327	15,985	111,732
Other pork, brls	6,343	8,541	16,895
P. s. lard, "contract," tcs	10,732	3,361	66,200
Other kinds lard	3,315	4,093	7,553
Short-rib mid., lbs.	9,778,081	13,341,570	51,769,068
S. clear mid., lbs.	316,931	200,784	1,600,974
Ex. s. c. mid., lbs.	1,051,714	1,188,986	6,728,967
L. clear mid., lbs.	212,702	148,464	63,353
D. salted shoul., lbs.	874,988	1,028,994	1,880,775
S. p. shoulders, lbs.	4,097,389	3,548,118	9,854,439
S. pickled hams, lbs.	24,920,369	24,119,633	37,644,152
Dry salt bellies, lbs.	3,198,003	2,357,045	8,383,680
S. pick'd bellies, lbs.	4,206,253	4,122,106	5,503,883
S. p. picnic hams, lbs.	2,883,233	2,909,050	6,376,260
S. p. Boston shoulders, lbs.	582,210	594,727	1,076,518
S. p. skinned hams, lbs.	1,807,868	2,173,897	2,608,026
Other cut meats, lbs.	4,288,134	5,217,434	7,714,012

LOCAL LIVE STOCK.

Saturday's Cattle Market Merely Nominal—Hogs Stronger—Receipts and Prices.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, March 27	19,330	323	17,060	9,323
Tuesday, March 28	5,360	927	10,725	14,177
Wed'day, March 29	12,575	246	17,478	7,577
Thursday, March 30	11,074	435	17,922	9,944
Friday, March 31	5,358	143	16,713	7,705
Saturday, April 1	700	100	6,000	1,500
Total	54,397	2,174	85,898	50,226
Previous week	45,583	1,821	92,167	50,470
Cor. week 1892	56,946	2,175	121,397	33,304
Cor. week 1891	49,598	1,900	123,828	41,247
Shipments—				
Monday, March 27	4,118	......	6,435	1,685
Tuesday, March 28	1,642	......	5,516	2,890
Wed'day, March 29	2,819	1	8,524	2,015
Thursday, March 30	4,012	11	7,363	1,328
Friday, March 31	2,440	23	6,785	1,302
Saturday, April 1	600	......	3,000	1,000
Total	15,631	35	37,623	10,220
Previous week	14,738	38	39,038	8,553
Cor. week 1892	22,216	106	61,393	8,463
Cor. week 1891	17,481	184	70,522	15,287

Chicago's quarterly receipts and shipments of cattle, hogs, and sheep for five years are given below:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—			
First quarter, 1893	768,338	1,399,567	647,987
First quarter, 1892	824,861	2,285,496	512,272
First quarter, 1891	740,588	2,864,035	585,699
First quarter, 1890	762,684	1,605,720	510,921
First quarter, 1889	632,983	1,472,726	421,702
Shipments—			
First quarter, 1893	240,419	801,038	99,378
First quarter, 1892	317,061	954,026	117,888
First quarter, 1891	277,284	941,404	234,598
First quarter, 1890	356,191	577,752	213,143
First quarter, 1889	297,305	474,327	156,306

Receipts last week, with comparisons, at four markets:

Markets.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	54,000	85,800	50,000
Kansas City	25,500	41,000	12,000
Omaha	15,000	25,000	9,000
St. Louis	12,500	23,800	2,400
Totals	107,000	175,600	73,400
Previous week	91,500	172,000	78,500
Two weeks ago	94,800	144,800	67,000
Cor. week 1892	96,700	214,500	47,000
Cor. week 1891	78,500	208,000	51,600
Cor. week 1890	92,000	175,300	56,400

Today's receipts are estimated at 15,000 hogs, 15,000 cattle, and 14,000 sheep, against 17,060 hogs, 19,330 cattle, and 9,323 sheep one week ago, and 25,665 hogs, 16,705 cattle, and 9,849 sheep one year ago. This week's receipts are estimated at 75,000 hogs, 56,000 cattle, and 48,000 sheep, against 120,535 hogs, 58,171 cattle, and 36,495 sheep one year ago, and 148,699 hogs, 38,748 cattle, and 58,909 sheep two years ago.

There arrived at the Chicago Stock-Yards last month 12,865 horses, being within 52 head of the largest receipts on record. February, 1893, receipts were 9,519, and March, 1892, 10,532 arrived. The first three months of 1893 receipts were 29,443 against 26,796 the same period of 1892.

The average weight of hogs received at Chicago last month was 220 lbs, against 214 lbs in February, 215 lbs in March, 1892, 209 lbs in March, 1891, and 227 lbs in March, 1890.

Actual receipts at Chicago for March, 1893, were as follows: Cattle, 244,519; calves, 8,961; hogs, 408,778; sheep, 225,169; horses, 12,865. Shipments: Cattle, 79,678; calves, 247; hogs, 188,315; sheep, 34,352; horses, 11,467. Chicago last month received 20,758 carloads of live stock, against 20,164 cars in February, 25,075 cars in March, 1892, and 26,272 cars in March, 1891. The first three months of the present year 65,572 cars were received, against 80,759 cars the first quarter of 1892, 84,963 cars the first quarter of 1891, 72,951 cars the first quarter of 1890, and 60,561 cars the first quarter of 1889.

Chicago last month received 28,000 Texas cattle, against 11,705 for March, 1892, and 1,964 for March, 1891. Receipts in and out of quarantine for the first three months of 1893, 54,300, against 18,931 a year ago and 6,226 for the first three months of 1891.

O. W. Campbell was here Saturday from St. Louis. He expects a shortage of at least a third in the marketing of Texas cattle this year. The people in the Indian Territory who have grazing lands are anxious to get cattle at 50c a head, while last year they could get $1.00@1.50 per head for all they could handle.

The season for making mess pork ended last Friday, and consequently packers are neglecting heavy hogs at present prices, especially the coarse heavy-weights.

Exporters purchased cattle here rather sparingly last week, largely owing to the unsettled condition of the labor situation in England. Only 136 cars were shipped, against 225 last week and 435 a year ago. The number was divided as follows: Goldsmith, 25; Hathaway, 21; Lehman, 13; Morris, 27; Schwartzchild & S., 37; and J. Shamberg, 23.

CATTLE—Saturday's market was merely nominal. Receipts were small and the demand indifferent. A few 1,077@1,280-lb steers sold at $4.50@4.80, native cows at $2.00@3.50, bulls at $2.00@3.00, and stockers and feeders at $3.25@4.25. A load of 302-lb Texas calves sold at $3.50, and some 736-lb Texas calves sold at $2.65. Quotations:

Choice to extra steers, 1,500@1,750 lbs	$5.60@6.10
Good to choice steers, 1,250@1,480 lbs	4.70@5.55
Fair to good steers, 1,050@1,300 lbs	4.30@4.95
Poor to medium steers, 900@1,050 lbs	4.00@4.50
Choice to fancy cows and heifers	3.10@4.10
Common to good cows and heifers	2.00@3.00
Stock steers, 600@900 lbs	2.75@3.55
Feeding steers, 900@1,200 lbs	3.50@4.40
Veal calves, 100@400 lbs	2.25@7.00

HOGS—Saturday's market was active at Friday's closing prices. The feeling was weak at the start and strong at the finish, with closing prices 60@70c lower than the previous Saturday. Heavy sold at $6.30@7.00, principally at $6.65@6.80; mixed, $6.30@6.85; bulk, $6.55@6.70; light, $6.25@6.75; bulk at $6.40@6.60; pigs sold at $4.00@6.55.

SHEEP—No material change. Receipts were light and the demand fair. Texas averaging 72@88 lbs sold at $4.90@5.25; Westerns quotable at $4.75@5.75, natives at $4.25@6.00, and lambs at $5.25@6.75.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

Kansas City, Mo., April 1.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,100; shipments, 2,100. Market dull; steers and cows steady to 10c lower; feeders, steady; Texas steers, weak to lower. Dressed beef and shipping steers, $3.50@5.25; cows and heifers, $2.00@3.80; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.10. HOGS—Receipts, 4,700; shipments, 700. Market active and steady. Extreme range, $4.75@6.65; bulk, $6.40@6.50. SHEEP—Receipts, 600; shipments, 1,600. Market steady; trading light. Muttons, $3.75@4.50.

St. Louis, Mo., April 1.—CATTLE—Receipts, 800 head; shipments, 1,700 head; market steady, little doing, no change in prices. HOGS—Receipts, 3,700 head; shipments, 6,000; market weak at yesterday's quotations. SHEEP—Receipts, 100 head; market not made owing to lack of supplies.

Omaha, Neb., April 1.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,000 head; 10c higher; steers, $4.00@5.25; cows, $2.00@4.00; feeders, $3.00@4.00. HOGS—Receipts, 3,500 head; 5c lower; heavy, $6.50@6.67½; light and mixed, $6.30@6.50; bulk, $6.40@6.60. SHEEP—Receipts, 3,000 head; steady; $3.75@5.15. Lambs, $5.00@6.00.

FOREIGN FINANCE AND PRODUCE.

"Mark Lane Express" Reviews the British Grain Trade—Paris Quotations.

LONDON, April 1.—The *Mark Lane Express* in its weekly review of the British grain trade says: April begins with English wheat at 25s, the lowest price on record. The average price obtained during March was profoundly discouraging. Although the granary reserves have fallen 705,000 quarters since New-Year's day, yet prices have receded 10d, with no recovery. The imported wheat supply afloat amounts to 2,890,000 quarters.

Money, 1@2½ per cent. Rate discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, 1⅛@1½ per cent.

PARIS, March 31.—Three per cent rentes 96f 5c for the account.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

Grain, Cotton, and Provision Movement Together with Closing Quotations.

New York, April 1.—GRAIN—Rye, dull, steady; Western, 50@63c. Barley, dull, firm; Western, 60@80c. Barley malt, quiet, steady; Western, 65@85c. Wheat—Receipts, 15,500; exports, 146,706; sales 1,680,000 bu futures, 24,000 bu spot. Spot market dull; firm; No. 2 red store and elevator, 74½@74⅜c, afloat 75⅛@75⅜c; f. o. b., 75⅛@77¼c; No. 1 Northern, 81⅜@82c; No. 1 hard, 84⅛c; No. 2 Northern, 80@80⅛c. Options opened firm and advanced ⅜@⅛c on light contract deliveries, foreign buying and local covering, declined ⅛c with the West and realizing, closing firm and quiet, unchanged, to ⅜c up; trading fairly active; No. 2 red, May, 75⅛@76c, closing 75⅞c; July, 77⅛@77⅞c, closing 77⅞c; September, 78⅜@78⅞c, closing 78⅞c; December, 81⅜@82⅛c, closing 81⅞c. Corn—Receipts, 42,400 bu, exports, 29,333 bu; sales, 160,000 bu futures, 21,000 bu spot. Spot quiet, steady; No. 2 50⅛c elevator, 51⅛c afloat; ungraded mixed, 49½@57c; steamer mixed, 49½c; No. 3, 48c. Options were dull and ⅛@⅜c lower on realizing, closing steady; May, 48@48⅛c, closing 48c; July, 48 9-16@49c, closing 48⅞c. Oats—Receipts, 173,250 bu; exports, 12,200 bu; sales, 60,000 bu futures, 68,000 bu spot. Spots dull, mixed lower. Options dull, weaker; May, 35⅛@35⅛c, closing 35⅛c; July, 35⅛c, closing 35⅛c. Spot No. 2 white, 40⅛@40⅞c; No. 2 Chicago, 38c; No. 3, 36@36⅛c; No. 3 white, 39⅛c; mixed Western, 37@39c; white do, 39@48c.

BUTTER—Firm, fairly active; Western dairy, 18@24c; do creamery, 24@32c; do factory, 18@24c; Elgin, 31½@32c.

CHEESE—Steady, quiet; part skims, 3@10c.

EGGS—Fair demand; receipts, 20,118 pkgs; Western, fresh, 15c; duck, 33@36c; goose, 60c.

COTTON—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all ports for the week ending March 31, 1893:

Galveston	898,736	Boston	88,970
New Orleans	1,403,268	Newport News	13,208
Mobile	169,212	Philadelphia	40,910
Savannah	711,358	West Point, Va.	182,474
Charleston	282,714	Brunswick	80,755
Wilmington	155,259	Velasco	19,486
Norfolk	240,012	Pensacola	7,610
Baltimore	46,134		
New York	92,727	Total	4,532,829

Deduct 16,578 bales claimed and counted by Savannah and Charleston in their net receipts. Total since Sept. 1 (corrected), 4,516,251 bales.

PETROLEUM—The market was dull and slightly weaker; Pennsylvania oil—Spot sales, none. May options—Sales, 20,000 brls; opening prices, 68⅞c; highest, 69c; lowest, 68⅛c; closing, 68⅛c. Lima oil—Sales, none; 29⅛c bid. Total sales, 20,000 brls. At Oil City, Pa., National Transit certificates opened at 69c; highest, 69⅛c; lowest 68⅞c; closed 68⅞c; clearances, 15,000 brls; charters, 2,404,000 brls. At Pittsburg, Pa., petroleum dull; National Transit certificates opened at 69⅛c, closed at 68c; highest, 69⅛c; lowest, 68⅞c; sales, 8,000 brls.

TALLOW—Quiet; city ($2.00 for pkgs), 5⅛c.

COTTON-SEED OIL—Dull, weak; crude, 42½c; yellow, 50c.

SUGAR—Raw firmer, quiet; fair refining, 3⅛c; centrifugals 96 test, 3⅞c; sales, 15,000 bags centrifugals 96 test at 3⅞c; refined fairly active, firm; off A, 4⅛@4⅞c; mold A, 5 1-16@5⅛c; standard A, 4 13-16@5c; confectioners' A, 4 11-16@4⅞c; cut-loaf, 5⅜@5 9-16c; crushed, 5⅜@5 9-16c; powdered, 5 1-16@5⅛c; granulated, 4 13-16@5⅛c; cubes, 5 1-16@5⅛c.

DRY GOODS—The demand was of the usual Saturday character, but in support of the improvement noted yesterday. The weather was so favorable to the retail trade that its continuance for a week would go far to bring up that branch of trade to a line with the market at first and second hands, which is needed to make demand regular for replenishments. More cotton flannels were in interest, as were also makes of dress goods. Jobbers were having a fair trade with a freer movement in indigo blue prints. Deliveries of many articles in cottons, woolens, and silks were the leading feature. Merrimack, Tartan red prints were advanced 2½ per cent.

St. Louis, Mo., April 1.—GRAIN—Wheat opened active, strong, ⅛@⅜c higher, sold up, and then was hammered down ⅜@1⅛c by bears, closing at the bottom; No. 2 red cash higher, 64⅛c; April, 64⅛c; May, 65⅛@67⅛c, closing 66c asked; July, 68⅞@69⅞c; closing, 68⅞c. Corn sold down steadily all day; No. 2 mixed, cash, 35⅛c; April, 35⅛c; May, 36⅞@37⅛c, closing 36⅞c; July, 38c. Oats followed corn; No. 2 cash, 30c bid; May, 31c. Rye, No. 2, 52c bid. Barley quiet; nothing doing. PROVISIONS—Demoralized, lower. Pork, $17.25. Lard, $9.25. Dry salt meats—loose shoulders, $8.62½; longs and ribs, $9.25; shorts, $9.50. Bacon—packed shoulders, $9.50; longs and ribs, $10.37½; shorts, $10.62½. Hams, 13@14c. Receipts—Wheat, 23,000 bu; corn, 224,000 bu; oats, 38,000 bu; rye, 11,000 bu; barley, 6,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 75,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 1.—GRAIN—Wheat dull and shade easier; No. 2 red April, 72⅛@73c; May, 74@74⅛c; June, 75@75⅛c; July, 75⅛@76c. Corn options weak; No. 2 mixed April, 47⅛@48⅛c; May, June, and July 47⅛@47⅞c. Oats—Carlots dull and barely steady; futures neglected and nominal; No. 2 white, April, May, June, and July, 39⅞@40⅛c. Receipts—Wheat, 3,500 bu; corn, 10,500 bu; oats, 13,700 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 2,500 bu; corn, 27,400 bu; oats, 20,500 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., April 1.—WHEAT—The price of May fell off a cent today, and July did the same. There was only a fair trade today. There was a sharp break in cash wheat, the market being overloaded with two days' receipts. No. 1 Northern sold at 63⅛@64c; No. 2 Northern, 60@61c. Receipts of wheat here were 863 cars for two days and at Duluth and Superior 288 cars for two days. Close: April 62⅛c; May opened 64⅛c; highest 64⅛@64⅞c; lowest, 63⅛c; closed, 63⅞c; July opened, 66⅞c; highest, 67c; lowest and closing, 65⅞c. On track No. 1 hard, 64c; No. 1 Northern, 62⅛c; No 2 Northern, 59@60c.

Duluth, Minn., April 1.—WHEAT—This market followed in the general decline in wheat prices today. Close—No. 1 hard cash and April, 64⅞c; May, 68c; July, 71⅛c; No. 1 Northern cash and April, 62c; May, 65⅛c; July, 68⅞c; No. 2 Northern cash, 56⅛c; No. 3, 50⅛c; rejected, 45⅛c. On track—No. 1 Northern cash, 64⅛c; No. 2 Northern, 60c.

Toledo, O., April 1.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 cash, 69⅛c; May, 70c; July, 72⅛c; August, 72⅛c. Corn dull, steady; No. 2 cash and May, 42c; No. 2 yellow, 42c. Oats dull; cash, 34c. Rye steady; cash, 56c. CLOVER-SEED—Dull, steady; prime cash, $8.20. Receipts—Wheat, 20,230 bu; corn, 39,000 bu; oats, 300 bu; rye, 1,255 bu; clover-seed, 194 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 3,500 bu; corn, 7,471 bu; oats, 400 bu; rye, 900 bu; clover-seed, 1,300 bu.

Peoria, Ill., April 1.—GRAIN—Corn—No. 2, 39⅛c; No. 3, 39c. Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, 33⅛@34c; No. 3 white, 32@32⅛c. Rye—Nominal. Whisky—Firm; wines, $1.17; spirits, $1.19. Receipts—Wheat, 7,800 bu; corn, 27,300 bu; oats, 75,900 bu; barley, 8,400 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 600 bu; corn, 22,850 bu; oats, 125,400 bu; barley, 2,800 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., April 1.—TURPENTINE—Steady at 33c.

FEROCITY OF ARAB DERVISHES.

How They Behave Themselves in Battle—Absolutely Destitute of Fear.

I think it was at the battle of El Teb I first made the acquaintance of the mahdist dervishes, says a correspondent of the London *Telegraph*. The Fuzzy Wuzzy Hadendowah tribesman is the bravest of the brave, but the dervish is heroism run crazy. These so-called "holy beggars," self-sworn to devote themselves to the Prophet's cause, came at Gen. Graham's square of marines, Highlandmen and stout linesmen, as if we had been children to be frightened by a cry. Clad in their patchwork rags, with shaved bare heads, many armed with no better weapons than sticks, they charged full in front of the fire-walled square. Down they went by scores and hundreds, but others quickly took up the running toward us. I saw them that day—more than one of them—pierced through and through with Martini-Henry bullet wounds, come fiercely on, reeling like drunken men, their teeth gleaming and eyes aflame with hatred. Happy were they if they could but cross weapons with our bayonets. When exhausted nature failed then their last act was generally to hurl the weapon they carried, stick, lance, or sword, toward our ranks, and shout an Arab imprecation against us, "Nosrani!" (Nazarene). An old gray-haired sheik actually charged the square reading the Koran aloud, which he held in his hands. Later on, when Sir Herbert (then Colonel) Stewart charged the worsted Arab footmen with his two regiments of cavalry, their mounted dervishes faced his whole force and boldly charged them in return. Again, in Tamai, when the Arabs broke into Gen. Davis' square, where I was, and temporarily captured our six machine guns, on which they danced in fiendish glee, the dervishes were in the forefront of the attack.

A big marine who had bayoneted one of them found his rifle caught and clutched by the fanatic savage, who strove to reach his foeman with his sword. It was at the moment we were driven back, and while the marine tugged and swore to get his weapon free the reeling dervish essayed with his parting strength to slay or wound our Tommy Atkins. In the desperate battle of Abu Klea similar scenes occurred. I state it as a fact that during the mêlee in which Col. Barnaby fell a dervish who had struck that officer and was promptly bayoneted through the back twisted about while the steel was protruding and tried to thrust his lance into the soldier. Even the crippled and wounded dervishes on the field of battle lay in wait to stab the chance passing enemy. Asked to "surrender" and put down their swords and spears, the invariable answer of the sorely stricken dervishes was "Christian (or infidel) dogs, never!" When I saw them last in the Soudan, a few years ago, there was no abatement in their bloodthirsty ferocity, nor show of hesitation, whether they numbered few or many, of a longing to get to close quarters with their enemy.

In Washington.

What is that sound that fills the air
And seems to slip in everywhere?
Z-z-z-t! Z-z-z-t! Z-z-z-t!

That wakes the sleeper at the dawn
And all day long is going on?
Z-z-z-t! Z-z-z-t! Z-z-z-t!

That makes the President sit down,
Embarrassed on his civic crown?
Z-z-z-t! Z-z-z-t! Z-z-z-t!

That tingles sharply in the ears
Of Senators and financiers?
Z-z-z-t! Z-z-z-t! Z-z-z-t!

That forces Congressmen to run
As if the people thought it fun?
Z-z-z-t! Z-z-z-t! Z-z-z-t!

That scrapes the nerves of every clerk,
And makes him shaky at his work?
Z-z-z-t! Z-z-z-t! Z-z-z-t!

That permeates those writing-rooms
Where scissors snip and paste perfumes?
Z-z-z-t! Z-z-z-t! Z-z-z-t!

That loads the town with sibilance
And gives no other sound a chance?
Z-z-z-t! Z-z-z-t! Z-z-z-t!

What is that z-z-z-t
That's heard throughout the Nation?
Why, that's the loyal Democrat
Filing his application!

—*New York Sun.*

Cultivated Land in Great Britain.

During the last twenty years the area of land in England under the plow has diminished by very nearly 2,000,000 acres, or over 14 per cent. The amount of arable land in Wales has diminished 21 per cent in the same period. In Scotland, on the contrary, it has increased by 78,000 acres. The difference is partly explained by the relatively large area of land in Scotland retained under clover and rotation grasses, more than one-third of the whole cultivated area. In England the proportion of cultivated land so occupied is little more than one-tenth of the whole.

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SOME STRANGE FACTS.

INTERESTING REPORT OF THE LABOR BUREAU OF MICHIGAN.

Timber and Coal and Iron Mine Owners Pocket High Profits—More Room for Immigrants in the State—Comparatively Few Persons Own the Real Estate in the Principal Cities—Increase in Crime Noted—Average Cost of Living and Amount of Farm Mortgages.

LANSING, Mich., April 2.—The tenth annual report of the Michigan Labor Bureau tells workingmen that there are not too many foreigners in the United States. Then it informs the owners of timber land and of iron and coal mines that their stumpage and royalties ought to be in the public treasury instead of in their pockets. Equally interesting are the parts relating to the concentration of wealth and the mortgage indebtedness of both the farming community and the owners of urban real estate.

Some 13,757 persons were canvassed, whose average lost time in the year was 13.4 weeks, with average wages at $12.91 a week, or $498.68 a year. An interesting fact is the statement that the wages of union men average higher than those of non-union men.

Room for More Immigrants.

What will induce discussion, and in not a few instances dissenting opinions, is the Commissioner's conclusions concerning immigration. He says, in short, that there are not too many people in the United States or Michigan, and that the apparent lack of employment is due from an entirely different cause.

Will restricting immigration or reducing the size of families give steadier employment or better pay? The writer is compelled to answer no. The true remedy for lack of work and poor wages does not lie in the direction of restricting healthful and natural immigration. Michigan has soil sufficient to support with all the comforts of life more than 5,000,000 people. Michigan has wealth enough within its borders to employ anywhere from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 wageworkers. Can there, then, be too many wealth producers competing for work in a population of 2,500,000 souls, or about 500,000 wealth producers? Only about 9,000,000 acres of Michigan's 36,000,000 are under cultivation. There are at least some 15,000,000 acres of virgin soil remaining capable of being put to productive uses. The apparent oversupply of labor arises from a very different cause than immigration. It has its foundation in the factor that the natural outlet to labor is clogged. This outlet is the land. The bar to the land is its legal possession by those who do not occupy it or work it, and who demand toll from every one who is willing and anxious to exert his strength and intelligence in making it fruitful.

As to royalties paid to owners of pine lands, coal and iron mines, the Commissioner figures that a profit of $75,972,992 is pocketed by capitalists. Says the report:

When one remembers that the royalties on gold, silver, copper, and lead mines must alone run into the millions of dollars, and that the royalties on other forms of natural wealth must amount to still other millions, it is not at all improbable that in the one item of royalties—wealth created by the community—intelligent and honest legislators should find a source from which every legitimate expense of government could be drawn.

Wealth and Pauperism.

In regard to concentration of wealth, the Commissioner avers that 8,028 persons own property at Grand Rapids worth $29,905,961; at Kalamazoo, 3,258 persons own $5,534,675; at Jackson, 4,515 persons own $7,533,319; and at Bay City, 4,361 persons own $8,009,290, in fact in the latter city 253 persons own half the real estate.

In 1880 Michigan had 6,547 paupers in her poorhouses. In 1890 there were 4,910. That is to say, in 1880 there was one pauper to each 250 inhabitants, and in 1890 one pauper to each 426 inhabitants. The total cost of the indigent poor for 1890 was $854,138.38, and the average cost per pauper was $56.73. There were 205,848 persons who received official assistance of some kind during the five years 1886-'90, at a cost of $3,973,260.47.

While there has been a decrease in pauperism, there has been an increase in crime. Michigan had 300 jails in 1880 and 405 in 1890. There were received at those jails in 1880 7,850 persons, and in 1890 12,238 persons. The total number charged with high crime was 1,762 in 1880, and 2,047 in 1890. In 1880 the prison received one person in every 208 inhabitants; in 1890 the number was one to every 165 inhabitants. Says the report:

This shows a decided increase in the volume of crime in this State, and it seems to corroborate the statements of penologists in England, France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, and most European nations that crime is increasing, and that men are becoming worse instead of better.

Michigan statistics show a surprisingly small percentage of illegitimate children. For fourteen years, from 1877 to 1890, the average was .85 of 1 per cent. The number was 455 in 1890, or 9 to every 1,000 births. Michigan in 1891 contained 578 blind persons, of whom 49 were in the State School for the Blind. There were also 731 deaf and dumb, and of these 44 were in the Lutheran Deaf and Dumb Asylum and 188 in the Flint Deaf and Dumb Asylum. The insane numbered 3,197, all of whom with the exception of 388 were in the State asylums or the Wayne County Poorhouse.

Touching the average cost of living among the working classes Commissioner Robinson gives a comparative table showing that in Great Britain in 1883 the cost was $508.15, while in Massachusetts in 1892 the cost was $754.42, and in Michigan the same year $677.39.

In 1888 the farm mortgages aggregated $37,456,272, while in 1893 the figures are reduced to $30,071,217. In 1888 the assessed valuation of the realty of the State was $686,614,741; in 1892 it was $974,000,000. If the mortgaged indebtedness of all the realty in this State was in the same proportion as above, then the interest paid on mortgages in 1888 was $9,451,854.24; and in 1892 it was $13,756,860.

The Commissioner recommends a law requiring owners and lessees of mines, factories, and all manufacturing establishments to furnish certain statistical information yearly, on suitable blanks furnished for that purpose, to the Labor Bureau.

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AURORA ... F. P. Krygger, Transfer Station.
HINSDALE ... H. G. Prouty & Co.
BROOKLINE PARK ... E. T. Head, P. M.
ENGLEWOOD—
63d and Stewart-av. ... R. T. Stowitts.
66th and Wentworth ... H. J. Houghton.
69th and Stewart avenue ... E. G. Binz & Co.
SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—
Cor. Vincennes av. and Rock Island tracks ... I. E. Penberthy.
RAVENSWOOD ... A. E. Bierstedt.
EVANSTON ... Elich Pharmacy.
IRVING PARK ... Dr. W. Parker.
GLEN ELLYN ... Erwin Pulse.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SATURDAY AFTERNOON, A SMALL English pug, fawn color, broken tail; answers to name Chris. A suitable reward will be paid for his delivery at 3153 Calumet-av.

LOST—ON SUNDAY, APRIL 2D, BETWEEN 12TH and Congress-sts., on Michigan-av., a chamois skin bag containing jewelry. A liberal reward will be paid for its return at Flat 3, 276 Michigan-av.

LOST—SUNDAY MORNING BETWEEN HARRIson-st. and Auditorium Hotel, bunch of keys. Finder is requested to address 23 E. Harrison-st.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet, instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—OF INTEREST TO LADIES—OUR "Health Book" will teach you how to get well and keep well; sent free upon application; also consultation and examination free. Address Viavi Co., 45 Randolph-st., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOOKKEEPER AND general office man of ten years' experience; competent, reliable; best of reference; lumber, foundry, or manufacturing. Address G H 171, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WISHES a situation in office; good scholar in German and English; hard worker; good ref. G W 31, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS BILL and entry clerk. Address H 147, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS PRACtical, experienced cutter, by May 1, in a first-class tailoring establishment. Reference. Address G H 173, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GLASS ENgraver; 14 years' experience; can furnish lathe. Address H. LORENCE, P. O. Homestead, Pa.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WATCHMAN OR JANitor. Good city references. Address H., 6416 Madison-av., Woodlawn Park.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MARRIED couple; man as practical gardener, wife for general housework. Reference. G W 58, Tribune.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—ABOUT APRIL 11 BY sober and reliable married coachman; can come well recommended by last and present employers; wife will do plain cooking or laundress if desired; will call evening. Address Coachman, 217 53d-st., Hyde Park.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS MANAGER IN AN ESTablished house by man of large business experience; has good executive ability, is methodical, energetic, and accustomed to details; best references as to character and ability. Address G B 69, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 23; is willing to work at anything that is honest. Adress F 111, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—A KANSAS CITY KINDergartner desires to spend the summer in Chicago, and will for her board take children to and from a kindergarten, or will act as governess for children. References required and given. Address G B 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY AS lady's companion or governess; willing to take charge of children; can teach English, French, music, and painting; best references. Address Box 360, General Postoffice, Adelaide-st., Toronto, Canada.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HEAD WAITER; SEVeral years' experience in best Michigan hotels. Address MISS JOSIE ROTH, Kalamazoo House Kalamazoo, Mich.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A REFINED, EXPERIenced person to go to California as nurse or second; good references. Address by letter A. N., 271 Oakwood-blvd.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN WIDOW AS housekeeper in small family or old gentleman. References. Call after 2 p. m. 2637 Cottage Grove.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN small family or linen room; first-class references. 215 Rush-st.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED LADY stenographer and typewriter; equally expert on Remington, Smith Premier, or Yost machine. Address M. L. D., 92 Dearborn-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY INTELLIGENT LADY stenographer, with machine; $8. G H 184, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EDUCATED GENtlewoman possessing a cultivated voice, position to read the Bible aloud on Sundays to invalids or children. Address MISS KENNEDY, Hyde Park (Gen. Del.), City.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

YOUNG MAN—FOR OFFICE AND OUTSIDE work; a knowledge of furniture and collections; with security; steady place and good wages to one that can and will work. Address J 91, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

MEN ON THE ROAD TO SELL A NOVELTY; will pay salary or commission; just the thing for side line. Call for W. H. Stebbins, Clifton House.

SALESMAN—VARNISH SALESMAN FOR CHIcago and adjoining territory, by one of the oldest and best-known houses in the U. S.; only first-class experienced men with acquaintance in the territory need apply. Address G B 46, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN for a hat, cap, and gents' furnishing goods store; must speak Scandinavian and come well recommended. Apply in person and ready for work. MAX OPPENHEIMER, 235 92d-st., South Chicago.

SALESMAN—OPTICAL SALESMAN FOR RETAIL store; must be able to fit all cases of refraction as well as a good frame fitter; must be of good appearance and address. Address A. S. ALOE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

SALESMAN — EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS first-class trimmer and sign writer; German or Scandinavian; city references. 3504 and 3506 State-st.

SALESMAN. CALL 9 TO 12, 99 VANBUREN-ST.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED CITY SALESMAN at 45 W. Adams-st. Call after 10 a. m.

SALESMEN—FOR IMPORT ORDERS TO SELL from stock on commission; worsteds and woolens for the wholesale clothing and cloak trade; dress goods for jobbers and retail, embracing also skirt and waist manufacturing trades. For particulars address "Importer," care Nelson Chesman & Co., New York City.

SALESMEN — FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN FOR New York Tailors' Trimming house; must be thoroughly conversant with the line and have trade in Chicago and vicinity. Address, giving full particulars, in strict confidence, G H 137, Tribune.

SOLICITORS—TO REPRESENT THE FIDELITY Mutual Life; permanent; advancement, and good pay. F. B. FLEMING, Western Manager, 46, 115 Dearborn-st.

TRAVELING SALESMEN TO REPRESENT GOOD, reliable house. Refs. required. 181 Toledo, Ohio.

Boys.

BOY—EXPERIENCED IN BUTCHER SHOP. ADdress S 3, Tribune office.

Trades.

BUSHELMAN—FIRST-CLALL. RUBEN, TAILOR, 2930 State-st.

CARPENTER—FOR JOB WORK; FIRST-CLASS. Apply at 400 State-st.

CARPENTERS—50 FIRST-CLASS TRIMMERS AT corner 57th and Madison-av. Monday; bring tools. U. RUTHRAUFF, Member Building Association.

CARPENTERS—50 FIRST-CLASS TRIMMERS AT corner 57th and Madison-av. Monday; bring tools. U. RUTHRAUFF, Member Bldg. Assn.

CARPENTERS—300. APPLY ARMOUR ELEVAtor, Goose Island.

CARRIAGE TRIMMERS, BODYMAKERS, BLACKsmiths, and blacksmith finishers—First-class; good wages. C. P. KIMBALL & CO., Michigan-av. and Harmon-ct.

CARPET-LAYERS—JOHN M. SMYTH, 150-166 W. Madison-st.

COATMAKER—GOOD RUBEN TAILOR, 2930 State-st.

COMPOSITORS—BOOK AND JOB—JOHN MORris Company, 118 and 120 Monroe-st.

CUTTER—RUBEN TAILOR, 2930 STATE-ST.

ENGINEER—HOTEL GRACE, CORNER CLARK and Jackson-sts.

MAN—GERMAN, SINGLE, TO HELP IN MEAT market. Address S 4, Tribune office.

UPHOLSTERERS—STEADY WORK. CALL AT Saratoga Hotel from 9 to 11 a. m.

YOUNG MAN—IN MEAT MARKET. ADDRESS S 2, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

COACHMAN—A GOOD EXPERIENCED COACHman; $30 and board; bring reference. J. B. H., 169 State-st.

Miscellaneous.

CANVASSER—ADVERTISING; EXPERIENCED, on official weekly paper; good salary or commission. Room 38, 78 Dearborn, mornings.

CIRCULARS DISTRIBUTED—$3 PAID PER 1,000. Malena Co., Warriorsmark, Pa.

FRENCH EXHIBITER OF METALS DESIRES services of party to place his exhibits and attend same during World's Fair. Address Metal, P. O. Box 399, New York City.

GENTLEMEN WHO ARE CONFINING THEMselves in offices until they are losing their health to sell life insurance for the Fidelity Mutual Life and be independent and have outdoor exercise; six agents wrote in Cook County last year $2,000,000, averaging over $200 per month apiece; why not give it a trial? You cannot lose anything and it may be your forte. FRANK B. FLEMING, Western Agent, 46, 115 Dearborn-st.

LIFE INSURANCE MAN—UNUSUAL OPPORtunity; local or exclusive territory in Western States. Hartford Life, 447 Rookery.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

CHAMBERMAID—HOTEL GRACE, COR. CLARK and Jackson-sts.

CHAMBERMAID — AND LAUNDRESS — TWO competent girls. Hotel Drexel, 3958 Drexel-blvd.

HOUSEWORK—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; good wages. 26 Aldine Square, small park, 38th-st. and Vincennes.

HOUSEWORK—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; Swedish preferred. No. 656 La Salle-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; no washing or ironing; sleep home. State-st.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework. 1421 Michigan-av.

NURSE—WET, FOR 5-MONTHS-OLD BABY. 277 Cleveland-av.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

EMBROIDERERS—EXPERIENCED IN GOLD and silver bullion; also girls to learn embroidery. Apply The E. A. ARMSTRONG COMPANY, 149-151 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

FORELADY—EXPERIENCED, FOR A DRESSmaking establishment who is a good waist draper. Also waist finishers; steady work; good wages. Indiana-av.

Miscellaneous.

GIRLS—100 TALL, WELL-FORMED GIRLS FOR Kiralfy's Great Spectacle. Call today, 11 o'clock, Second Infantry Armory, next door to Battery D, Michigan-av.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES—LEARN HOW TO gain and keep your health. Our BON SILENE FREE BOOK will tell you. Sent by mail, postage paid, on application. Consultation free. Experienced physicians. Lady agents wanted. Call or address H. M. Co. (Ladies' Dept.), 358 Dearborn-st., Room 707, Chicago.

LADIES—WE CAN EMPLOY A FEW MORE ladies to do our light pleasant work at their homes. Clinton Art Co., 181 west Madison-st.

LADY CANVASSERS—SALARY OR COMMISsion, to sell Ozone Fluid; natural disinfectant; the best disinfecting, purifying, and remedial agent known to science, and our toilet preparation for ladies; workers can make big money. The Globe Medicine Company, Room 51, 175 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

100 CORYPHEES AND TALL YOUNG LADIES for Kiralfy's great spectacle. Call at the stage door of the Auditorium tomorrow, Monday, at 10 a. m.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—SALARY OR COMMISSION TO agents to handle the Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. The most useful and novel invention of the age. Erases ink thoroughly in two seconds. Works like magic. 200 to 500 per cent profit. Agents making $50 per week. We also want a general agent to take charge of territory and appoint sub agents. A rare chance to make money. Write for terms and specimen of erasing. Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co. X 14, La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS—RELIABLE PERSONS TO TAKE agency in their town for one of the best paying articles on the market; retails for 25 cents; pays 100 per cent profit; sells to every family; inclose stamp. ROBERT S. WEST, Cleveland, Ohio.

SALARY AND COMMISSION TO AGENTS TO sell the Ozone Fluid; natural disinfectant; the best disinfecting, purifying, and remedial agent known to science; only workers required who desire to make money. The Globe Medicine Company, Room 51, 175 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TWO MORE "SPECIAL AGENTS" that can show good records and furnish bond or ref.; salary or com. Also "General Agent" for North and Northwestern Ill. We write eleven forms of policies including ins. at cost on 10, 15, and 20 year renewable term plan; all life policies paid up at the end of probable life, or $600 on a $1,000 cash for surrender; also 10, 15, and 20 year Duplex Bonds non-forfeitable after third year for paid up insurance or cash value written in bond, the highest guaranteed investment policy written by any institution. Also 10, 15, and 20 year Optional Limited, non-forfeitable after the third year, paid up or cash value. We challenge comparison with any agent of any company doing business in America. Call and see the inducements we are offering first-class agents. F. B. FLEMING, Western Manager, Fidelity Mutual Life, 46, 115 Dearborn-st.

WANTED AGENTS — GENERAL AND LOCAL agents in every State and County, to handle an article that will sell at sight to every grocery man and fruit dealer. Big pay to agents. Send 2 cent stamp for particulars. G. A. QUIMBY & CO., East Long-st., Columbus, O.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS TO SELL AN ARTIcle just invented. Needed in every household in the next ninety days. Absolutely no competition. Good profits. Don't delay, but call today at Room 101, Adams Express Building, 185 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—HIGH-CLASS AMERICAN ORGANagency for Great Britain; trade 500 to 1,000 per annum. Address WALSH, 96 Spring-st., New York.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

ANY BUSINESS HOUSE SUPPLIED GRATIS with very expert stenographers from our special list; also with less expert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class, representing all shorthand systems, who are familiar with the Remington, Smith Premier, caligraph, and Yost; some are good penmen, some bookkeepers; a few own machines. NO REGISTRATION FEE charged stenographers. This is the only bureau in the city which maintains standing advertisements informing business men where they can obtain reliable stenographers, and does not annoy advertisers for them with obtrusive, tiresome letters abjectly begging permission to send them amanuenses. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

DRESSMAKING.

DRESSMAKERS—AT MME. KELLOGG'S PARISian School of Dresscutting, 210 State.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DESKS AND OFFICE furniture; a 5 ft. desk $25; chairs, letter cabinets, letter presses, and letter press stands at lowest prices. City Office Furniture Co., 86 Lake-st.

DESKS, CHAIRS, DESKS, AT MANUFACTURers' prices. CHAS. F. KADE & CO., 216 La Salle.

GAS FIXTURES AT FACTORY PRICES; LATest designs and lowest prices. H. S. HOBBS, 67 and 69 So. Canal-st., near Madison.

118th WEEKLY STATEMENT OF

Globe Savings Bank,

Cor. Dearborn and Jackson Streets,
At Close of Business April 1, 1893.

Individual and Savings Accounts Solicited.
Under State Control. Safety Deposit Vaults.

ASSETS:

Secured loans		$537,126.30
Stocks and bonds		99,650.00
Furniture and fixtures		7,348.54
Premiums		715.50
Cash Assets:		
Secured demand loans	$ 95,149.75	
Due from banks	107,864.86	
Cash and cash items	38,671.72	
		240,876.33
Total		$885,711.67

LIABILITIES:

Cash capital		$200,000.00
Undivided profits		5,907.49
Savings deposits	$412,468.25	
Checking deposits	260,843.51	
Cashier's and certified checks	6,492.42	
		679,804.18
Total		$885,711.67

Pays 4 per cent interest on savings deposits and special rate on checking balances.
C. W. Spalding, Prest. Edward Hayes, Cashier.
W. S. Loomis, Asst. Cash.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.

PITTSBURGH, February 1st, 1893.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company will be held at the principal office of said Company, Penn avenue and Tenth street, Pittsburgh, Pa., on

TUESDAY, APRIL 11TH, 1893,

at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of receiving the annual report for 1892, the election of three Directors to succeed a like number whose term of service expires on that day, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

At said meeting the action of the Directors in authorizing the execution and delivery of the mortgage of this Company to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of New York, dated and executed October 1st, 1890, to secure this Company's 4½ per cent bonds, issued and to be issued, to the extent of 75 Million Dollars, which was done pursuant to the agreement of consolidation creating said company, will be submitted to the stockholders for formal approval and ratification.

The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, March 11th, and reopened on Wednesday, April 12th, 1893. S. B. LIGGETT, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN on Chicago Real Estate at Lowest Rates

I Advance to Build .. MONEY

Large or Small Sums—Prompt Service.

Peter Van Vlissingen,

95 Washington-st.

To Rent—Elegant Offices.

Single and in Suites. Can arrange to accommodate large corporation on third and fourth floors in the

Garden City Block.

N. W. Corner of Fifth-av. and Randolph-st.

Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., Room 208.

THE TENTH ANNUAL MEETING

Of the stockholders of the Bankers' and Merchants' Building and Loan Association will be held on Tuesday evening, April 11, 1893, at 7:30 o'clock, at the office of the association, Room 10, Adams Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st., for the election of four Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
H. D. BAKER, Secretary.

Dividend Notice.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the North Chicago Street Railroad Company, held this day, a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent was declared, payable April 15, 1893, to stockholders of record April 8, 1893. Books will close April 8 and open April 16.
J. WM. HELM, Secretary.
March 30, 1893.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NOS. 4533 AND 4535 ELLIS-AV. Three-story rock-faced Bedford-stone front, with stone steps, porches, and bays; 10 rooms besides laundries, pantries, two bath-rooms, fruit room, and large linen room; with red cedar drawers; finished in various hardwoods throughout; entire main floor laid for rugs; walls tinted and hand decorated; specially-designed consoles, mantels, and hall buffet and china closet, with bevel mirrors in hall; tiled bath-room, with exposed nickel plumbing and porcelain tub; combination gas-fixtures; electric incandescent light. These houses are on one of the best streets in KENWOOD—the finest residence district in the city; convenient to steam and cable cars and markets. We invite the closest inspection. Open at all times. Long-time monthly payments. BARRY BROS., owners, 130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE POPULAR KENWOOD DISTRICT. 4452, 4454 ELLIS-AV. New 3-story stone front houses, with stone porches, steps and rails, French plate glass windows, beveled plate glass storm doors; 11 rooms besides pantries, laundry, bath-room, etc.; elegant consoles, hall trees and sideboard; best of sewerage, open nickel plumbing, tiled vestibules, decorated tiled bath-rooms, tinted bowls and closets, porcelain tubs, gas lighting, and incandescent electric lights, fuel gas to all fireplaces, servants' bathroom; finished throughout artistically decorated; open for inspection; prices reasonable, terms easy. M. L. SWIFT, builder and owner, On premises, 4458.

FOR SALE—Land on Market-st., south of Van Buren, adjoining the Altgeld Block on the south and running from street to river; 40,900 square feet. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV. Near 44th-st., 2-story brick flat building, 6 and 7 rooms; also 2-story brick barn; possession May 1; lot 50x130 feet; the street has recently been paved with asphalt and the proximity to the 43d-st. station on the L road makes this a good renting location; a very low price will be given for quick sale. Apply for permit to WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—WABASH-AV., BETWEEN 62d and 63d-sts., 75x175; easy terms of payment. KNOTT, TUTTLE & LEWIS, 92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ONE BLOCK OF EIGHT 3-STORY and basement stone front flat buildings, situate on northeast corner of 66th and Lexington-av., within 10 minutes' walk of World's Fair grounds; lot 100 x180; all modern improvements; price $70,000. Call or address owners. SCHAAR, KOCH & CO., 2603 S. Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—4422 LAKE-AV. 10-room residence on corner of street; fine light in all rooms; hardwood finish throughout; very desirable home; price $13,000; terms $2,000 cash; balance monthly. BARRY BROS., owners, 130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE; 15 ROOMS; newly and handsomely decorated; new Wilton, Axminster, and body Brussels carpets and dainty draperies; lot 50x188, with plenty of shade trees, etc.; situated in the choicest and most convenient part of Kenwood; a sound investment. Apply to KNIGHT & MARSHALL, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE HANDSOME STONE AND brick front 8 to 10 room houses, hardwood finish, open plumbing, electric lighting, and all modern improvements and conveniences; 48th-st., just west of Drexel-blvd.; $8,500 to $10,000; easy terms. W. H. COLVIN JR., 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND CELLAR MODERN brown-stone house on Lake Park-av., near 31st-st.; price $18,000; on terms to suit; carpets on every floor; would accept good vacant or cheaper improved as first payment. J. W. D. KELLY, Room 60, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—COR. CHAMPLAIN-AV. AND 48TH-st.—Elegant 2 and 3 story rock-faced stone-fronts finished in brick and oak, with all conveniences. GEO. O. GORDON, owner, 4742 Champlain-av.

FOR SALE—4221 ATLANTIC-ST.—$3,000; RENTS $408 a year; 4 flats; 16 rooms. Address G W 32, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER, 3-STORY HOUSE, 17 rooms; rental $720; price $5,800. 2932 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—9-ROOM HOUSE, CHEAP, 5817 Indiana-av. Owner, builder, 342 East Forty-fourth-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOT ON HARRISON-ST., NEAR Central Park-av., $1,100. On Garfield-blvd., near Harrison-st., 25x150, $2,000. J. T. SUTOR, 1264 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF REMOVAL, 410 Warren-av., 12 rooms, easy terms; owner on the premises; possession now or May 1. Address G W 11, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NORTHEAST CORNER OF PARK-av. and Leavitt-st.; stone front, all modern, 14 rooms, good barn; price $19,000. OWNER, 280 Homan-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON HOMAN-AV., BETWEEN Van Buren and Congress-sts., two blocks from elevated road, 7 minutes to Madison-st. cable; price $1,750. OWNER, 280 Homan-av.

FOR SALE—BLOCK OF FIVE HOUSES, 3-STORY and cellar, brick and stone; 243 to 251 Center-av. By J. BARBIER.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE FOR 99 YEARS—WITHOUT REVALUATION. The northwest corner of North Clark and Chestnut-sts.; 100x150. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD—THE FINE 10-ROOM house with modern improvements on Paulina-st. near Wilson; price $7,500; terms very favorable; possession given at any time; this is a desirable home. SAM BROWN Jr., 409 Chicago Opera-House Bldg.

FOR SALE—NORTHWEST CORNER OF DEARborn-av. and Huron-st., 55x70. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CICERO REAL ESTATE—

LA VERGNE.

226 lots adjoining C., B. and Q. and Ill. Central stations

$400 EACH.

EASY TERMS.

SEWERS IN ALL STREETS. ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

FINE TREES.

SIDEWALKS ALL IN.

SPLENDID HOUSES, STORES, SCHOOLS, AND CHURCHES.

FIFTY DAILY TRAINS. LOW FARES. TWENTY-FIVE MINUTES RIDE.

Property shown free at any time. Salesmen will go out on C., B. and Q. trains, leaving Union Depot Sunday at 1:10 and 3:30 p. m.

ROOM 210. WILLIAM M. HULBERT, 36 CLARK-ST.

FOR SALE—HOUSES IN JOHN CUDAHY'S ADdition to Morton Park; $1,700 up; small payments; small amt. down; 5, 6, 7 rooms; sewers, side walks, electric lights, graded streets; I. C., C. B. and Q. R. R.'s; free fare any time. WILLIAM W. WEARE, 218 La Salle-st., Room 220.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—12-ROOM HOUSE BET. Washington-blvd. and Madison-st. on Euclid-av.; water closet, sewer, furnace, grate, bath-room, cement cellar; cheap; easy terms; only $500 cash required. S. W. PACKARD, 1615 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—A SPECIAL SALE OF ABOUT FIFTY lots in Lake Bluff will commence April 1; will be sold for half their real value; this is a great opportunity for small investors. Full particulars furnished by F. W. CORNISH, 30, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IN GLENCOE AND NORTH EVANSton, houses, lots, blocks, and acres at a bargain and on favorable terms by the owner. C. E. BROWNE, Room 9, Tribune Bldg. Office hours from 2:30 to 5:30.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—SELECT LIST OF houses; $3,500, $4,500, $5,700, $6,500, $7,500, $10,000, $15,000, $24,000. We have a few decided bargains in building lots. SMITH & JUNE, R. 42, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE LIST OF MODERN HOUSES at Wheaton (Chicago's best American and educational suburb), ranging in prices from $500 to $8,000. IRA BROWN, 177 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH RIVERSIDE—LOTS; $500; houses built to suit on monthly payments. W. M. R. VOSE, 157 Washington-st., Room 9.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—WANTED—ASSISTANCE TO COLOnize or sell at special bargain 170,000-acre tract good, irrigable Nebraska land; also to trade lot of Nebraska farms. Address C S 66, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LARGEST LAND LIST IN THE U. S. Write W. M. DURHAM, Banker, Momence, Ill.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LAKE GENEVA! $6,500 buys a beautiful home right on the shore of Imperial Lake Geneva; worth $8,000; owner must sell; lot 35x500; improvements worth $3,000; easy terms. Will rent for season of '93 for only $300. Call early. This is a great chance. PRATT BROTHERS, 508 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—I HAVE SOME CLIENTS WHO DEsire to sell good farms near Crown Point, Ind., at bargains. Address THOS. J. WOOD, Attorney-at-Law, Crown Point, Ind.

FOR SALE—CALIFORNIA FRUIT FARM ON monthly payments. FOSTER & WOODSON, 1206 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TWO DESIRABLE LOTS FRONTING on Little Traverse Bay, and just east of the Wequetonsing summer resort; one of the prettiest spots in Northern Michigan, and within 80 rods of telegraph office and railway station. For particulars address C. W. WAGNER, Box 111, Ann Arbor, Mich.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION.

AT AUCTION—THE 50X151 FT. LOT, N. W. COR. State and 19th-sts., Chicago, property of the late Nathan Beadles, dec'd., will be sold at auction by order of court, at Lewiston, Ill., at 1 p. m. sharp, Friday, April 7, 1893, for cash. M. TURNER, for executors, Lewiston, Ill.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE CORNER—ON HARRISON, just west of Halsted; well improved; price $90,000; mortgage $46,000; long time, low interest; equity $44,000; want for equity half cash, balance good West Side houses, clear, or good lands within 10 hours' ride of Chicago. Will exchange good 160-acre Ill. farm, 2 hours' ride from Chicago, for West Side residence clear; lowest price for farm $25,000; clear of incumbrance; perfect title. JOHN WAIN, 303 Tacoma Bldg.

WHO WILL SELL THEIR FURNITURE AND lease of 10 to 15-room house, or take all or part of one year's rental of 10 to 15-room house for choice 182-acre farm in Box Butte County, Nebraska. Address G H 165, Tribune office.

WANTED—A HOTEL IN EXCHANGE FOR LOTS 8 miles from court-house, or part cash. J. HAYWARD, 72 Metropolitan Block.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL estate at low rates in sums of $500 to $100,000. LOBDELL, FARWELL & CO., CHARLES C. WHITACRE, 201 Owings Bldg., Manager Mortgage Loan Dept.

F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 95 WASHINGTON-ST., have money to loan in sums to suit; can loan in sums from $10,000 to $20,000 at low rate; building loans.

FARM LOANS—WITHIN 100 MILES OF CITY. 1st or 2d mortgages made by private party; give full particulars. Address G H 128, Tribune office.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN ANY AMOUNT ON IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE AT LOW RATES; LOANS MADE TO BUILD. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., EST'D 1879. MAJOR BLOCK, 149 LA SALLE-ST.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. LOEB & GATZERT, 125 La Salle-st.

MONEY IN ANY AMOUNT ON GOOD REAL estate security. D. S. PLACE & CO., 151 La Salle-st., main floor.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AT CURrent rates. Building loans made. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st. (former offices of Turner & Bond). Telephone M 424.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD REAL ESTATE. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 72 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

TRUST FUNDS IN HAND TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate; building loans. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 1 Borden Block.

WANTED—FOR CLIENT—$14,000 FOR 3 OR 5 years; 6 per cent; 12-flat building. BRANDENBURG & GILBERT, 503 Tacoma Bldg.

5 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED Chicago real estate; building loans made; most favorable terms. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY—DO YOU NEED ANY? We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us. CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 86 La Salle-st. (main floor). First floor above the street.

A CHANCE TO SAVE TIME AND MONEY—THE WEST CHICAGO LOAN COMPANY, Room 5 Haymarket Theater Building, 161 Madison-st., near Halsted. LENDS MONEY at very LOW RATES, on HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, MERCHANDISE, ETC.

ANY ONE DESIRING TO MAKE A QUICK LOAN upon their furniture, piano, horses, or carriage on the very easiest terms and with the utmost privacy will do well to call at the office of FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 153 Monroe-st., or 351 63D-ST., ENGLEWOOD.

AT LOWEST RATES AND ON FAVORABLE terms we make loans on mortgages, warehouse receipts, notes, and on all good collaterals. SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 9.

ANY SUM ADVANCED ON FURNITURE. No removal, delay, or publicity; cheapest rates and easiest payment. See us first. Household Loan Assn., Room 304, 85 Dearborn-st.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, 122–124 Washington-st.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF MONEY CALL ON THE old-established and reliable house of S. HEYMAN & CO.; they loan money on diamonds, watches, jewelry, and any available collateral; Mr. Heyman will attend to you personally; fair and honorable treatment guaranteed. 145 E. Madison-st., bet. Clark and La Salle. Private entrance lobby Hotel Brevoort.

NEW COLLATERAL LOAN BANK—WE HAVE any amount of money to loan on diamonds, watches, jewelry; liberal advances made at low rate of interest. H. BAUMAN & CO., Collateral Loan Bank, 165 E. Madison-st., between La Salle and 5th-av.

TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE.

FOR LEASE—VALUABLE BUSINESS SITES AT World's Fair entrances; will furnish grounds for interests in good paying business. BRANDENBURG & GILBERT, 503 Tacoma Bldg.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—STOVES AND HARDWARE. The undersigned assignee of the estate of James Drummond will sell at public auction at 1977 N. Clark-st. on Thursday, April 6, 1893, the stock of stoves and hardware belonging to said estate. A. E. MABIE, Assignee.

A YOUNG BUSINESS MAN HAS $1,000 AND services to invest in some legitimate business. What have you? Address G H 157, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A MODEL COFFEE ROASTING plant fully equipped for the manufacture of spices, baking powder, and extracts; good shipping facilities, etc.; plant will be sold cheap; rare chance for the right party. Address correspondence to The J. G. Notter Coffee Co., Quincy, Ill.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST LOCATED MEAT markets on the North Side, with all classes of trade, at one-third its value, or might exchange for real estate. MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED BAKERY in excellent running order in the center part of the city; can be had at $6,000 cash. Address H 154, Tribune office.

I OFFER FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE IN THE beautiful health resort, San Antonio, Tex., 60,000 inhabitants, for good Chicago income property, half interest in the best paying plant in the South; no cold winters; no opposition; this business pays from $12,000 to $15,000 per annum; no hard work; close investigation invited; no idlers. For particulars call on C. E. FISHER, 48 Madison-st., Chicago, or write T. W. MULLALY, San Antonio, Tex.

O'DONNELL AND DUER BAVARIAN BREWING CO.—One of the largest breweries in the United States; belongs to no syndicate of any kind; parties desiring to go into the saloon business will do well to call on them. Cor. 40th and Wallace-sts.

SOAP FACTORY FOR SALE, 56 MILES WEST OF Chicago; 3 railroads running through town; inquiries answered. E. B. SHURTLEFF, Sycamore, Ill.

SPOT CASH FOR ENTIRE STOCKS OF MERchandise. Address H. HOMER, 134 Market-st., by mail only.

WANTED—HOTEL MANAGER FOR 75-ROOM hotel at main entrance World's Fair; must have $3,000 to $6,000. BRANDENBURG & GILBERT, 503 Tacoma Bldg.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WITH $500 TO handle Southern lands; also a chance to learn another profitable business. Address S 1, Tribune.

STORAGE.

BENNETT STORAGE COMPANY—177 WEST Adams-st., near Halsted-st.; new warehouse for storage of furniture, pianos, bicycles, and trunks; money advanced. Telephone 4996.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 99 E. VAN Buren-st., near Clark; have all the facilities for storing furniture, mdse., office fixtures, pianos, etc.; central for the sale of specialties; private rooms; experienced men for moving; lowest rates. Tel. 801. SNOW & GOODNOW, Props.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE, 1, 3, AND 5 WEST Washington-st.; new, light, and dry; river and rail connections; goods packed, moved, and shipped; reasonable advances made; low rates; fine furniture a specialty. Telephone Main, 5112.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—80, 82 and 84 E. 12th-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av. Established 1875.

Our new, clean, well-lighted warehouse for STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

With compartments, etc., with keys.

PRICES the very LOWEST and CONVENIENCES the BEST.

Permanent and reliable.

PACKING, SHIPPING AND EXPRESSING. Advances. TELEPHONE SOUTH 786.

ORIENTAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 399 TO 405 W. Madison-st., for storage of furniture and merchandise; goods sold on commission; advances made. Telephone 4026. The E. Jennings Co., Props.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a specialty. West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4579 Main. South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1543 Main. GEORGE FARRY.

STORAGE—WE HAVE ARRANGED SEPARATE rooms in our general storage warehouses for the exclusive storage of furniture, pianos, and household goods at lowest rates; inspection invited. J. W. KEPLER & CO., 368, 370, and 372 East Indiana-st. Tel. 2857.

TO RENT—LOFTS AND BUILDINGS FOR STORage purposes. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

UNION PARK Fireproof Furniture Storage Warehouse. CLEANEST, CHEAPEST, BEST storage for furniture, merchandise, pianos, etc.; private rooms; money loaned; tel. W. 153. 503 and 505 Carroll-av. LUTHER BROS., Props.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DICTATION OF THE HIGHEST ORDER TAKEN, and superior typewriting work executed promptly, accurately, and on reasonable terms. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

ROOFING.

WE CAN REPAIR YOUR OLD GRAVEL ROOFS promptly; we will tell you cost of repairs free. Ford Roofing Co., 155 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—WABASH-AV., NEAR 33D-ST., AN elegant 12-room residence and stable; long lease; $125 per month. Berkley-av., corner residence, 13 rooms, carpets, etc.; stone front; long lease. Lake-av., 10 rooms, modern in every detail; stone front; long lease; $100 per month. REA & CO., 42 Rookery. Branch office cor. Grand-blvd. and 43d-st.

FOR RENT—

Wright-st., s. w. cor. 74th-st., 10 rooms	$45.00
3012 Lake Park-av., 9 rooms	75.00
3223 S. Park-av., 10 rooms	150.00
1334 47th-st., 9 rooms each	83.33
Vernon-av. and 40th-st., 12 rooms	85.00
Michigan-av. and 18th-st., 16 rooms	225.00

H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 681 Main.

TO RENT—2 BLOCKS FROM ILL. CENTRAL, 9 blocks from World's Fair ground, 8-room house completely furnished to private party, $200 mo. We have a large list of furnished houses convenient to World's Fair. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Estd 1879, Major Blk, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—CORNER LAKE-AV. AND 44TH-ST., modern 11-room house, "furnished," all rooms overlooking street, hardwood floors, rugs, etc.; walls handsomely tinted; 2 blocks from Ill. Central trains, one from cable; five minutes' ride to World's Fair grounds. BARRY BROS., 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—IN WHOLE OR PART—15-ROOM brick house, No. 1633 Prairie-av.; all newly and handsomely painted and papered; plate glass windows; with large barn; new plumbing; in splendid neighborhood; for short or long term. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st. 'Phone 4166.

FOR RENT—FOR WORLD'S FAIR—LARGE fine furnished stone residence, few minutes' walk of Fair grounds; twenty-one rooms, including three bathrooms; detached on all sides and light; all modern improvements. Address R 530, 225 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—339 53D-ST., NEAR KIMBARK-av. and I. C. R. R., elegant new 16-room solid stone front residence, complete in every detail; hot water heat. Open Sunday and during week. HALL, DRESSER & CO., The Temple, 184 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE AND HYDE PARK—We have a complete list of furnished residences and apartments; call for list before renting. REA & CO., 42 Rookery. Branch office, cor. Grand-blvd. and 43d-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES—SOUTH SIDE—AND throughout Hyde Park; large list; all sizes and prices; call for list before renting; telephone 67, Oakland. W. A. PRIDMORE, Cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 47th-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE detached, east front, on Michigan-av., near 25th-st., 14 rooms; fine stable. To private family only for 6 mos. or 1 year. FRED P. HOPKINS, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—WABASH-AV., NEAR 27TH-ST., well furnished residence, 13 rooms and bath, barn, etc.; will rent 6 months at $200 per month, 1 year at $150 per month. REA & CO., 42 Rookery.

TO RENT—2708 CALUMET-AV., AN 8-ROOM house; price $60. FRANK WELLS, 189 La Salle-st., R. 47.

TO RENT—THREE MODERN 8 AND 9 ROOM houses near Madison Park station, I. C. R. R. A. W. GREEN, 184 East 50th-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES, ALL PRICES, THROUGHout the city. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 5205 Hibbard-av., Hyde Park, during World's Fair.

West Side.

FOR RENT—The largest list of houses and flats on the West Side to select from; call early for the choicest places will soon be gone; all places not leased will be advertised on the 5th, the day after collection. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR RENT—On S. Sangamon-st., near Madison, a large and elegant private residence, with large grounds, with or without barn. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

North Side.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished 10-room house; Schiller-st., near lake, to private family, for June, July, and August; no World's Fair price. Address G H 138, Tribune office.

FOR RENT—365 OHIO-ST., BETWEEN PINE and St. Clair, 2-story and basement brown stone house; south front; 10 rooms; call on owner. A. M. LYNCH, 203 S. Water-st.

TO RENT—534 GARFIELD-AV.—FINE MODern 10-room dwelling; $75; near Lincoln Park. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSES AND FLATS during the World's Fair. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 681 Main.

Suburban.

FOR RENT—OAK PARK—NEW 8 AND 9 ROOM houses, with all modern conveniences; only one block from depot; immediate possession; $40, $45, and $50 per month. T. E. BALLARD & CO., Tel. 2670. 601 Tacoma Building. Cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR RENT—At Wilmette, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten room house, $22.50 to $35 per month; large ground; possession at once. E. T. PAUL & CO., Main Floor, 115 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—SUMMER COTTAGE AT HIGHland Park, Grand Haven, Mich., new, with 8 rooms, furnished; terms $350 for the season. Address 43 Terrace-av., Grand Rapids, Mich.

TO RENT—FURNISHED 8-ROOM HOUSE AT Oak Park. Address G W 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—UNFURNISHED HOUSES in Englewood, we have desirable tenants waiting. REA & CO., 42 Rookery. Branch office cor. Grand-blvd. and 43d-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—GOOD MODERN HOUSE from May 1; term lease. DOTY BROS. & GORDON, 100 Washington-st., Madison-st. and Ogden-av.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE FLATS—May 1.

4417 Vincennes-av., 5 rooms	$30.00
17 Ray-st., 6 rooms	37.50
Possession Now.	
263 30th-st., 2d floor, 8 rooms	$85.00
263 30th-st., 3d floor, 8 rooms	75.00
263 30th-st., 4th floor, 8 rooms	70.00
2921 Indiana-av., 1st floor, 8 rooms	100.00
2921 Indiana-av., 2d floor, 8 rooms	95.00
2921 Indiana-av., 3d floor, 8 rooms	85.00
2940 Lake Park-av., 1st floor, 7 rooms	65.00
2940 Lake Park-av., 2d floor, 7 rooms	65.00
2940 Lake Park-av., 3d floor, 7 rooms	65.00

H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st., Tel. 681 main.

TO RENT—8 3-STORY 5 AND 8 ROOM FLAT buildings, containing in all 136 rooms, on northeast corner of Lexington-av. and 66th-st., within 10 minutes' walk of World's Fair grounds; will rent as rooms or in flats or will rent entire for World's Fair period or longer; will furnish as rooms or flats if desired; the rooms are well arranged for family hotel. Call or address to owners. SCHAAR, KOCH & CO., 2603 S. Halsted-st.

TO RENT—FLATS—$45 AND UPWARD—GREAT bargain, South Side; elite neighborhood; near Drexel-boulevard, Illinois Central, and cable trains; 6 and 7 rooms, sunlight in each, steam heat, janitor service, gas range and log, gas and electric fixtures; hardwood trim, elegant decorations, marble entrance, shades, screens; everything modern. To investigate will satisfy you. No children. H. S. HUBBELL & CO., 118 East 43d-st.

TO RENT—FLATS—SOUTH SIDE AND throughout Hyde Park; large list; all sizes and prices; call for list before renting. Telephone 67, Oakland. Special—Elegant 8-room flats, steam heat; near elevated railroad and Grand-blvd.; only a few left; call early. W. A. PRIDMORE, Cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 47th-st.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOM FLATS; GAS RANGES, screens, and shades; in McLennan new building, 6315 to 6343 Cottage Grove-av., at intersection of cable, electric, and elevated railways; within 15 minutes' walk of Fair grounds. Apply at building.

TO RENT—"THE MARIE," CORNER BOULEvard-place and Vincennes-av., 7-room apartments; steam heat, hot water, etc.; near 47th-st. "L" station. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington.

TO RENT—8-ROOM FLATS IN NEW MODERN building, now completed, on 30th-st., just west of Michigan-av. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—IN "THE ALLEN," 143 OAKWOOD-blvd., 6 rooms, furnished, housekeeping, $100 for April; $1,200 from May 1 to November.

West Side.

TO RENT—BY PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st. Immediate possession.

1307 Milwaukee-av., 5-room flat, steam heat	$18
353 W. Harrison-st., 4 rooms in rear building	8
746 to 750 N. Paulina-st., flats from	$10 to 18
Possession May 1.	
1301 Milwaukee-av., 2d floor, rear	18
1301 Milwaukee-av., 2d floor, front	25
1301 Milwaukee-av., 3d floor, rear	17
1303 Milwaukee-av., 3d floor, front	25
1303 Milwaukee-av., 2d floor, rear	18
1303 Milwaukee-av., 3d floor, front	25
1303 Milwaukee-av., 3d floor, rear	17
1305 Milwaukee-av., 2d floor, front	25
1305 Milwaukee-av., 2d floor, rear	18
1305 Milwaukee-av., 3d floor, front	25
1305 Milwaukee-av., 3d floor, rear	17
1307 Milwaukee-av., 3d floor, front	25
1307 Milwaukee-av., 3d floor, rear	17
1309 Milwaukee-av., 2d floor, front	25
1309 Milwaukee-av., 2d floor, rear	23
1309 Milwaukee-av., 3d floor, front	25
1309 Milwaukee-av., 3d floor, rear	23

These flats are 5 rooms and bath and have steam heat, janitor services, and all modern conveniences.

330 W. 12th-st., 2d, front, 5 rooms and bath	24
330 W. 12th., 2d, rear, 4 rooms	18
330 W. 12th., 3d, front, 5 rooms and bath	24
330 W. 12th., 3d, rear, 4 rooms	18
330 W. 12th-st., 4th, front, 5 rooms and bath	22
330 W. 12th-st., 4th, rear, 4 rooms	17
330 "B" W. 12th-st., 4th, rear, 4 rooms	15
332 W. 12th-st., 2d, front, 5 rooms and bath	22
332 W. 12th-st., 4th, rear, 4 rooms	15
334 W. 12th-st., 4th, rear, 4 rooms	15
336 W. 12th-st., 2d, rear, 4 rooms	18
336 W. 12th-st., 3d, front, 4 rooms and bath	25
336 W. 12th-st., 4th, front, 5 rooms and bath	23
336 W. 12th-st., 4th, rear, 4 rooms	18

These flats have steam heat and janitor service.

355 W. Harrison-st., 2d flat, 8 rooms and bath	34

My renting department allows nothing to remain idle long. Business solicited. Money to loan. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLATS—761 W. Ohio, 2d floor, 6 rooms, $18.50. 532 W. Superior, 1st floor, 5 rooms, $16.50. And a large list of other houses and flats. See our rent board early for the choice. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

North Side.

TO RENT—IN THE NEW "MINEOLA" AND Monterey Buildings, 328 and 330 La Salle-av., cor. Oak-st., the most perfect flats on the North Side; every modern provision, including elevators, hot-water heating, gas fuel, gas ranges, electric lights, papered and tinted, telephone, and messenger service, cafe, etc., etc. Ready May 1. Particulars at 271 Oak-st., half square from buildings. Illustrated circulars.

TO RENT—PLAZA APARTMENT BUILDING, opposite Lincoln Park; a few more desirable suites of 4, 5, and 6 rooms, with every known modern convenience, including the family washing in the rent; finest cafe in the city; bell boy service; reception-room; and public telephone; building is thoroughly fireproof. B. M. MOORE, Manager.

TO RENT—5 AND 6 ROOM FLATS IN THE Bellevue and Florence. Apply at office, 18 Bellevue-place.

TO RENT—627 SEDGWICK-ST., 7-ROOM FLAT. RHODES BROS. & CO., 415 Home Ins. Bldg.

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT—POSSESSION NOW.

213 Schiller-st., 2d floor, 7 rooms	$60
213 Schiller-st., 3d floor, 8 rooms	55
1503-5 Wellington-av., 1st floor, 6 rooms	55
1503-5 Wellington-av., 2d floor, 7 rooms	55
1503-5 Wellington-av., 3d floor, 7 rooms	55
Plaza Hotel, 5 rooms	65
POSSESSION MAY 1ST.	
465 Dearborn-av., 1st floor, 7 rooms	$100
465 Dearborn-av., 2d to 6th floors, 8 rooms	115
Clark and School-sts., 5 rooms	30
Clark and School-sts., 9 rooms	40
Clark and School-sts., 9 rooms	45

The above prices include steam heat. H. O. STONE & CO., Tel. 681 Main. 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1—IN THE MAJESTIC, FIREPROOF. The finest apartment building on the North Side; corner of Rush-st. and Walton-place; steam heat, hot water and janitor service, passenger and freight elevators, marble and iron stairways, tile floors and tile wainscoting in bath rooms, porcelain lined tubs, marble wash stands, marble sinks, nickel-plated plumbing, fine mantels and gas logs, side-boards, gas ranges, refrigerators, shades, screens, curtain and door poles, telephone, electric bells and speaking tubes, combination fixtures, laundries, drying rooms and store rooms, separate servant's bathrooms, etc., etc. For terms apply to G. F. FISCHER, Room 49, No. 163 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—IN THE NEW AND ELEGANT SHERIdan apartment building; fine apartments of six rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water, and janitor service; passenger and freight elevators, marble and iron stairways, gas ranges, refrigerators, shades, screen, curtain and door poles, fine mantels and gas logs, electric bells and speaking tubes, laundries and drying rooms, store rooms, and separate servant's bath rooms, etc., etc. One of the finest apartment buildings in the city, 576 to 582 La Salle-av., near Lincoln Park. For particulars apply to G. F. FISCHER, Room 49, 163 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—BY PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st. Possession May 1.

935 N. Clark-st., 1st flat, 6 rooms and bath	$30
935 N. Clark-st., 2d flat, 6 rooms and bath	30
935 N. Clark-st., 3d flat, 6 rooms and bath	30
937 N. Clark-st., 1st flat, 6 rooms and bath	30

My Renting Department allows nothing to remain idle long. Business solicited. Money to loan.

TO RENT—"ALEXANDRIA," 690 TO 630 N. Clark-st., near Plaza and Lincoln Park; handsome stone front apartment building, one of the best built in Chicago; 6-room apartments with every modern convenience; hardwood finish, steam heat, hot water from basement, janitor service, gas ranges, ice boxes, window shades, etc. Agent on premises every day 10 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 4 p. m. HALL, DRESSER & CO., Agents, The Temple, 184 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—STORE ROOM FOR SALOON IN heart of business center; the best location in Chicago; 3 years' lease; some capital required. O'DONNELL & DUER, Bavarian Brg. Co., 40th and Wallace-sts.

TO RENT—1906 WABASH-AV., STORE, 25X80; 2d story, 50x160, new building, large freight elevator; immediate possession. EDWIN F. GETCHELL, 208 Home Insurance Bldg.

TO RENT—SMALL AND LARGE STORES, with steam heat, in McLennan new buildings, 31st-st., cor. South Park and Calumet-avs. Apply at building.

TO RENT—SMALL STORES IN McLENNAN new building, 6315 to 6343 Cottage Grove-av., at intersection of cable, electric, and elevated railways. Apply at building.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR 30TH-ST., first floor in fine residence, for ladies' tailoring, etc. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—STORE 172 ADAMS-ST.; POSSEssion given at once if desired. RAND, McNALLY & CO., 166 Adams-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 122 QUINCY-ST., BETWEEN La Salle and Fifth-av.; light front and rear; $1,000. S. W. PACKARD, 1615 Ashland Block.

West Side.

TO RENT—BY PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st. Possession May 1.

1305 Milwaukee-av., store	$30
1307 Milwaukee-av., store and basement	35
355 W. Harrison-st., store	25
330 "B" W. 12th-st., store, steam heat	30

My renting department allows nothing to remain idle long. Business solicited. Money to loan.

FOR RENT—RETAIL STORES IN THE NEW "Ayrshire Block" on Western-av. and Edbrooke-place, 3 blocks north of Milwaukee-av.; 22 flats above. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

North Side.

FOR RENT—FIVE ELEGANT STORES, STEAM heated, in the Majestic, the new 7-story apartment building, corner Rush and Walton-pl.; splendid location for florist, druggist, merchant tailor, millinery, confectionery, barber shop, cigar store, etc. G. F. FISCHER, Room 49, 163 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT, BUT LOW-PRICED stores in the new, large block, s. e. cor. N. Clark and School-sts. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—PLEASANT OFFICES IN CENTRAL Bank Building, 155 Washington-st. This building has recently been remodeled and modernized, has an elegant and attractive entrance on sidewalk level, rapid running elevator, and will be maintained as a first-class office building. Very moderate terms to desirable tenants. D. R. McAULEY, Agent, Room 18, 155 Washington-st.

TO RENT—1 AND 3 N. CLARK-ST.—LIGHT offices, single or en suite, steam heat, elevator, hot water, etc., $18 to $32 per month. My renting department allows nothing to remain idle long. Business solicited. Money to loan. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES AT $1 TO $1.25 PER SQ. FT in one of the best modern office buildings on Dearborn-st.; marble entrance, passenger elevators, steam heat, splendid vaults, front rooms; just the right for lawyers, corporations etc. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—S. W. COR. RANDOLPH AND HALsted-sts.—Masonic Building—Two suites of large, airy rooms, suitable for offices or living apartments; references required. Apply to H. A. ... third floor of building, from 9 to 11 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m.

TO RENT—OFFICE AND ROOM. INQUIRE ON premises, Room 5, 194 Clark-st. J. H. ANDREWS.

TO RENT—OFFICES, ALL SIZES, 182 STATE-ST., opposite Palmer House; passenger elevator and steam heat. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 38 MODERN BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.; telephone 681.

TO RENT—WELL FURNISHED OFFICE, WITH reception room, 187 La Salle-st., Room 78.

TO RENT—SOME SPLENDID OFFICES, CHEAP, at 167 Washington-st., Room 29.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS OF ALL SIZES IN MOST ANY location. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOTELS.

TO RENT—FOR HOTEL OR MERCANTILE PURposes, 188 Monroe-st., 6 stories, 20x100, to be ready May 15; beautiful marble mosaic entrance, trimmed with mirrors; fine passenger elevator; full glass round corner bay windows, front and rear; elegant light; splendid central location; admirably adapted for hotel or mercantile business. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st. 'Phone 4166.

TO RENT—WOODLAWN—FOR WORLD'S FAIR purposes, three blocks from main entrance; elegant new brick building, 26 rooms; all hardwood; finest mantels, tiling, hardware; latest modern improvements. GEO. M. HORD, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—Hotels, stores, houses, and flats in vicinity of World's Fair. GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, Tacoma Building. Branch Office, 318 63d-st., adjoining Woodlawn Station.

TO RENT—79 WEST ADAMS—HOTEL 31 ROOMS. FRANK WELLS, 189 La Salle-st., R. 47.

TO RENT—HOTELS OF ALL KINDS; WE HAVE a large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—The land under lease to May 1, 1893, to the Western Stone Co. on Market-st., south of Van Buren, 217 feet river front and 290 feet street front, containing 40,900 feet. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

TO RENT—1 AND 3 N. CLARK-ST., LARGE BASEment and sub-basement, suitable for laundry or baths; steam heat, hot water, and power. My Renting Department allows nothing to remain idle long. Business Solicited. Money to Loan. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—137 47TH-ST., NEAR DEARBORN, 2-story store and flat building; possession May 1, $65. My Renting Department allows nothing to remain idle long. Business Solicited. Money to Loan. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—1 AND 3 N. CLARK-ST., LARGE floor, with power and elevator service; $125 per month. My Renting Department allows nothing to remain idle long. Business Solicited. Money to Loan. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FOURTH FLOOR, 125 S. CLINTON-st., 45x100, in splendid building, fine light, steam heat, and 8 horse power, at low rent; possession now or May 1.

TO RENT—BUILDING COR. S. WATER AND Central-av. (opp. Ill. Cen. Depot); 5 stories; 40x120; will remodel for wholesale or manufacturing business. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—TWO 3-STORY FACTORY BUILDings, with first-class power, dry kilns, yard room, etc. Apply to L. R. HARSHA, n.-w. cor. Carroll-av. and Robey-st. Tel. 234 West.

TO RENT—FLOORS, 50X100, IN NEW BLDG., 18 and 20 Custom House-pl., near Jackson-st.; pass. and freight elevators; electric lights and power. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OR LEASE—HOT-HOUSE AT MAYfair for a term of years; situated at the C. and N. W. and C., M. and St. P. R. R. crossing. Apply 2213 Calumet.

TO RENT—FINE LIGHT BASEMENT, 50X80 ft., n. e. cor. State and Jackson-sts.; will divide. EUGENE S. KIMBALL, 107 Dearborn-st., Room 25.

TO RENT—FREE TO MAY 1—BASEMENT FOR barber shop, 296 Wabash-av. S. W. PACKARD, Owner, 1615 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER, ALL SIZES; we are agents for large list of factory buildings and warehouse. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—FREE TO MAY 1—2D FLOOR, 296 Wabash-av.; building 20x160. S. W. PACKARD, Owner, 1615 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—FOR WOODWORKERS, FLOORS WITH power. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—2,500 FEET, WITH POWER, AT 148-154 Monroe-st. RAND, McNALLY & CO.

TO RENT—STORAGE ROOM IN BASEMENT, 296 Wabash-av. OWNER, 1615 Ashland Block.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TO RENT—SECURING TENANTS and collection of rents a specialty; we have the best organized renting department in Chicago; benefited by the services of over 20 experienced men; we handle stores, houses, flats, etc.; your business will be handled with promptness and intelligence, without trouble to you; office open day and night. Tel. 681. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—PROPERTY TO MANAGE, rents to collect, bargains in real estate. We are hustlers and give advantages of both offices. Address DOTY BROS. & GORDON, 100 Washington-st., Also Madison-st. and Ogden-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

1553 MICHIGAN-AV.—DOUBLE AND SINGLE rooms, with best board.

Miscellaneous.

PRIVATE BOARDING PLACES AND ROOMS listed with the "Home" Directory. 302 Tacoma Bldg.

Hotels.

"CENTRAL HOUSE," 250 STATE-ST., NEAR Palmer House. Cozy, warm rooms, 50c a day, $2 a week; with board, $1 a day; $5 a week upwards.

EUROPEAN HOTEL BREWSTER, 292 DEARborn-st., cor. Van Buren; central location; lighted by electricity, heated by steam, everything new; inspection invited; rooms 50c per day up; reasonable weekly rates. W. E. MARSH JR., of Galt House, Cincinnati, O.

HOTEL WILLARD, WABASH-AV., AND 18TH-st.—Modern first-class hotel. J. Q. SAVAGE, Mgr.

THE VARSITY HOTEL, CORNER ELLIS-AV. and 61st-st. (now built). Open April 1. Send for pamphlet. World's Fair engagements made now. Call and examine our hotel.

THE ALBANY, CORNER 24TH AND WABASH—Newly refitted and furnished. IRA HOLMES, Prop.

WOOD'S HOTEL—EUROPEAN; VAN BUREN and Wabash-av.; elevator, steam heat, free baths; new, modern; first-class; reasonable prices.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—GOOD ROOM AND BOARD FOR GENtleman and wife for next six weeks, near Exposition; state price. Address S 15, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—IN "THE ALLEN," 143 OAKWOOD-blvd., from May 1, for 6 months, nicely furnished. Parlor and 2 chambers, $700. Parlor and chamber, $600. Parlor and chamber, $430. Chamber, with folding-bed, $300.

TO RENT—IN OZARK, S. E. COR. WABASH-AV. and 35th-st., furnished rooms, single or en suite, by month, week, or days, with or without board.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, now ready for occupancy. Apply at 2253 Wabash-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS AT "The Alpine," 69-71 Pine-st. Rates reasonable. Restaurant; one block east of Virginia Hotel.

Suburban.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS AT Oak Park. Apply 70 La Salle-st., Room 60.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY TWO YOUNG MEN—Pleasant permanent room, with or without board, in private family or select boarding-house, on Michigan-av., between 21st and 31st-sts.; state particulars. Address G W 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY YOUNG MAN OF good habits, nicely furnished front room (private family); permanent; Lake Front preferred; about $8 per week. S 18, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—$200 CASH WILL PURCHASE the finest and fastest gentleman's road horse in the city; he is 6 years old, 16 hands, weighs about 1,050 pounds, bred and raised in Alexandria, Va., by Dr. Ira M. Tomkins, is by Sam Purdy, the sire of Charlie C., 2:18¼, and 28 others in the 2:30 list; has no public record, but trotted a full mile at time of purchase last August at Washington, D. C., in 2:31; can beat 2:30 now. He is strictly sound, very stylish, has great courage and bottom, can road 12 miles an hour. He is not afraid of anything and is well broken, but recently he has become too spirited and high tempered for family use, otherwise he could not be bought for $1,000. A responsible written guarantee will be given with him and 30 days' trial allowed; as he is to be sold and not for exchange or exhibition, only those who desire to purchase (if suited) need call. For all information apply to JAMES, the groom, at private barn rear 460 North State-st., entrance from Goethe-st.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING MET WITH A SAD misfortune will sell for $150 cash his handsome fast trotting and family mare, Hattie Wilkes, by Guy Wilkes, he by George Wilkes, dam Lady Moscow; she is 6 years old, 15¾ hands high; sound and gentle; can trot better than 2:35; thoroughly city broken and fearless of all objects; she is a prize for any one desiring a fast, handsome, and sound animal; weight, 1,000 pounds; ten days' trial given to test speed and other qualities. Apply owner's private stable, 67 Pine-st., corner Ohio, North Side. Also Brewster side-bar top buggy and harness, both nearly new.

FOR SALE—A PERFECT FAMILY OR business horse combined; young and sound; thoroughly city broke, and can be driven by a lady; fully 16 hands high, weight 1,125 lbs.; also a buckboard wagon to carry 2 or 4 persons; only selling for want of use; they can be bought at a bargain by applying to my private barn, 149 N. State-st.

FOR SALE—SHETLAND PONY OUTFIT, consists of the pretty pet pony "Dandy," 40 inches high, young, sound, safe for small children; a fine Brewster cart and harness; is considered the nicest pony outfit in the city. Apply private barn rear 460 North State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—STYLISH BAY DRIVing or business horse, 7 years old, 15¾ hands, thoroughly city broke, free and prompt driver; also a fine leather top buggy and harness, only used a few times; will sell separate. No. 2799 Wabash-av.

ONLY $100 FOR A HANDSOME LOOP front lady's phaeton, with lamps and fenders; only used one month. Private barn 2729 Wabash-av.

WE HAVE THE ONLY COMPLETE LINE of laundry, bakery, dry goods, confectionery, grocery, and express wagons in the city. We also carry a full and complete line of double and single box wagons and trucks; every job is guaranteed for one year; call and look our stock over before buying; cash or time. Racine Wagon and Carriage Co., 430 and 432 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A HANSOM Goddard; was built to order and only used three times; only selling as I have purchased a Spider phaeton. Can be seen by applying at my barn, N. E. corner of State and Erie-sts.

HARNESS AND HORSE GOODS.

ALL CAN SAVE 25 TO 40 PER CENT BY BUYING Coach, Driving, Track, Express, or Farm Harness, Lap Robes, Blankets, Fur Robes, Saddles, Whips, and other carriage and barn supplies of us. We make a specialty of this line of goods. All West Side cable cars pass our factory and salesrooms. Orders promptly executed. Obliging salesmen. Satisfaction guaranteed. COLUMBIA HARNESS CO. Phone, Main, 2,985. 59 and 61 W. Washington-st.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WASTE PAPER. Chicago, March 29, 1893. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. on the 8th day of April, 1893, for the waste paper which will accumulate in the grounds of the World's Columbian Exposition from the 1st of May until the 1st of November. The contractor for this paper will be obliged to furnish a baling machine to bale the paper at a location furnished by the Exposition in the southwest part of the grounds. The paper to be delivered to him each day and to be baled and removed from the grounds by the contractor within twenty-four hours after the delivery of the material to him by the Exposition Company. The Exposition Company's weights to govern. Proposals must be made on blanks and inclosed in envelopes furnished by the Department of Works. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. D. H. BURNHAM, Director of Works, World's Columbian Exposition, Jackson Park, Chicago, Illinois.

PROPOSALS FOR SEATING MUSIC HALL AND Festival Hall for the World's Columbian Exposition. Chicago, March 31, 1893. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 3d day of April, 1893, for furnishing approximately 2,000 seats for Music Hall and 4,000 seats for Festival Hall. Bidders will be required to submit propositions for furnishing these seats on rental basis as well as on basis of an outright sale, and they will be also required to submit samples of the seats which they propose to furnish and state in their propositions the earliest date at which these seats could be furnished in place. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. D. H. BURNHAM, Director of Works, World's Columbian Exposition, Jackson Park, Chicago, Ill.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODerate charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. KENNERT, 133 So. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN CURED BY CHICAGO Medical and Surgical Institute, 30 Van Buren-st.

CHOLERA—A GUARANTEED REMEDY AGAINST an attack of cholera; thoroughly safe, reliable, and genuine; prescription price, $3. Address DR. L. ROBINSON, Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

LADIES, ATTENTION—MRS. DR. ZARA TAKES ladies before and during confinement; infants adopted if required; treats all female troubles successfully. 497 W. Monroe-st.

MRS. DR. SCHWARTZ'S PRIVATE HOSPITAL for all female diseases; separate rooms for ladies before and during confinement; have enlarged and arranged my home to suit rich and poor; all business strictly confidential. 279 W. Adams-st.

M. FALOON, M. D., CANCER AND KIDNEY SPEcialist; no knife, caustic, or electricity; permanent cure; send for book. McVicker's Theater, Chicago.

THE LEADING PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS AND specialists of Chicago may be consulted free from 9 to 5 daily at Chicago Medical and Surgical Institute, Van Buren-st. and Wabash-av.

CLOTHING.

A. S., 502 N. WELLS-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST prices for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EGG CASES AND FILLERS; CHEAPEST PLACE to buy in Chicago. Egg Case and Filler Co., 15 and 17 Market-st., near South Water.

THE M. W. SIMONS ELECTRIC CO. OF PLYmouth, Ind., are prepared to contract for all classes of light machine work; correspondence solicited.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITIES—
A GILBERT upright piano for $50.
A BILLINGS upright piano for $75.
A CAMP & CO. upright piano for $130.
A CAMP & CO. upright piano for $175.
ESTEY, DECKER BROS., and others from $225 upward.

ON EASY TERMS—ALL GUARANTEED.

SQUARE PIANOS of all standard makers, from $35 upward; from $3 to $5 per month, subject to exchange for a better one later.

NEW PIANOS. DECKER BROS., CHICKERING BROS., ESTEY PIANO CO., BRAMBACH PIANO CO., CAMP & CO. An unequaled line, affording the widest field for choice.

ORGANS. The peerless ESTEY in splendid variety. Our PRICES—always the lowest. Our terms—always the most reasonable. Our SERVICE—always the most courteous and considerate. Instruments of all grades for rent, for any term, at most reasonable rates. CAREFUL tuning, repairing, polishing, moving, etc.

ESTEY & CAMP, 233 State-st. 49-53 Jackson-st.

ADAM SCHAAF—MANUFACTURER OF PIANOS. We give better value for the money than any house in the city.

3 Vose & Sons pianos, each	$125, $165, $175
1 Kroeger & Sons piano	225
2 Decker pianos, each	$175, 200
1 Haines Bros.' piano	100
2 Weser Bros.' pianos	$100, 125
3 Schaaf pianos	$150, $165, 175
3 upright pianos, your choice, each	175
1 Chickering piano	175
Square pianos, each	$25, $40, $50, $75, 100

EASY TERMS TO SUIT BUYERS.

Every piano warranted to be as represented.

Pianos exchanged, moved, tuned, repaired, and stored.

200 pianos to rent—$3, $4, and $5 per month—one year's rent allowed if purchased.

SALESROOMS OPEN EVENINGS.

ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

J. O. TWICHELL, 223 WABASH-AV.

BARGAINS—

Choice of five upright pianos	$100
Choice of ten upright pianos	$125
Weber upright piano	$135
Chickering upright piano	$140
Emerson upright piano	$165
Vose & Sons upright piano	$165
Bauer upright piano	$185
Briggs upright piano	$185
Steinway piano	$125
Steck piano	$185

All the above Upright Pianos are in fine condition.

Pianos to rent, $4 and $5 per month.

J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

ALL SPECIAL BARGAINS, as well as regular stock, are marked IN PLAIN FIGURES. No more asked. No less accepted. On sale Monday, April 3d, and until sold, SECOND-HAND ORGANS from $15 upwards. SECOND-HAND SQUARE PIANOS from $30 upwards, including VOSE, ARION, BAUER, HALLET & DAVIS, STEINWAY, and others. UPRIGHTS (little used). ARION, HALE, EMERSON, WEBER, STEINWAY, HALLET & DAVIS, and others from $150 upwards. BABY GRANDS. STEINWAY, DECKER BROS., and HALLET & DAVIS. Makers of KIMBALL PIANOS and ORGANS. Dealers in HALLET & DAVIS and other pianos. W. W. KIMBALL CO., Kimball Hall, Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

MANY PERSONS THINK THAT PAYING for a piano is a great undertaking, but if they stop to consider that the EMERSON PIANO (one of the best pianos in the world) can be bought for from 25 to 40 cents a day, why it is a simple matter to own a piano and enjoy the pleasure it brings to a home. Call and see them. Several bargains in second-hand pianos. EMERSON PIANO CO., 218 Wabash-av., near Adams-st.

AND STILL THEY COME! The square pianos given us in trade toward BAUER UPRIGHT PIANOS. BAUER UPRIGHT PIANOS. Our present stock includes Bauer, Steinway, Haines, Sohmer, Shomacker, Light, Grovesteen, etc., etc. Prices from $50 up. Terms to suit buyers. Upright piano in great variety at from $150 up. JULIUS BAUER & CO., MANUFACTURERS, 226-228 Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

CHICKERING PIANOS, CHASE BROS. PIANOS, and a complete stock of medium priced and second-hand instruments for rent and sale on time payments. CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO., 219-221 Wabash-av.

FOR THE BEST AND SWEETEST TONE piano, For a piano which improves with age, For a piano of handsome design, For a piano that will be your delight, For a piano that sings its own praise, For a perfect piano go to 319, 21 Wabash-av.

BRADBURY PIANOS. You can always find good bargains in second hand pianos of all the leading manufacturers at the Bradbury Piano Warerooms, 255 and 257 Wabash-av.

LARGEST STOCK AND MOST COMPLETE assortment of high grade pianos, also church and self-playing organs at LYON, POTTER & CO.'S Mammoth Music House, 174-176 Wabash-av.

UPRIGHT PIANO; $150; RENT, $3. Blasius pianos, with patent note indicator and practicing pedal. Sold by HORACE BRANCH, 208 State-st.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON. FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS. I. cabin, $70, II. cabin, $50. Steamers sail from foot of 2d-st., Hoboken, N. J.

Lahn, Tues., Mch. 21, 8 am	Meier, Sat., April 8, 8 am
Ems, Sat., Mch. 25, 11 am	Havel, Tue., Apr. 11, 9 am
Trave, Tue., Mch. 28, 8 am	Saale, Sat., Apr. 15, 9 am
Aller, Tues., April 4, 9 am	Lahn, Tue., April 18, 9 am

SPRING SAILINGS, 1893, to Southampton (London), BREMEN.

Lahn	Tues.	April 18	Spree	Tues.	May 23
Trave	Sat.	April 22	Travo	Sat.	May 27
Spree	Tues.	April 25	Aller	Tues.	May 30
Aller	Sat.	April 29	Ems	Sat.	June 3
Havel	Tues.	May 2	Havel	Tues.	June 6
Elbe	Tues.	May 9	Elbe	Sat.	June 10
Lahn	Sat.	May 13	Lahn	Tues.	June 13, 9 am
Saale	Tues.	May 16	Kaiser W. II.		June 15, 9 am
	Sat.	May 20			

MEDITERRANEAN LINE. New York and Genoa less than Eleven Days.

Kaiser W. II., April 8, 10 am	Werra, Sat., May 27, 10 am
Werra, Sat., April 22, 10 am	Fulda, Sat., June 10, 10 am
Fulda, Sat., May 6, 10 am	Werra, Sat., July 1, 10 am
Kaiser W. II., May 13, 10 am	Fulda, Sat., July 15, 10 am

Passage $100, $125, or $150 a berth, first cabin. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

AMERICAN LINE—NEW YORK to SOUTHAMPTON & LONDON every Saturday. Shortest and most convenient Route to London.

S. S. Paris......April 8	S. S. New York...April 22
S. S. Berlin......April 15	S. S. Chester......April 29

Passengers land at Empress Dock, avoiding inconveniences and exposure of transfer by tender.

RED STAR LINE. NEW YORK TO ANTWERP every Wednesday. Short and direct route to the Continent.

S. S. Noordland...April 5	S. S. Friesland....April 19
S. S. Waesland...April 12	S. S. Rhynland....April 26

S. S. Pennland (extra boat) Saturday, April 15.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, General Agents, 32 Clark-st., Chicago.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO. Express Steamer Service. New York, Southampton (London), Hamburg—Magnificent new twin screw steamers of 13—16,000 h. p. This line holds the record for fastest time to London and the Continent.

SPRING SAILINGS EVERY THURSDAY:

Normannia......March 30	Normannia......April 27
Columbia......April 13	Fuerst Bismarck......May 4
Augusta Victoria...April 20	Columbia......May 11

Hamburg-American Packet Co. Gen. Passage Offices: 37 Broadway, New York. 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE. FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS. EVERY SATURDAY. Company's entire fleet composed of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week; no crossing of Channel, no tedious delay at seaport. MAURICE M. KOZMINSKI, General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

MONON ROUTE—DEPOT DEARBORN STATION. Ticket offices 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

Dec. 11, 1892.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati "The Velvet"	*10:20 am	* 5:2 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati "The Electric"	* 8:35 pm	* 7:35 am
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:30 pm	* 6:15 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:05 pm	* 8:13 am
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:15 pm	*10:30 am

*All trains daily.

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Tex. Expr.	* 9:05 am	* 5:30 pm
Kansas City & Texas Express	† 2:20 pm	† 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria VestibuleEx	* 9:20 pm	* 7:00 am
Forrest Accommodation	† 4:35 pm	†10:10 am
Detroit, New York & Bos. Lim.	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 am
Detroit, New York & BostonEx	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Toronto & Montreal Express	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 pm
Toronto & Montreal Local Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 204 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute and Evansville	† 8:00 am	† 7:25 pm
Terre Haute and Evansville	*10:20 pm	* 6:55 am
Chicago and Nashville Limited	* 4:00 pm	*10:40 am
Goodland and Attica	† 4:00 pm	† 9:55 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN. Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark-st., Oakley-av Station, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Ogden, San Francisco, Portland and the West	†12:15 pm	† 2:15 pm
	* 6:00 pm	* 8:15 am
	*10:30 pm	* 9:30 am
	*10:40 pm	* 7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	* 6:00 pm	* 8:15 am
Duluth and Superior Special	* 5:30 pm	* 7:45 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire, Madison, and the Northwest	† 8:15 am	† 7:45 pm
	* 6:00 pm	* 9:30 am
	*10:30 pm	* 8:35 pm
Iowa and the Dakotas	† 3:00 pm	† 8:15 am
La Crosse, Winona, Sparta	† 8:15 am	† 7:00 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, Menominee	*10:30 pm	* 9:35 pm
	†11:30 pm	* 6:45 pm
Oshkosh, Appleton, F. Howard	*10:30 pm	* 7:35 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	* 3:00 pm	* 1:35 pm
	* 5:30 pm	†11:35 am
Marquette and Lake Superior	†10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am

Milwaukee and Racine—Leave, †7:00 a. m., †11:30 a. m., *3:00 p. m., †5:00 p. m., *7:30 p. m., *10:30 p. m.; arrive, *7:00 a. m., *10:00 a. m., *1:35 p. m., †4:00 p. m., *6:45 p. m., *9:45 p. m. Waukesha & Madison—Lv., †7:00 a. m., †9:30 a. m., †3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m.; Ar., *10:00 a. m., †11:35 p. m., †6:45 p. m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Mon. §Ex. Sat.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENGER Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Mail	† 8:15 am	† 7:00 pm
Peoria Express	†12:30 pm	† 3:35 pm
Iowa and Minnesota Express	†12:30 pm	† 1:35 pm
Sioux Falls and Dakota Ex.	*12:30 pm	* 1:35 pm
Joliet Accommodation	† 3:30 pm	† 9:40 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:30 pm	†10:30 am
Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, via Kansas City, Vestibule Express		
St. Joe, Atch., and Lvnwth Ex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:30 am
Denver Vestibule Ex. via Omaha (Big Five)	* 6:20 pm	* 9:50 am
Omaha Ex.	*10:00 pm	* 8:15 am
Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex.	*10:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Denver Ex. via Kansas City	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
St. Joe, Atch. and Lvnwth Ex.	*11:15 pm	* 5:35 am
Peoria Night Express	*11:15 pm	* 5:35 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE, 22D, and 39th-sts. Ticket offices, 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at depot foot of Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & N. Orleans Limited	† 2:00 pm	† 4:45 pm
Chicago and Memphis	* 2:00 pm	* 4:45 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 2:50 am	*12:30 am
St. Louis and Texas Express	* 8:35 am	* 7:00 pm
New Orleans & Memphis Exp.	* 3:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass	* 4:35 pm	* 9:25 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line		
Rockf'd, Dubuque, Sioux City	* 1:30 pm	* 1:05 pm
Rockford Passenger	a11:35 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford & Freeport Pass.	* 3:30 pm	*10:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	* 4:55 pm	*10:40 am
Dubuque & Rockford Express	* 5:30 am	* 7:35 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. eDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and Union Depot, Canal and Adams streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:40 am	† 6:25 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 4:30 pm	† 2:25 pm
Council Bluffs and Local Points	*11:35 am	* 2:25 pm
Denver and San Francisco	* 1:00 pm	* 6:30 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls and Sterling	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	* 5:30 pm	* 8:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 5:30 pm	* 8:35 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 6:10 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston & Texas	* 6:10 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:15 pm	* 9:00 am
Omaha, Lincoln, and Denver	*10:30 pm	* 8:45 am
Kansas City, St. Joe & Atchison	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	*11:20 pm	*10:30 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Sat'y.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark, cor. Adams.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis and Peoria Express	† 7:45 am	† 7:35 pm
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 7:45 am	† 6:40 pm
Pekin and Peoria Express	† 1:20 pm	† 1:15 pm
Lockport and Joliet Accom.	† 4:18 pm	†10:05 am
Joliet and Streator Express	† 5:00 pm	* 9:35 am
Kansas City and Denver Lim.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Ex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
California Limited	*10:00 pm	* 8:30 am
California Fast Express	*10:00 pm	* 8:30 am
Kansas City Fast Mail	*10:00 pm	* 6:30 am
St. Louis Red Express	* 8:10 pm	* 8:00 am
Kansas City Express	*12:01 am	* 8:08 pm

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—City ticket office, 207 Clark-st.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis	b 9:30 am	a 6:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a 6:00 pm	b 3:00 pm
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a10:30 pm	a 7:00 am
Omaha, Sioux City	a 6:00 pm	a 7:15 am
Omaha, Sioux City	a11:10 pm	a 7:15 am
Marquette and Nor. Michigan	a 9:00 pm	a 7:00 am

Milwaukee, leave a9:30 am, b11:30 am, b 3.00 pm, 5:15 pm, a6:00 pm, a 8:00 pm, a 10:30 pm; arrive a7:00 am, a 9:30 am, b 11:00 am, b 1:30 pm, b 4:00 pm, a 6:30 pm, b 10:00 pm, a 11:35 pm. aDaily. b Except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

CHICAGO & ALTON.—GRAND UNION PASSENGER Depot, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 1:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Kansas City and Denver Limited	* 6:20 pm	* 8:30 am
Kansas City, Colorado and Utah	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 am
St. Louis Limited	*11:15 am	* 8:00 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:20 pm	* 7:55 am
Springfield and St. Louis Day Exp.	* 9:00 am	* 8:00 pm
Springfield and St. Louis Night Exp	* 9:20 pm	* 7:55 am
Joliet and Dwight Accommodation	† 5:35 pm	† 9:15 am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—*Da. †Da ex. Sun. ‡x Ex. Sat.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Pacific Express	† 5:47 pm	† 7:15 am
	*10:45 pm	* 2:50 pm
Ashland, Iron towns, and Duluth	† 5:47 pm	† 7:15 am
	x10:45 pm	* 9:50 am
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	† 8:00 am	† 7:45 pm
Waukesha Ex.	* 4:00 pm	*11:00 am

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, NEW YORK CENTRAL and Boston and Albany railroads—"The Niagara Falls Route." Depots foot of Lake-st., 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park. City Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st.

Nov. 20, 1892.	Leave, Chicago.	Arrive, Chicago.
Mail and Accommodation	† 7:05 am	† 7:45 pm
Detroit Day Express	† 9:00 am	† 3:55 pm
Grand Rapids via New Buffalo	† 9:00 am	† 3:55 pm
The North Shore Limited	*10:30 am	* 9:45 pm
Fast New York Express	* 3:10 pm	* 8:00 pm
Grand Rapids Line via Kala'zoo	* 3:10 pm	*10:15 am
Niles Accommodation	† 4:35 pm	†10:10 am
Niagara Falls & Buffalo Special	* 4:35 pm	* 8:20 pm
Grand Rapids Solid Train	† 5:35 pm	* 6:35 am
Detroit Night Express	* 9:15 pm	* 7:35 am
Grand Rapids Solid Train	*11:15 pm	* 7:05 am
Fast Atlantic Express	*11:45 pm	* 6:50 am
Grand R'ds Line, via Kala'zoo	*11:45 pm	* 6:50 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES—CHICAGO—PASSENGER STATION, Canal street, between Adams and Madison. TICKET OFFICES at Station and at 248 Clark street, cor. Jackson. THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS: *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mansfield & Pittsburg	† 7:15 am	† 5:25 pm
Dayton & Cincinnati	* 9:45 am	* 5:25 pm
Indianapolis & Louisville	* 9:45 am	* 5:25 pm
Columbus & East	* 9:45 am	* 5:25 pm
Philadelphia & New York	*12:30 pm	*10:00 am
Baltimore & Washington	*12:30 pm	*10:00 am
Washington & New York	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
Pittsburg & East	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
New York & Philadelphia	* 5:00 pm	*12:01 pm
Pittsburg & Washington	* 5:00 pm	*12:01 pm
Columbus & Cincinnati	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Dayton & Springfield	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Louisville & Indianapolis	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Mansfield & Youngstown	*11:30 pm	* 6:35 am
Pittsburg & East	*11:30 pm	* 6:35 am

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY—Depot corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban train time tables.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	† 8:40 am	† 7:00 pm
Limited Express	* 3:00 pm	* 8:30 pm
Day Express	*11:25 am	* 4:20 pm
Atlantic and Pacific Express	* 8:15 pm	* 8:00 am
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Sag'nw	* 8:15 pm	* 8:40 am
Funeral train	*12:00 m	* 3:25 pm

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Passenger Station, also Ogden-av. City office, 193 Clark.

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	* 5:40 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 am	* 9:30 am
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 pm	*11:35 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Wheeling Limited	* 6:40 pm	* 6:50 am
Night Express	*11:10 pm	* 9:30 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st. Depot, and 22d-st.

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom.	* 7:10 am	* 6:45 pm
N. Y. Fast Mail (via Old Road)	‡ 8:00 am	‡ 10:00 pm
Boston and New York Special	‡10:30 am	‡ 9:30 pm
Atlantic Express	‡ 2:10 pm	‡ 9:30 pm
New York & Chicago Limited	‡ 5:30 pm	‡ 9:30 am
New York & Boston Express	‡ 7:45 pm	‡ 7:35 am
N. Y. Express (via Old Road)	‡11:30 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Elkhart and Goshen Accom.	* 4:05 pm	*11:10 am

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY. CO. GRAND Central Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office corner Clark and Jackson-sts. (Phenix Bldg.)

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
†St. Paul and Minneapolis	8:30 am	10:20 pm
*Iowa, Mo., and Kansas Express	8:30 am	10:20 pm
†St. Charles and Sycamore Local	12:30 pm	4:20 pm
*Sycamore and Byron Local	3:10 pm	10:20 am
†St. Charles and Sycamore Local	5:35 pm	7:30 am
*St. Paul and Minneapolis	6:00 pm	9:10 am
*Des Moines, St. Joe & K. City	6:00 pm	9:10 am

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila's Ex.	x 7:45 pm	x 8:20 am
N. Y., Boston & Phil'a Vest. Lim.	x 2:00 pm	x 5:20 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 7:20 am	x 8:20 am
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim.	x 2:00 pm	x 5:20 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 5:15 pm	x 9:40 am
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo through express	x 7:45 pm	x 8:20 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS FOOT OF LAKE, Twenty-second, and Thirty-ninth-sts. Tickets at Room 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati Day Express	9:15 am	5:20 pm
Do Night Express	8:30 pm	7:45 am

FITTING FOR STAKES.

REAL WORK HAS COMMENCED WITH THE CRACK HORSES.

Hawthorne's High-Class Division Favored by the Fine Weather of the Last Few Days—Corrigan's Stable in Superb Shape—The Eastern Courses Are Busy Places and the Majority of the Thoroughbreds Will Be Ready for the Brooklyn Meeting—G. W. Johnson Will Train.

The fine weather of the last week has dried out the track wonderfully at Hawthorne, and as a result trainers are now sending their stake division along at a merry clip.

On Friday, just before the first race was run, a fleet from the Corrigan stable swept past the stand and drew many an admiring glance. In fact, the betting ring emptied its mass of humans on the quarterstretch to see the lot gallop. A grander half-dozen of horses have been rarely seen. Joe Murphy, the winner of the Melbourne Stakes at Lexington, was out in front, with Leonard up. This colt is to all appearances as high-class as anything in the West. He has thickened and let down since last year, and the lightness through the heart, which gave him an appearance of legginess, has disappeared entirely. He was fighting for his head in his work, and from all appearances will be ready early.

Next to him were two of the Longfellow 2-year-olds, typical of their strain, big, strapping fellows with all the length and range of the Longfellows.

Then came Cicero, to whom the master of Hawthorne refers as his "unbeaten jumper." This fellow is broad as a barn door and is a horse of immense bone and substance. While he will probably prove a marvel over the jumps if keot at it, he is too valuable to use there solely. He was never given a chance last year and is more than likely to be a great horse this season. His first start last year was in the Derby over the Garfield Park track, knee deep in mud and terribly holding. He was fourth in the race. He was next asked to negotiate a mile and a half over the Washington Park track, itself a quagmire Derby day. No colt ever ran a gamer race than he in that start. He was beaten three times in the race and rallied under the whip. With the worst of the going all the way he hung on like a bull dog and took third place from a big field. He was then beaten in turn by Newton and Semper Rex, but that was scant wonder, after the gruelling race in the Derby.

The two much touted 3-year-old maidens, Perfection and Tyro, brought up the rear. If this pair are not race horses their looks belie them. Standing full sixteen hands high, well furnished, and with a nice way of going, they should prove dangerous in any company. Tyro is probably the better of the two. The balance of the Corrigan string is doing well.

Pat Dunne has that useful old cripple, Joe Blackburn, the handy little Patrick, Hawthorne, and the rest of string at work. The former, a good horse at Washington Park last year, will no doubt train this year. He will not be hurried. Patrick is about ready. The other horses at the track are doing well, although Chasley Doherty's Proverb has been off his feed and may be done. He struck himself in his work last year.

Will Be Ready for Brooklyn.

The Eastern horses will, no doubt, be ready when the bugle calls at Brooklyn, although many of the stables, including Pierre Lorillard's, will probably not start until Morris Park. The seven 2-year-old fillies in the stable are said to be a super lot. The colts have all been sick but are rounding to now. The brother to Huron is at the farm at Rancocas. He was badly cut down last fall and there is considerable doubt as to his training.

Another string that will be trained by him at Jerome Park. The little giant, Sir Walter, who proved himself so stanch and game a 2-year-old last year, is the best known to Eastern racegoers of the horses in Mr. Lorillard's care. Sir Walter has grown and spread. He shows as much improvement as any of the horses that he raced against, and is just the sort of a colt to train on and hold his own with the best. He gets regular work and is likely to be seen in his first appearance at the Brooklyn meeting. G. W. Johnson, a good-looking, lusty fellow, is almost sure to be looked upon by cautious turfmen as suspicious on account of the rough legs, which were the best last year. They have been fired and blistered by his owner. He takes regular work, and seems to be perfectly sound with as good a chance of training up to his engagements as any horse at the track.

Jerome Park is in good shape. Supt. Barretto has charge and keeps it in excellent condition. Mr. Barretto has a large number of horses in his care. G. W. Johnson has been heavily backed to win the Chesapeake Derby. G. E. Smith placed $500 on Wormser to win the race at odds of 30 to 1. Supt. Brush of the Brooklyn track has enlarged the jockeys' room so that there is ample accommodation for fifty jockeys.

Matthew Feakes, who trains for the Burridge Brothers, is at his home, as his wife is dangerously ill. The horses are in charge of the foreman. At E. E. Dahlman's stable Bill Young has been clipped, a sure indication that he is meant for early racing.

At Monmouth Park all the trainers expect to be ready by the Brooklyn meeting except Marcus Daly's. Montana has developed a troublesome crib, which is likely to stop him with too much weight on. Tammany looks well and either he or The Pepper will carry the stable colors in the Suburban.

Reports from Middleburg are that the Morris horses are doing well. The stable is remarkably sweet on Mars, who has grown into a superb individual, and the soreness which stopped him last season has entirely disappeared.

Leonawell Looks Like a Winner.

Philip Dwyer Jr. takes pleasure in showing the horse in his stable. Mr. Gurry deserves credit for the splendid showing they make. Leonawell is one of the fine-coated sort, and when in flesh always attracts attention. Leonawell is to receive a special preparation for the Brooklyn Handicap. His chance is as good as that of any horse in the race, as he has beaten almost every horse engaged at some time in his career on the turf. Fremont, who was on the sick list last year, is a picture of robust health and good condition. He is likely to be raced at the shorter distances this year, as the disease which affected him last year touched his wind. Reclare looks like ready money. It is not at all likely that she will be asked to stand a long jump in preparation this year. St. Carolus is a great big horse, a reproduction of his sire, St. Blaise. He was fired and blistered last fall. He should prove a bargain to somebody for breeding purposes, although it is almost a sure thing that he will train and race successfully. Zorling is doing all her work in the paddocks, where she runs out every day. Madrid is a good mare on the grass track and is likely to be seen in the finish of the Sheepshead Bay meeting. Longdock is the best looking 3-year-old seen this year. His dark brown coat is like silk velvet; his proportions are perfect. He has size and bone. Last year he showed a great turn of speed, something unusual in a Longfellow 2-year-old, but trained off and is still a maiden. He is heavily engaged in the stakes, and is likely to prove troublesome to the "cracks," but they are quite welcome to their 3-year-old form. Long Beach is a great big brother to Longstreet. Mr. Dwyer says that if a man has a son of Longfellow he is compelled to keep him until he dies from old age, as there is no knowing when his speed will come to him and he will win races.

Of the 2-year-olds, Handover and Declare are the best of the lot. Handover is a reproduction of Hanover in appearance and does his work in a satisfactory manner on the track. Declare is a brown colt, rugged and strong, every line denoting speed, is attractive, and, unless all signs fail, will be heard from before the season is many days old. George Spilsbury, better known as "Pinsburg Phil," has a small but select string consisting of six horses. King Cadmus was fired and blistered last fall, but will no doubt stand a preparation. Parvenue, who is entered in the handicaps here, is in fine shape. Just how far this fellow can carry his wonderful flight of speed remains a mooted question. Wormser, the stable's American Derby candidate, is a plain looking colt, but has plenty of substance.

Morris Park is in good shape, and the trainers are working their horses at a stiff pace. There are few ailing horses there. F. G. Follansbee's horses are doing finely. Mason says he is not so far advanced with his horses as some of the others at the track, but he is confident that he will have them ready when the bugle blows at Gravesend. Gloaming looks as well as anybody could wish to see at the beginning of the season.

Some of the 2-year-olds in Mr. Follansbee's stable are extremely good-looking. A chestnut colt by Kyrle Daly causes some of the other trainers much trouble, he moves so freely and has such perfect action when on the track. A bay colt by Jim Brown is a solid, compact little fellow, which Trainer Mason thinks will win races in moderate company. The other horses in the stable are taking regular work, so that the Follansbee colors are likely to be seen more frequently this year.

Dr. S. W. Street takes pleasure in showing Galilee, the colt by The Bard, dam Athalaric. Galilee is built on the lines of Tom Martin. He is acknowledged by the trainers to be as fast as any youngster ever trained at Morris Park. Galilee has a slight enlargement on his right fore pastern. It does not seem to affect him in his work, but is an eyesore. Dr. Swain says it may be a blessing in disguise, as it causes buyers to look askance at him on account of it. When he wins several of the great stakes the doctor says everybody will want him but can't get him at any price.

McDonald, by Rayon d'Or, dam Sheboygan, is a good moving colt and should hold his own with the selling platers. Matthew Allen gives Roy del Rey and Peter moderate exercise. Roy del Rey is easily the best looking aged horse on the track. By Jove has not grown much since last fall, but is a fair-sized 3-year-old. The others in Allen's stable are imported horses, good sized and well bred.

The following from the *Sporting World* is significant: "Sir Walter and G. W. Johnson look well enough to please the most exacting critic. Sir Walter, while the same rather leggy fellow as last year, has put on flesh to a marked degree, and although he only moved yesterday at under a two-minute gait, showed in good form for this early in the season. As for the brother to Huron, he is a racehorse of the first water—bar accident. He has come through the ordeal of firing and blistering in a manner calculated to enthuse all hands, from the veterinarian who advised the heroic measures down to the owner and trainer of the colt. As he fought for his head yesterday at Jerome Park circling the figure eight course of the old saddlehorse track G. W. Johnson was a picture of virile, lusty health, and if he meets with no setback he will go close for the $50,000 stake at Chicago."

NEW ORLEANS MEETING RESUMES.

Tables Showing Winning Stables, Horses, and Jockeys.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 2.—[Special.]—The successful winter meeting of the Crescent City Jockey club, which ran ninety-seven days, closed yesterday, showing 29 per cent of favorites to win and 11 per cent of second choices. Nearly $116,000 was given away in purses. Next winter's meeting is planned to be 100 days long, with $225,000 in purses and stakes. The track is to be turned up and made wider during the summer and the stands and stables are to be remodeled so as to accommodate 5,000 people and 1,000 horses. The principal winning stables of the meeting are:

Austin stable	$ 1,130	Daphne stable	$ 2,965
W. J. Jackson	1,515	Frank Phillips	1,340
L. W. Benson	2,985	Elkton stable	3,655
D. W. Kelly	4,625	O. G. Parks	1,105
O. M. Barrow	44,000	T. G. Gower	2,320
C. Licari	3,165	T. H. Stevens	4,792
H. T. Batchelor	2,395	Gillespie & Hunter	1,870
Lorraine stable	1,350	Sunshine stable	2,060
S. Berry & Co	2,555	G. Grannon	1,065
Montgomery stable	1,735	St. Louis stable	1,705
Mrs. Ed Bunn	1,515	Horseshoe stable	1,795
McLemore & King	3,245	H. Snider	3,390
J. M. Brown & Co	4,475	S. W. Haskell	1,910
McCafferty & Wishard	1,105	W. O. Scully	1,147
Brownwell stable	1,010	W. L. Thompson	1,915
J. B. Nail	1,395	Paul Jenkins	1,125
L. T. Caton	2,155	Wilsey & Gill	1,265
Owensboro stable	2,130	Miscellaneous	29,482
Chas. Dickie	1,560		
Orwell stable	6,420	Total	$115,294

The animals winning $500 and over during the meeting are:

Texas Star	$ 755	Gen. Marmaduke	$1,175
Big John	645	Constantine	570
Lombard	1,330	Winnie Davis	560
Dewsing	1,195	Little Ballie	720
Denver	570	Edwin	695
Bonnie B	588	Excelsior	1,035
Sally	1,205	Lee Mike	525
Pigeon	940	Tramp	1,400
Dixie V	1,850	Mandy	1,050
Tashti	600	Julius Sax	900
May Hardy	1,000	Zampost	1,500
Carrie Pearsall	680	Remus	690
Sir Planet	775	Sultan Dorian	660
Lockport	1,475	Blaze Duke	915
Sam Farmer	1,025	Scottish Belle	745
Bobby Beach	875	Prince Leland	1,000
Boreslis	1,610	The Judge	1,970
Uncle Frank	515	Hubert O'Neill	605
Corsican	635	Lizzie Addie	1,190
Henry Owsley	710	Virden	1,355
Hoodoo	515	Highwayman	545
Bret Harte	1,500	Cast Off	660
Bonnie Byrd	600	Lafin Jr	700
Alpanose	1,175	Rorka	625
Miss Perkins	1,000	Great Homer	705
Gendarme	1,025	Jim Daugherty	525
Dolly Nobles	585	Warploc	650
Barker Harrison	590	Greenleaf	1,240
Nathan Frank	880	Pomfret	540
Wautauga	875	Modesta	810
Calen Brown	1,540	Silbe L	660
Boston Boy	810	Grey Duke	710
Readina	760	Longbrooke	655
Lazybetta	900	Duke of Kent	1,180
Belfast	540	Larue	560
Frank Ellis	515	Rosetter	685
Angeroe	710	Red Wing	1,775
Duke of Milpitas	950	Forest King	900
Granite	725	Cyrus	675
Perlin	1,275	Wedgefield	1,020
Emperor Billet	1,325	Ansel Jr	1,390

The jockey record of the meeting is as follows:

Jockeys.	*1.*	*2.*	*3.*
Armstrong	47	33	24
A. Clayton	37	39	26
Doggett	30	17	15
Gemmell	11	10	7
J. Hill	18	26	34
Hennessy	20	19	16
R. Jones	10	22	7
Knight	10	7	8
J. McDonald	25	16	11
Sargent	105	59	91
Sucky	16	25	24
H. Shields	27	36	34

The following riders won five or more races:

Berger	9	Morton	7
S. Bell	5	Mounce	8
Macklin	8	Thompson	5
Perkinson	9	Mattox	5
Olson	7	Madison	6
Gardner	5	Regan	5
Jordan	9		

New records for the track were made as follows:

Distance.	*Time.*	*Horse.*	*W.*	*Date.*
3 furlongs	:37	J. I. B.	110	Jan. 3.
Half a mile	:50¾	India	104	Mch. 10.
Half a mile	:50¾	Belgrade	104	Mch. 11.
4½ furlongs	:56	Fannie Williams	88	Mch. 11.
5 furlongs	1:01¾	Bill Howard	105	Feb. 25.
5 furlongs	1:01¾	Pulitzer	97	Feb. 24.
5½ furlongs	1:08¾	Julius Sax	109	Feb. 24.
6 furlongs	1:14	Morello	117	Mch. 15.
6½ furlongs	1:20¾	Duke of Milpitas	118	Mch. 4.
7 furlongs	1:27¾	Duke of Milpitas	122	Mch. 14.
7½ furlongs	1:33¾	Great Hopes	108	Mch. 31.
One mile	1:42	Duke of Milpitas	105	Mch. 14.
1 1-16 miles	1:50¾	Phelan Dorian	105	April 1.
1⅛ miles	1:56¾	Rushizita	88	Mch. 11.
1¼ miles	2:10¾	Gendarme	105	Feb. 25.

The strong tip here to win tomorrow's Arkansas Derby is Capt. Rice's Pompon, to ride which Regan was especially engaged here. The colt which won twice in one day at Roby, a remarkable performance for a 2-year-old, worked the Little Rock track, one mile and an eighth, last Friday in 2:01¼. The best work of the favorite, Calhoun, was 2:02¾. Lookout, Calhoun's stable companion, has been lame and will not start. The Texans pin their faith to Constantine and Brownwood.

JOCKEY LICENSES AT LEXINGTON.

Those Granted by the Committee of the American Turf Congress.

CINCINNATI, O., April 2.—The License committee of the American Turf Congress at its recent meeting in Lexington, Ky., granted jockey licenses to Leon Gemotes, Charles A. Thorpe, W. Perkins, Clarence Bryant, Joe West, Lester Reiff, and J. J. McCafferty. Rule 160 was construed to apply only to a jockey having a horse in training on the track where he is riding. The committee issued notice calling the attention of jockeys to the fact that under the rules they will not be allowed to ride on any of the tracks belonging to the American Turf Congress unless they have a license or have heretofore applied for one. The racing on the congress tracks in 1893 will commence at Memphis, Tenn., April 13. Applications must be made prior to that day by jockeys who intend riding there.

All Europe Will Be Here.

John Splan, the veteran trotting-horse man, now in Vienna, writes to Secretary R. L. Allen of the Northwestern Breeders' Association that all Europe will be here next summer. He says that the trotting meeting here will do a great deal towards popularizing the trotting horse in Europe.

Turf Notes.

Mike Dwyer is a heavy winner at Guttenberg.

Jocky Sims has reported for duty at Rancocas.

Albretta, by Aristides, foaled 1883, died recently.

The old gelding Hopeful is dead. He was 27 years old.

M. J. Daly has purchased Detroit from W. Brien for $1,500.

Over 2,000 horses have taken part in races since Jan. 1 of this year.

St. Julien and St. Marks, in the Fleischmann Stable, are said to be two great 2-year-olds.

Fred Gebhard has purchased a 2-year-old by Hanover, out of Glen, for $5,000. The colt is said to have shown better than Morello did over the same ground.

T. A. Woodward of Battle Creek, Mich., has sold to Maj. William Grebe of Kansas City for $250 a colt by Lobasco, dam by Onward. This colt has shown a furlong in 25 seconds at 10 months.

DEFENDERS OF THE AMERICA'S CUP.

Encouraging Progress Being Made—Standing of Boston and New York.

NEW YORK, April 2.—[Special.]—The America's cup defenders are progressing quite encouragingly, if the reports concerning them are true. The British folks are working with a will, and some time about the middle of this month the Rogers boat will be overboard, while the Morgan center-board by that time will have assumed shape, so that the trusted friends of the Commodore may then guess without risking their nautical reputations as to its appearance when finished. In Boston the Paine boat is doing well, and at Wilmington the Boston syndicate craft is being pushed as fast as is consistent with the requirements that it shall be built in the most approved manner. Of the four there has but one been named, that being the Wilmington craft, and it will appropriately be called Pilgrim. The New York people have not agreed regarding the names of their boats, the reason being that so many good ones have been offered for consideration that it is difficult to make a selection. Club gossip for a few days in the matter of the cup defenders has been somewhat significant. There is the growing feeling that in the trial races Boston, with one and probably with both of its boats, may give the New York craft a serious tussle for the honor and glory of being selected the champion to defend the cup. The truth is that the home syndicates are a little afraid of Gen. Paine. They believe that with his knowledge, experience and general yachting cleverness his boat will not easily be beaten. Friends are inclined to make occasional suggestions regarding the General's former victories, among them being that in the planning of the Puritan, Mayflower, and Volunteer he had quite as much to do as Edward Burgess. All this is not calculated to make those interested in the success of the New York boats feel easier, but still the rank and file of the home guard are not discouraged. They believe that the Herreshoffs will turn out sensational yachts and that this is another period in their career as designers and builders which will be a record mark that cannot be readily forgotten. Meanwhile there are quiet little wagers already being made regarding the yacht that the America's Cup committee will select to meet the Valkyrie next fall. The question whether Lord Dunraven's yacht will be the representative British vessel of the year is giving the English yachtsmen much concern. The effort is being made in advance to discount the possible defeat of the Valkyrie.

Don't hesitate. You know the old saying, "He who hesitates is lost." When you know you are right, don't hesitate to say it. When you go to buy a bottle of Carter's Little Liver Pills don't hesitate to say you want "C-a-r-t-e-r-s." Demand the genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

MAY LOSE HIS JOB.

SOME UNSOLICITED ADVICE FROM THE L. A. W. SECRETARY.

A Caustic Letter Stirs Up the Official's Enemies and His Scalp Is Sought—The League's Bulletin Will Be Published as Usual and Members Are Asked in Plaintive Tones to Condone Its Shortcomings—The South Side Track Will Probably Be Built of Blue Gravel.

Notwithstanding all contrary rumors and statements the members of the League of American Wheelmen will continue to be furnished with the official organ by the present publishers. A peace has been patched between the Wheelman company on the one hand and President Burdett of the league on the other hand.

No concessions were made on the part of the league, and so far as can be ascertained no concessions were demanded by the publishers when it became known that the league was not in a humor to be trifled with. It still remains the fact that thousands and thousands of league members question the value of the official organ in its present condition. No one in Chicago knows the true inwardness of the sudden stoppage of the official organ. It is only known that the paper was almost a week late. Vice-President Sheridan says that things were exactly as the publishers of the paper represented them. That is, they were afraid that the postoffice authorities would arrest the publication for non-compliance with the postal laws as they pertain to second-class matter. It is believed by Mr. Sheridan that President Burdett gave the publishers the assurance that they were in no danger of being interfered with by the postal authorities and that with this assurance the publication will be continued as heretofore.

A very curious incident has arisen out of this affair and it is likely to cost quite a prominent official in the league his salary position. Abbott Bassett is Secretary of the league. His duties in that capacity do not call for any display of temper, any advice—nothing, in fact, except mere secretarial work. Yet he undertakes to preach a very remarkable sermon to the league upon its duty in the present emergency. Considering that Mr. Bassett is paid $2,000 a year to do the minimum of work it is singular that he should be found thus arguing for the perpetuation of a contract which has for its chiefest and worst point the enrichment of a private corporation at the expense of the league. This is what Bassett says, or will say, in the coming issue of the official paper:

> Despite all reports to the contrary, the *Wheelman World and L. A. W. Bulletin* is still the official organ of the League, and will be for the future, as in the past, to every league member. The Wheelman company will carry out its contract to the letter. There is not the slightest official desire to deprive league members of their weekly paper, and there is little doubt that it would be taken away if it were possible for the executive officers of the league to accomplish their purpose. Fearing that perhaps they were not complying with the strict letter of the law, the Wheelmen's company two weeks or more days last week, and called a conference with the President. We are now in possession of rulings and opinions that show beyond a doubt that the Wheelman company is transgressing no law of the land, and the paper will go forth as in the past. We think the passing of the *Bulletin* would be a death blow to the league. It would take away our means of communication with members, and would involve an expense to divisions in the prosecution of their work that cannot be thought of. "The *Bulletin* is our organ," and while it is the league organ it should bear this in mind and do all in his power to aid and encourage it. It has many active and progressive members, and that it has not for a long period in their career as designers and builders which will be a record mark that cannot be readily forgotten. Meanwhile there are quiet little wagers already being made regarding the yacht that the America's Cup committee will select to meet the Valkyrie next fall. The question whether Lord Dunraven's yacht will be the representative British vessel of the year is giving the English yachtsmen much concern. The effort is being made in advance to discount the possible defeat of the Valkyrie.

This is a racehorse way of putting it. The paper was almost a week late. It was not up to the standard of other weeklies, should it be expected that the league can do all its work, pay all the expenses of the paper, and be continued on a monthly magazine, and on top of this put forth a newspaper worth $2? Remember that we get but 50 cents per year for the *Bulletin*. Remember that (if we grant it is weak) should be found the strength of the other papers. Let the league furnish as good a paper as the Wheelman will be, and it will be the cause of cycling, and no other paper could live. Is it not strange that this fact is not better appreciated? Why can we not have a better paper if they are willing to pay for it.

The time is ripe for league members to attest their loyalty and faith in the league. The present executive committee is abundantly able to conduct the affairs of the league and they do not need quite the quantity of advice that would be heaped upon them at space-writers for the press. The Secretary does not often preach sermons, but he is impelled to do so at this time by the present emergency. The unwholesome multiplication of cycling papers and cycling departments has brought down upon us a horde of writers eager to prey upon the notoriety that the venture will result in, that our officers are being maligned and base motives are imputed where none exist. It is an emergency in which the membership should not be slow to attest its loyalty to and its faith in our officers and institutions. The Secretary is in a position to know that any executive officer is entitled to, and to say the least uncomfortable under the flood of unjust criticism, and it must be apparent that the league will not stand for it. Support, pure and best of service so long as this state of things obtains.

Let us be actuated by that spirit of fraternity which will lead us to stand always with and for the league, and against the enemies, be they within or without its portals. In conclusion we bow to say that now is the time to remember.

ABBOT BASSETT, Secretary.

PREPARING FOR THE CYCLE MEET.

The South Side Track Will Be Built of Joliet Gravel.

No time is being lost by the various committees in charge of the great international cycling tournament to be held in Chicago Aug. 5 to 12. During the week the Track committee has consulted a firm of contractors, who estimate the cost of the track at $7,500. The idea of surfacing it with burnt clay has been abandoned and gravel peculiar to the Joliet district will be substituted. The contract will probably be awarded to the people who built the Parkside track.

The Race committee is in receipt of information to the effect that all countries which have amateur organizations, except Belgium and Germany, have named their delegates to the International association. The exceptions promised March 15 to take action at once. A complete book of rules with the list of delegates will be out shortly.

England has requested that the international championship be as late as possible, as she will pick her team from the results of the spring meet, and fears they will not have time to get into condition if only in America a week previous to holding the meet. Those events will therefore be run on Friday and Saturday, Aug. 11 and 12. Mr. Sturmey, for the *Cyclist*, has offered the emblematic shield to be awarded for the team race in the international series. It is to be similar to the Ixion shield, which is the trophy competed for by the crack shots of the world.

Mr. D. H. Lewis, editor of the *American Wheelman*, estimates that not less than 600 Buffalo wheelmen will be in attendance at the World's Fair meet. Mr. Lewis while in Chicago recently stated that sixty members of the famous Ramblers would assuredly come in a body, and added that an effort was being made to induce all the visitors from that point to come in a body. The Buffalo men believe, and seemingly with good reason, that they will head the list, in numbers at least. The Hotel committee has issued a notice urging all members of the league who desire accommodations to notify W. A. Leonard Jr., Nos. 243-245 Monroe street, prior to May 1. The committee believes it will be able to care for all comers, provided they give the required notice.

The Illinois division of the League of American Wheelmen held a meeting in this city for members of the league who may visit Chicago this summer to attend the Columbian Exposition, have decided to establish during the Fair a bureau of service and information for the use of the league members and their families. An office has been rented in the new Hartford Building, corner Dearborn and Madison streets, Room 54, and a branch office will be opened in the National United Columbian Wheelmen's Clubhouse near the World's Fair grounds. No charge will be made for the services offered and all league members will be welcome.

THISTLES AND SWIFTS DRAW.

Their Game for the Jackson Cup Is Drawn—Good Work Done.

The conditions for football were perfect yesterday afternoon when the Thistles and Swifts met for their second game in the Jackson Cup competition. The attendance was the largest seen at a cup match for years. Both teams were out of practice, but went at their work with spirit. A strong wind blew diagonally across the field, giving the team defending the western goal a slight advantage. Play began at 3:10 o'clock, the Thistles starting against the wind. After some even play Farmer was brought into action by the aggressive tactics of the Swifts.

The Thistles then took the ball up the left wing and shortly after P. McWhirter shot over the bar. Evans next had a chance to score, which he failed to improve, and Meade conceded a corner. A foul near the Swifts' goal leads to business for Bates, who made an excellent stop. Campbell relieved with two good kicks and then the leather passed harmlessly over the Swifts' goal line. Retaliating, they invade Thistle territory and from a scrimmage the ball goes over the line.

McEwan then takes a long-range shot without success. McKnight tackled McEwan and was applauded for his good work. After twenty-two minutes' play Williams put in a fine center to Aird, who sent in a hummer that hit the bar and bounded back into play, where Caldwell was waiting to give it a final touch, which he did, scoring first goal for the Swifts. For the rest of this half the Thistles made strenuous efforts to score. Loudon put in a hot shot which nearly equalized matters and later on took another shot which Bates got away with in good shape. The Swifts then pressed and Aird shot behind. Evans soon after came within an ace of scoring, the ball hitting the side posts, and Bates, the ever watchful, kicked it away. The Swifts again attacked and Aird shot behind. Half time was called with the ball in neutral territory.

On resuming the Thistles carried the sphere right down. McWhirter got the ball on the right and centered to Loudon, who headed through. A claim was made that the ball had gone out of play, but the referee, who was in the center of the field, decided otherwise and allowed the goal. For some time the Thistles pressed, but the good work of Bates and the Swifts' backs averted many dangers. Three fouls the Swifts in succession brought the ball close to their goal, but Monroe cleared.

Towards the end the Swifts picked up and were dangerous on several occasions. Anderson made the best run of the day and transferred to Taft, who shot without success. The whistle blew at 5:42, leaving the game drawn. Bates in goal did fine work and saved his side on several occasions. Both backs kicked well. At half Anderson and McKnight were invaluable. The forwards did not show much combination. Williams tried some fancy kicking and Aird dallied too long with the ball at times. For the Thistles, Farmer had but little to do in goal. Dewar and McMillan and McDonald at half all did good work. Forward McEwan and the brothers McWhirter were the best, while London as usual was well up when near his opponents' goal. In the first half Evans played center, going to outside left in the second. The teams were as follows:

Swifts.		*Thistles.*
Bates	Goal	Farmer
Monroe		Wright
Campbell	Backs	Asson
McKnight		McDonald
Booker	Half backs	McMillan
Anderson		Dewar
Williams	Right	P. McWhirter
Bartwell		J. McWhirter
Taft	Center	Loudon
Cruickshank	Left	McEwan
Aird		Evans

BALL WAS AFRAID OF FITZSIMMONS.

Mitchell Says He Weakened in the Third Round—Sullivan Getting Fat.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 2.—[Special.]—Pat Sheedy, talking of the Fitzsimmons-Hall fight a few days ago while playing hearts with Bud Renaud and a choice collection of local sports, said: "Hall was afraid of Fitzsimmons. Mitchell told me so after the third round, when John Kline was called in to rub his legs. But Hall's fear antedated that third round. He refused to come from his Lakewood trainme ground until he was guaranteed $5,000, win or lose." President Noel corroborated this last statement, but thought that business craft caused the demand which was acceded to. It is suspected that some of the mysterious money bet on Fitzsimmons was sent in by Mitchell, who left New Orleans with plenty of money.

John L. Sullivan is getting sensible in his old age. He is saving some of the money he is making and, though drinking at his old gait, is more discriminating than of old. He sticks to ale and drinks so much of it that he threatens to weigh 300 pounds or more before the trip is ended. He said today: "All the talk made for me about fighting again is stuff. I would like to be able to fight, but there is no hope of that. I am old, fat, and unsound of heart. Corbett is a champion of the lasting order I am sadly mistaken. Some one will come along and whip him. Fitzsimmons has a good chance. Mitchell is too old and his hands are as bad as Corbett's. If Fitzsimmons would take a chance against Corbett he might be world's champion."

Jack Burke and Andy Bowen fight in the Olympic club at light weight for a $2,500 purse Thursday night. Each man is to weigh in. Of course Andy is the favorite. He put out Burke in three rounds a year ago at the Audubon club. The set-to was private. But Burke has improved and he has a chance to win. The fight will be at catch weights, and an immense crowd will assemble. All the local cries against pugilism have died away. There will be no interference.

CHAMPION CHESS PLAYERS TO MEET.

Emanuel Lasker and Jackson W. Showalter to Play at Kokomo.

KOKOMO, Ind., April 2.—[Special.]—The chess game between Emanuel Lasker, the English champion, and Jackson W. Showalter, America's pride, will begin in this city Wednesday afternoon and will consist of a series of ten games for a purse of $2,000 and the championship. The days for playing will be Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of each week. Following are the rules of the tournament, subject, of course, to slight change:

First—Time limit fifteen moves per hour.

Second—Five playing days per week, commencing Mondays.

Third—Time for beginning play 4 p. m. of each day.

Fourth—The first sitting to be four and one-half hours; if the game is adjourned, to be continued during two hours more the evening of the same day.

Fifth—Each player to have three off days, where he has the right to excuse himself from playing (if we grant it is weak) should be found the strength of the other papers. Let the league furnish as good a paper as the Wheelman will be, and it will be the cause of cycling, and no other paper could live. Is it not strange that this fact is not better appreciated? Why can we not have a better paper if they are willing to pay for it.

Sixth—H. C. Brown of Anderson, stakeholder.

Seventh—Charles O. Jackson of Kokomo, referee.

Eighth—Nobody shall be allowed to take the score in the room where the games are played, the only score to be taken there shall be the official one.

Ninth—The rules which govern the American tourneys are to be in power.

Tenth—The match to be ten games up (draws not counted). The games played in Logansport last December will count in this match! [Lasker won one and Showalter one.]

Eleventh—The purse is $2,000, and the winner is to be champion of America.

Program of the Naval Rendezvous.

NORFOLK, Va., April 2.—The Naval Rendezvous Association of Norfolk has promulgated the following program: April 18, bicycle races and athletic sports; 19th, races between crews from all ships, native and foreign, in Norfolk harbor; 20th, military parade and competitive drill, prizes $400, $250, and $150; 21st, land contest, prizes $500, $250, and $150; trades parade, contest between fire companies, civic societies, fireworks, international and military ball. Norfolk City; 22d, Admirals' barges race, and at night a grand pyrotechnic display. Admiral Gherardi will cooperate with the Norfolk committee.

Griffin and Pierce Likely to Meet.

NEW YORK, April 2.—[Special.]—For several days "Judge" Newton of the Coney Island club has been trying to arrange a match between Johnny Griffin and Eddie Pierce. He offered them a $3,500 purse, and the Baintree boxer wired his acceptance. Then at 6 o'clock last night he and Newton desires to fix a date which will come between the opening and closing of the spring meeting of the Brooklyn track. He is not positive that Pierce will accept these terms, but will know Monday.

New Orleans, 5; Pittsburg, 4.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 2.—[Special.]—Stenell backed up Mark Baldwin badly this afternoon and between them New Orleans got four out of their five runs. Both teams hit lightly and the luck was with the locals. The score:

New Orleans	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	5
Pittsburg	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4

Earned runs—New Orleans, 2; Pittsburg, 2. Base hits—New Orleans, 4; Pittsburg, 9. Errors—New Orleans, 3; Pittsburg, 5. Passed balls—Stenzel, Baldwin. Time, 1:48. Umpire—McLaughlin.

Baseball Notes.

Nash has signed with Boston and will Captain the club this season.

New-Yorkers expect to have Kelly's name to a contract before many days.

The Eastern League will meet at Providence tomorrow and adopt a schedule.

Denny Lyons, the Pittsburg third baseman, is already laid up with a sore knee.

The Brooklyn team will report at Eastern Park today. The team will open with Princeton.

If Providence is admitted to the Eastern League Wilkesbarre will drop out, as the jump is too big.

Washington Park, Brooklyn, the old home of the Brooklyn club, has been cut up into building lots.

John Ward thinks that Keeler, his new third baseman, will be one of the best hitters in the country in time.

"Buck" Ewing in a recent game in the South threw a man out at the plate from right field. His arm must have improved considerably.

Mason, the Harvard catcher, who has an attack of scarlet fever, will, it is expected, be in condition to play by May 6. Corbett will do the work until he recovers.

A Lazy Song.

There's a kind o' sense o' summer in the blowin'
o' the breeze
An' the wind is like a hummer with the vagrant
honey bees;
You kin feel the blossoms blowin' on the hillsides,
in the dales,
An' the daimes are a-sowin' of their white in all
the vales.

By streams where trees are swishin', or where
they want to swish,
You'll find the whole town fishin' or a dreamin' of
the fish;
It's lovely times in Georgia by day as well as
night,
An' the folks are gittin' happy from Floyd to
Tybee Light.

It's wishin' time an' fishin' time, and time to take
your ease,
To git smothered by the blossoms an' blown skyward by the breeze;
An' one thing's true as preachin', an' we feel it
more and more—
No matter what old Georgia gits, she'll git to
glory shore!
—*Atlanta Constitution.*

An Extraordinarily Rainy Season.

Even South Africa has suffered from the extraordinary rainfalls which seem to have been prevalent in all quarters of the globe. The Transvaal is not as a rule a country that suffers from floods, but the downfall of the 10th of February, full particulars of which have now been received in London, seems to have rivaled that which caused such widespread havoc in Queensland. Hotels and houses were swept away, a suburb of Pretoria was almost destroyed, numbers of persons and heads of cattle were drowned, and mines were seriously damaged by the destruction of dams or machinery. For miles the country was under water. There seems to have been no parallel to this flood since the Transvaal came under European occupation. In the country districts the consequences will be felt most severely by the Boer population, for British settlers have avoided the Transvaal of late, but the traders in the towns are largely British, as are the share-holders of the mines, and both these classes will experience heavy losses.

Iowa Corn.

Iowa raised 220,000,000 bushels of corn last year.

IN THE SUNNY SOUTH.

MEMPHIS STAKE EVENTS AND NEW ORLEANS TURF NE